1990

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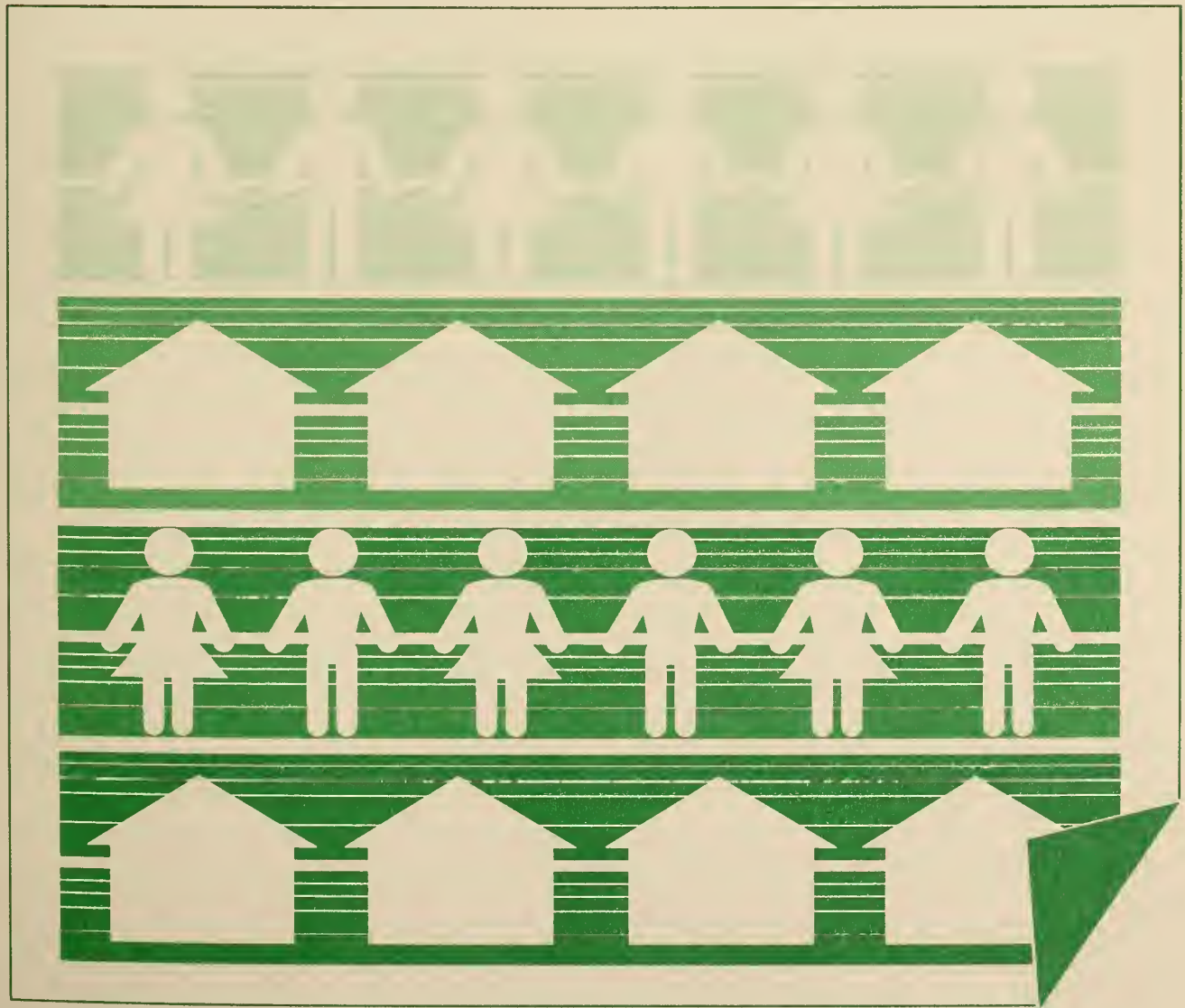
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1990 Census of Population and Housing

Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas

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Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration

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Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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How to Use the Statistical Tables I-2
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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	8	8	7
Ancestry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class of worker	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	6, 18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Income in 1989	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	16	--	--	--	--	--	--
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	6	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	18
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	18
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	18
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- Not applicable for this report.

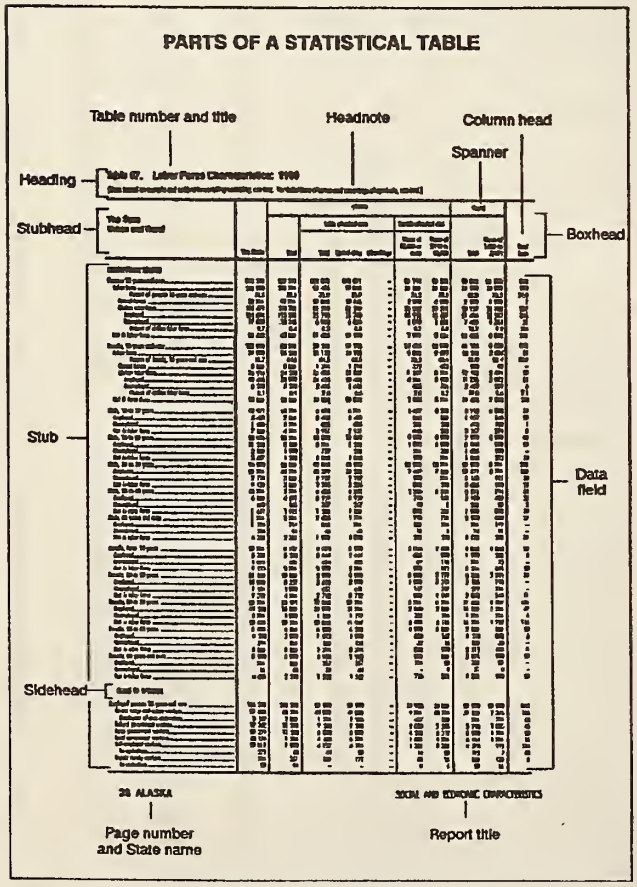
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: *(1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.* A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "–" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "–" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. **Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, *and* there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, *but* there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area
1	United States
2	Alabama
3	Alaska
4	Arizona
5	Arkansas
6	California
7	Colorado
8	Connecticut
9	Delaware
10	Not Assigned
11	Florida
12	Georgia
13	Hawaii
14	Idaho
15	Illinois
16	Indiana
17	Iowa
18	Kansas
19	Kentucky
20	Louisiana
21	Maine
22	Maryland
23	Massachusetts
24	Michigan
25	Minnesota
26	Mississippi
27	Missouri
28	Montana
29	Nebraska
30	Nevada
31	New Hampshire
32	Not Assigned
33	New Mexico
34	New York
35	North Carolina
36	North Dakota
37	Ohio
38	Oklahoma
39	Oregon
40	Pennsylvania
41	Rhode Island
42	South Carolina
43	South Dakota
44	Tennessee
45	Texas
46	Utah
47	Vermont
48	Virginia
49	Washington
50	West Virginia
51	Wisconsin
52	Wyoming
53	Puerto Rico
54	Not Assigned
55	Virgin Islands
56	Not Assigned
57	Not Assigned
58	Abilene, TX MSA
59	Aguadilla, PR MSA
60	Albany, GA MSA
61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
62	Albuquerque, NM MSA
63	Alexandria, LA MSA
64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA
65	Altoona, PA MSA
66	Amarillo, TX MSA
67	Anchorage, AK MSA
68	Anderson, IN MSA
69	Anderson, SC MSA
70	Anniston, AL MSA
71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA
72	Arecibo, PR MSA
73	Asheville, NC MSA
74	Athens, GA MSA
75	Atlanta, GA MSA
76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA
77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA
78	Austin, TX MSA
79	Bakersfield, CA MSA
80	Baltimore, MD MSA
81	Bangor, ME MSA
82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA
83	Battle Creek, MI MSA
84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA
85	Bellingham, WA MSA
86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA
87	Billings, MT MSA
88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA
89	Binghamton, NY MSA
90	Birmingham, AL MSA
91	Bismarck, ND MSA
92	Bloomington, IN MSA
93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA
94	Boise City, ID MSA
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:
95A	Boston, MA PMSA
95B	Brockton, MA PMSA
95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA
95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA
95E	Nashua, NH PMSA
95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA
96	Bradenton, FL MSA
97	Bremerton, WA MSA
98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA
99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
101	Burlington, NC MSA
102	Burlington, VT MSA
103	Canton, OH MSA
104	Casper, WY MSA
105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
107	Charleston, SC MSA
108	Charleston, WV MSA
109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
114	Chico, CA MSA
	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
117A	Akron, OH PMSA
117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
119	Columbia, MO MSA
120	Columbia, SC MSA
121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
122	Columbus, OH MSA
123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
126	Danville, VA MSA
127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
130	Decatur, AL MSA
131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA
150	Flint, MI MSA
151	Florence, AL MSA
152	Florence, SC MSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA
179	Indianapolis, IN MSA
180	Iowa City, IA MSA
181	Jackson, MI MSA
182	Jackson, MS MSA
183	Jackson, TN MSA
184	Jacksonville, FL MSA
185	Jacksonville, NC MSA
186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA
187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA
188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA
189	Johnstown, PA MSA
190	Joplin, MO MSA
191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA
192	Kankakee, IL MSA
193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
195	Knoxville, TN MSA
196	Kokomo, IN MSA
197	La Crosse, WI MSA
198	Lafayette, LA MSA
199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA
200	Lake Charles, LA MSA
201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
202	Lancaster, PA MSA
203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
204	Laredo, TX MSA
205	Las Cruces, NM MSA
206	Las Vegas, NV MSA
207	Lawrence, KS MSA
208	Lawton, OK MSA
209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA
210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA
211	Lima, OH MSA
212	Lincoln, NE MSA
213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA
	Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:
215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA
215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA
215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
217	Lubbock, TX MSA
218	Lynchburg, VA MSA
219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA
220	Madison, WI MSA
221	Manchester, NH MSA
222	Mansfield, OH MSA
223	Mayagüez, PR MSA
224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA
225	Medford, OR MSA
226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
228	Merced, CA MSA
	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:
229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA
229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA
230	Midland, TX MSA
	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
231B	Racine, WI PMSA
232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
233	Mobile, AL MSA
234	Modesto, CA MSA
235	Monroe, LA MSA
236	Montgomery, AL MSA
237	Muncie, IN MSA
238	Muskegon, MI MSA
239	Naples, FL MSA
240	Nashville, TN MSA
241	New Bedford, MA MSA
242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
244	New Orleans, LA MSA
	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
245H	New York, NY PMSA
245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
247	Ocala, FL MSA
248	Odessa, TX MSA
249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
250	Olympia, WA MSA
251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
252	Orlando, FL MSA
253	Owensboro, KY MSA
254	Panama City, FL MSA
255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
257	Pensacola, FL MSA
258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
264	Ponce, PR MSA
265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:
266A	Portland, OR PMSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA
292	San Antonio, TX MSA
293	San Diego, CA MSA
	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:
294A	Oakland, CA PMSA
294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA
294C	San Jose, CA PMSA
294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA
294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA
294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:
295A	Caguas, PR PMSA
295B	San Juan, PR PMSA
296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
297	Santa Fe, NM MSA
298	Sarasota, FL MSA
299	Savannah, GA MSA
300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA
	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:
301A	Seattle, WA PMSA
301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA
302	Sharon, PA MSA
303	Sheboygan, WI MSA
304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA
305	Shreveport, LA MSA
306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA
307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA
308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA
309	Spokane, WA MSA
310	Springfield, IL MSA
311	Springfield, MO MSA
312	Springfield, MA MSA
313	State College, PA MSA
314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
315	Stockton, CA MSA
316	Syracuse, NY MSA
317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
321	Toledo, OH MSA
322	Topeka, KS MSA
323	Tucson, AZ MSA
324	Tulsa, OK MSA
325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
326	Tyler, TX MSA
327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
328	Victoria, TX MSA
329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
330	Waco, TX MSA
331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
332	Waterbury, CT MSA
333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
334	Wausau, WI MSA
335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
337	Wichita, KS MSA
338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
339	Williamsport, PA MSA
340	Wilmington, NC MSA
341	Worcester, MA MSA
342	Yakima, WA MSA
343	York, PA MSA
344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
345	Yuba City, CA MSA
346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts far which boundaries or identificotion chonged between 1980 and 1990. See text "Haw to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BELMONT COUNTY, OH	
101	101 (pt.)
	102 (pt.)
	118 (pt.)
102	102 (pt.)
	118 (pt.)
109	108.01
	109
110	110
	111
112	112 (pt.)
113	112 (pt.)
	113
	114 (pt.)
114	114 (pt.)
119	101 (pt.)
	119 (pt.)
120	101 (pt.)
	119 (pt.)
	120
122	104 (pt.)
123	104 (pt.)
	105 (pt.)
124	104 (pt.)
	105 (pt.)
MARSHALL COUNTY, WV	
210	201 (pt.)
	204
	207.01 (pt.)
211	201 (pt.)
	207.01 (pt.)
212	207.01 (pt.)
OHIO COUNTY, WV	
13	13 (pt.)
21	21 (pt.)
22	21 (pt.)
	22
24	9
	10
25	11
	12
	13 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BELMONT COUNTY, OH	
101	101 (pt.)
	119 (pt.)
	120 (pt.)
102	101 (pt.)
	102 (pt.)
104	122
	123 (pt.)
	124 (pt.)
105	123 (pt.)
	124 (pt.)
108.01	109 (pt.)
109	109 (pt.)
110	110 (pt.)
111	110 (pt.)
112	112
	113 (pt.)
113	113 (pt.)
114	113 (pt.)
	114
118	101 (pt.)
	102 (pt.)
119	119 (pt.)
	120 (pt.)
120	120 (pt.)
MARSHALL COUNTY, WV	
201	210 (pt.)
	211 (pt.)
204	210 (pt.)
207.01	210 (pt.)
	211 (pt.)
	212
OHIO COUNTY, WV	
9	24 (pt.)
10	24 (pt.)
11	25 (pt.)
12	25 (pt.)
13	13
	25 (pt.)
21	21
	22 (pt.)
22	22 (pt.)

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Marshall County, WV			Ohio County, WV	
					Total	Maundsville city	Wheeling city (pt.)	Total	Wheeling city (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2 461.8	1 391.6	1 391.6	1 070.2	795.2	7.4	.4	275.0	35.4
Square miles	950.5	537.3	537.3	413.2	307.0	2.9	.1	106.2	13.6
AGE									
All persons	**159 301**	**71 074**	**71 074**	**88 227**	**37 356**	**10 753**	**182**	**50 871**	**34 700**
Under 5 years	9 397	4 193	4 193	5 204	2 232	547	9	2 972	1 953
5 to 9 years	10 258	4 729	4 729	5 529	2 423	589	10	3 106	2 047
10 to 14 years	10 773	4 921	4 921	5 852	2 720	689	7	3 132	2 031
15 to 19 years	11 542	4 865	4 865	6 677	2 832	750	6	3 845	2 246
20 to 24 years	9 448	3 849	3 849	5 599	2 160	654	9	3 439	2 076
25 to 34 years	21 975	9 843	9 843	12 132	5 311	1 565	23	6 821	4 583
35 to 44 years	23 792	10 420	10 420	13 372	6 018	1 671	27	7 354	4 793
45 to 54 years	16 550	7 307	7 307	9 243	4 097	1 125	25	5 146	3 481
55 to 64 years	16 933	7 621	7 621	9 312	3 874	1 186	30	5 438	3 889
65 to 74 years	16 581	7 637	7 637	8 944	3 443	1 203	24	5 501	4 251
75 to 84 years	9 346	4 432	4 432	4 914	1 766	626	10	3 148	2 519
85 years and over	2 706	1 257	1 257	1 449	480	148	2	969	831
3 and 4 years	3 934	1 737	1 737	2 197	939	206	3	1 258	840
16 years and over	126 662	56 262	56 262	70 400	29 400	8 774	155	41 000	28 272
18 years and over	122 166	54 228	54 228	67 938	28 229	8 492	152	39 709	27 436
21 years and over	115 129	51 527	51 527	63 602	26 667	8 040	147	36 935	25 932
60 years and over	37 853	17 448	17 448	20 405	7 782	2 631	52	12 623	9 767
62 years and over	34 387	15 900	15 900	18 487	6 975	2 394	46	11 512	8 996
Median	37.5	37.8	37.8	37.2	36.6	38.3	45.0	37.6	39.7
Female	**84 122**	**37 668**	**37 668**	**46 454**	**19 231**	**5 473**	**93**	**27 223**	**18 954**
Under 5 years	4 568	2 051	2 051	2 517	1 067	251	5	1 450	929
5 to 9 years	5 077	2 338	2 338	2 739	1 193	282	5	1 546	1 040
10 to 14 years	5 267	2 419	2 419	2 848	1 349	348	2	1 499	981
15 to 19 years	5 653	2 346	2 346	3 307	1 381	377	2	1 926	1 103
20 to 24 years	4 797	1 962	1 962	2 835	1 094	325	5	1 741	1 050
25 to 34 years	11 385	5 173	5 173	6 212	2 653	684	11	3 559	2 410
35 to 44 years	12 027	5 239	5 239	6 788	2 997	762	13	3 791	2 500
45 to 54 years	8 570	3 815	3 815	4 755	2 075	574	15	2 680	1 847
55 to 64 years	9 222	4 149	4 149	5 073	2 047	634	15	3 026	2 229
65 to 74 years	9 550	4 431	4 431	5 119	1 912	721	11	3 207	2 516
75 to 84 years	6 010	2 821	2 821	3 189	1 123	416	7	2 066	1 709
85 years and over	1 996	924	924	1 072	340	99	2	732	640
3 and 4 years	1 888	844	844	1 044	454	91	3	590	382
16 years and over	68 140	30 404	30 404	37 736	15 335	4 521	80	22 401	15 802
18 years and over	65 969	29 432	29 432	36 537	14 771	4 375	79	21 766	15 401
21 years and over	62 427	28 090	28 090	34 337	13 992	4 136	77	20 345	14 648
60 years and over	22 629	10 449	10 449	12 180	4 507	1 596	28	7 673	6 099
62 years and over	20 711	9 591	9 591	11 120	4 068	1 467	24	7 052	5 656
Median	39.2	39.6	39.6	38.9	37.8	40.9	48.5	39.6	42.5
Male	**75 179**	**33 406**	**33 406**	**41 773**	**18 125**	**5 280**	**89**	**23 648**	**15 746**
Median age	35.8	36.1	36.1	35.5	35.4	36.1	41.5	35.6	36.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**159 301**	**71 074**	**71 074**	**88 227**	**37 356**	**10 753**	**182**	**50 871**	**34 700**
In households	155 051	70 032	70 032	85 019	36 399	10 149	182	48 620	33 521
Householder	62 858	28 161	28 161	34 697	14 051	4 258	82	20 646	14 956
Family householder	44 180	20 219	20 219	23 961	10 480	2 873	59	13 481	9 088
Nonfamily householder	18 678	7 942	7 942	10 736	3 571	1 385	23	7 165	5 868
Living alone	17 213	7 356	7 356	9 857	3 269	1 273	23	6 588	5 431
Spouse	35 619	16 408	16 408	19 211	8 674	2 224	52	10 537	6 844
Child	47 833	21 713	21 713	26 120	11 653	2 956	45	14 467	9 525
Other relatives	5 366	2 413	2 413	2 953	1 236	424	3	1 717	1 267
Nonrelatives	3 375	1 337	1 337	2 038	785	287	–	1 253	929
Institutionalized persons	2 457	972	972	1 485	833	604	–	652	613
Other persons in group quarters	1 793	70	70	1 723	124	–	–	1 599	566
Persons per household	2.47	2.49	2.49	2.45	2.59	2.38	2.22	2.35	2.24
Persons per family	3.01	3.00	3.00	3.02	3.06	2.95	2.69	2.98	2.94
Persons 65 years and over	**28 633**	**13 326**	**13 326**	**15 307**	**5 689**	**1 977**	**36**	**9 618**	**7 601**
In households	27 023	12 508	12 508	14 515	5 483	1 969	36	9 032	7 069
Householder	19 290	8 878	8 878	10 412	3 856	1 414	23	6 556	5 226
Nonfamily householder	9 749	4 386	4 386	5 363	1 860	763	9	3 503	2 968
Living alone	9 542	4 298	4 298	5 244	1 823	748	9	3 421	2 898
Spouse	5 953	2 863	2 863	3 090	1 212	411	11	1 878	1 371
Other relatives	1 498	674	674	824	339	111	2	485	375
Nonrelatives	282	93	93	189	76	33	–	113	97
Institutionalized persons	1 505	793	793	712	203	8	–	509	497
Other persons in group quarters	105	25	25	80	3	–	–	77	35
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**44 180**	**20 219**	**20 219**	**23 961**	**10 480**	**2 873**	**59**	**13 481**	**9 088**
With own children under 18 years	19 345	8 831	8 831	10 514	4 775	1 204	17	5 739	3 699
Number of own children under 18 years	34 533	15 758	15 758	18 775	8 429	2 033	30	10 346	6 680
Married-couple families	**35 619**	**16 408**	**16 408**	**19 211**	**8 674**	**2 224**	**52**	**10 537**	**6 844**
With own children under 18 years	15 203	7 041	7 041	8 162	3 867	892	14	4 295	2 611
Number of own children under 18 years	27 728	12 805	12 805	14 923	6 943	1 513	27	7 980	4 876
Female householder, no husband present	**6 852**	**3 035**	**3 035**	**3 817**	**1 423**	**531**	**5**	**2 394**	**1 876**
With own children under 18 years	3 470	1 495	1 495	1 975	728	255	2	1 247	966
Number of own children under 18 years	5 805	2 509	2 509	3 296	1 226	434	2	2 070	1 621
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**59 663**	**26 371**	**26 371**	**33 292**	**14 359**	**4 336**	**75**	**18 933**	**12 665**
Never married	15 517	6 329	6 329	9 188	3 572	1 196	14	5 616	3 764
Now married, except separated	36 821	16 858	16 858	19 963	9 097	2 442	53	10 866	7 077
Separated	673	272	272	401	184	72	1	217	162
Widowed	2 342	1 061	1 061	1 281	469	173	2	812	623
Divorced	4 310	1 851	1 851	2 459	1 037	453	5	1 422	1 039
Females 15 years and over	**69 210**	**30 860**	**30 860**	**38 350**	**15 622**	**4 592**	**81**	**22 728**	**16 004**
Never married	13 802	5 501	5 501	8 301	2 837	843	12	5 464	3 767
Now married, except separated	36 732	16 903	16 903	19 829	8 942	2 291	54	10 887	7 096
Separated	1 025	442	442	583	239	98	–	344	270
Widowed	11 636	5 477	5 477	6 159	2 348	875	9	3 811	3 125
Divorced	6 015	2 537	2 537	3 478	1 256	485	6	2 222	1 746

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.02	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	51.3	26.6	52.0	145.7	184.4	14.6	170.6	340.9	169.9	8.5
Square miles	19.8	10.3	20.1	56.2	71.2	5.6	65.9	131.6	65.6	3.3
AGE										
All persons	**4 856**	**4 333**	**3 673**	**3 659**	**2 363**	**2 260**	**6 599**	**5 008**	**3 666**	**4 321**
Under 5 years	253	253	181	236	131	164	443	281	234	212
5 to 9 years	299	225	245	276	189	173	489	333	293	245
10 to 14 years	320	274	258	278	178	156	485	433	306	229
15 to 19 years	339	282	257	281	161	175	439	413	291	226
20 to 24 years	283	238	184	212	100	128	380	259	172	211
25 to 34 years	625	603	481	521	363	367	939	701	582	510
35 to 44 years	717	588	578	559	360	318	911	769	619	592
45 to 54 years	481	481	395	342	229	220	675	585	376	385
55 to 64 years	514	466	472	385	223	228	623	467	357	539
65 to 74 years	542	555	371	351	233	201	607	476	260	680
75 to 84 years	348	308	191	185	140	105	458	227	140	356
85 years and over	135	60	60	33	56	25	150	64	36	136
3 and 4 years	100	119	74	91	56	64	190	122	94	100
16 years and over	3 915	3 536	2 938	2 807	1 822	1 731	5 090	3 878	2 766	3 599
18 years and over	3 777	3 412	2 820	2 692	1 757	1 657	4 913	3 710	2 650	3 491
21 years and over	3 597	3 246	2 694	2 535	1 684	1 560	4 659	3 481	2 501	3 366
60 years and over	1 308	1 194	865	798	550	436	1 539	1 005	606	1 484
62 years and over	1 202	1 089	764	717	500	406	1 417	919	532	1 371
Median	39.2	40.1	38.9	35.5	36.5	34.1	36.4	36.1	34.3	43.4
Female	**2 621**	**2 285**	**1 877**	**1 856**	**1 247**	**1 214**	**3 519**	**2 553**	**1 836**	**2 369**
Under 5 years	131	124	78	112	64	81	223	140	109	99
5 to 9 years	151	113	123	128	96	87	251	161	126	131
10 to 14 years	162	136	120	139	80	81	229	236	151	120
15 to 19 years	171	117	128	129	87	90	196	186	130	97
20 to 24 years	156	127	89	95	53	66	196	123	89	107
25 to 34 years	325	299	253	269	197	199	499	365	303	262
35 to 44 years	359	311	288	275	185	154	459	379	306	295
45 to 54 years	258	241	202	179	111	123	334	275	194	206
55 to 64 years	280	260	241	213	118	125	350	246	187	303
65 to 74 years	314	328	191	184	124	114	364	269	141	418
75 to 84 years	218	188	122	108	86	75	297	130	76	225
85 years and over	96	41	42	25	46	19	121	43	24	106
3 and 4 years	51	54	30	43	26	33	92	68	43	45
16 years and over	2 148	1 893	1 528	1 451	985	947	2 785	1 979	1 420	2 007
18 years and over	2 085	1 837	1 466	1 402	949	909	2 703	1 903	1 365	1 957
21 years and over	1 978	1 768	1 414	1 320	907	862	2 574	1 804	1 295	1 903
60 years and over	782	710	480	442	320	262	965	563	328	936
62 years and over	726	648	425	398	286	248	897	522	293	866
Median	40.6	42.1	40.0	37.0	37.1	35.2	38.4	36.6	35.3	49.1
Male	**2 235**	**2 048**	**1 796**	**1 803**	**1 116**	**1 046**	**3 080**	**2 455**	**1 830**	**1 952**
Median age	38.0	37.5	37.7	34.0	35.7	33.0	34.0	35.5	33.4	40.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**4 856**	**4 333**	**3 673**	**3 659**	**2 363**	**2 260**	**6 599**	**5 008**	**3 666**	**4 321**
In households	4 734	4 333	3 609	3 659	2 256	2 260	6 439	5 008	3 666	4 222
Householder	1 955	1 832	1 363	1 388	851	866	2 555	1 899	1 293	1 878
Family householder	1 355	1 250	1 099	1 031	662	650	1 826	1 450	1 060	1 276
Nonfamily householder	600	582	264	357	189	216	729	449	233	602
Living alone	550	537	249	329	168	200	669	407	211	560
Spouse	1 054	952	935	850	575	529	1 506	1 223	895	1 062
Child	1 447	1 251	1 141	1 205	729	767	2 050	1 649	1 269	1 092
Other relatives	163	211	130	144	49	59	207	140	142	114
Nonrelatives	115	87	40	72	52	39	121	97	67	76
Institutionalized persons	122	–	64	–	107	–	128	–	–	99
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.42	2.37	2.65	2.64	2.65	2.61	2.52	2.64	2.84	2.25
Persons per family	2.97	2.93	3.01	3.13	3.04	3.08	3.06	3.08	3.18	2.78
Persons 65 years and over	**1 025**	**923**	**622**	**569**	**429**	**331**	**1 215**	**767**	**436**	**1 172**
In households	908	923	562	569	335	331	1 081	767	436	1 077
Householder	638	663	381	419	232	243	770	518	287	762
Nonfamily householder	328	331	154	199	95	136	386	227	106	379
Living alone	321	323	152	190	93	134	375	219	106	375
Spouse	219	195	145	114	86	63	245	205	115	258
Other relatives	41	58	34	29	12	24	56	39	34	53
Nonrelatives	10	7	2	7	5	1	10	5	–	4
Institutionalized persons	117	–	60	–	94	–	124	–	–	95
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 355**	**1 250**	**1 099**	**1 031**	**662**	**650**	**1 826**	**1 450**	**1 060**	**1 276**
With own children under 18 years	573	478	457	492	314	322	846	690	520	466
Number of own children under 18 years	1 004	837	799	891	571	577	1 582	1 244	948	796
Married-couple families	**1 054**	**952**	**935**	**850**	**575**	**529**	**1 506**	**1 223**	**895**	**1 062**
With own children under 18 years	423	359	402	405	269	252	684	574	440	380
Number of own children under 18 years	762	642	720	742	503	473	1 299	1 047	809	674
Female householder, no husband present	**248**	**234**	**126**	**143**	**74**	**92**	**263**	**166**	**118**	**178**
With own children under 18 years	131	98	47	73	39	58	137	88	54	77
Number of own children under 18 years	215	171	65	127	59	82	245	158	98	112
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**1 807**	**1 669**	**1 433**	**1 392**	**858**	**802**	**2 366**	**1 945**	**1 383**	**1 616**
Never married	430	452	332	358	167	185	552	495	334	344
Now married, except separated	1 093	984	961	878	593	535	1 550	1 240	916	1 082
Separated	22	17	14	19	8	5	23	27	11	8
Widowed	95	88	52	56	28	21	91	46	31	69
Divorced	167	128	74	81	62	56	150	137	91	113
Females 15 years and over	**2 177**	**1 912**	**1 556**	**1 477**	**1 007**	**965**	**2 816**	**2 016**	**1 450**	**2 019**
Never married	400	336	287	241	176	170	456	307	263	301
Now married, except separated	1 090	990	957	881	594	538	1 556	1 247	922	1 082
Separated	41	24	14	16	8	11	39	37	21	16
Widowed	432	361	223	229	158	152	542	280	169	479
Divorced	214	201	75	110	71	94	223	145	75	141

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	60.9	2.4	1.1	1.4	2.0	5.7	1.7	95.5	20.9	35.5
Square miles	23.5	.9	.4	.5	.8	2.2	.6	36.9	8.1	13.7
AGE										
All persons	**4 882**	**1 855**	**1 899**	**2 274**	**3 433**	**3 415**	**1 260**	**3 228**	**4 007**	**4 083**
Under 5 years	315	98	116	142	195	263	50	169	217	240
5 to 9 years	339	118	121	157	233	249	47	202	250	246
10 to 14 years	379	105	105	150	229	227	57	228	235	289
15 to 19 years	353	129	124	179	202	216	52	237	223	286
20 to 24 years	249	102	130	156	171	208	65	165	193	243
25 to 34 years	711	238	259	311	456	479	130	468	512	587
35 to 44 years	732	243	226	303	506	453	141	569	588	648
45 to 54 years	535	197	170	207	312	340	88	325	422	542
55 to 64 years	507	234	188	206	379	399	164	357	475	438
65 to 74 years	447	236	239	277	430	377	207	313	450	385
75 to 84 years	252	136	182	152	265	169	171	156	337	154
85 years and over	63	19	39	34	55	35	88	39	105	25
3 and 4 years	127	40	44	60	71	102	21	68	92	102
16 years and over	3 791	1 507	1 540	1 788	2 730	2 633	1 099	2 578	3 264	3 250
18 years and over	3 646	1 461	1 492	1 712	2 648	2 550	1 077	2 463	3 165	3 135
21 years and over	3 438	1 382	1 407	1 605	2 544	2 418	1 043	2 359	3 037	2 971
60 years and over	1 023	518	575	580	958	805	548	701	1 164	791
62 years and over	925	474	532	546	886	724	517	623	1 058	698
Median	36.2	39.8	39.4	36.4	39.3	36.3	55.0	37.5	41.3	37.3
Female	**2 504**	**1 004**	**1 090**	**1 264**	**1 855**	**1 845**	**787**	**1 641**	**2 200**	**2 101**
Under 5 years	151	47	61	75	95	125	24	74	114	124
5 to 9 years	155	62	59	66	127	130	27	104	126	115
10 to 14 years	179	51	57	83	98	107	32	112	122	124
15 to 19 years	194	86	73	92	102	105	32	99	97	135
20 to 24 years	110	46	65	80	94	120	30	84	100	132
25 to 34 years	370	125	130	171	252	266	70	247	277	294
35 to 44 years	371	120	124	165	238	242	61	265	297	345
45 to 54 years	265	107	95	122	170	192	50	173	232	286
55 to 64 years	261	126	101	133	207	219	108	194	250	227
65 to 74 years	254	138	165	154	260	207	149	170	273	214
75 to 84 years	150	82	135	100	175	109	133	90	236	86
85 years and over	44	14	25	23	37	23	71	29	76	19
3 and 4 years	68	21	22	29	31	44	10	28	53	53
16 years and over	1 984	823	902	1 020	1 513	1 469	698	1 326	1 818	1 708
18 years and over	1 912	791	872	979	1 473	1 433	685	1 277	1 777	1 657
21 years and over	1 795	748	826	930	1 414	1 353	664	1 241	1 717	1 577
60 years and over	573	305	390	358	588	470	410	392	733	442
62 years and over	527	281	365	335	545	427	390	347	677	388
Median	37.3	41.4	42.9	38.7	41.4	37.4	61.7	38.6	43.6	38.8
Male	**2 378**	**851**	**809**	**1 010**	**1 578**	**1 570**	**473**	**1 587**	**1 807**	**1 982**
Median age	35.0	38.7	34.6	33.6	37.2	34.8	40.5	36.4	38.3	36.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**4 882**	**1 855**	**1 899**	**2 274**	**3 433**	**3 415**	**1 260**	**3 228**	**4 007**	**4 083**
In households	4 811	1 855	1 894	2 274	3 421	3 415	1 174	3 049	3 870	4 083
Householder	1 787	766	866	928	1 450	1 345	672	1 166	1 650	1 651
Family householder	1 394	535	484	647	989	1 008	264	901	1 120	1 218
Nonfamily householder	393	231	382	281	461	337	408	265	530	433
Living alone	367	217	350	258	435	308	394	245	504	398
Spouse	1 177	404	321	439	775	728	180	769	981	1 053
Child	1 636	569	531	735	1 020	1 112	249	957	1 078	1 226
Other relatives	144	66	101	114	121	159	43	106	105	95
Nonrelatives	67	50	75	58	55	71	30	51	56	58
Institutionalized persons	71	–	–	–	–	–	86	169	126	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	5	–	12	–	–	10	11	–
Persons per household	2.69	2.42	2.19	2.45	2.36	2.54	1.75	2.61	2.35	2.47
Persons per family	3.12	2.94	2.97	2.99	2.94	2.98	2.79	3.03	2.93	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	**762**	**391**	**460**	**463**	**750**	**581**	**466**	**508**	**892**	**564**
In households	693	391	460	463	740	581	396	436	795	564
Householder	480	282	353	320	521	406	344	299	572	388
Nonfamily householder	205	143	240	143	265	172	280	127	310	160
Living alone	200	139	237	139	263	168	276	124	306	158
Spouse	181	82	72	99	170	134	36	112	187	145
Other relatives	30	20	30	36	43	37	11	24	34	29
Nonrelatives	2	7	5	8	6	4	5	1	2	2
Institutionalized persons	69	–	–	–	–	–	70	68	96	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	4	1	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 394**	**535**	**484**	**647**	**989**	**1 008**	**264**	**901**	**1 120**	**1 218**
With own children under 18 years	642	198	206	284	423	438	100	411	441	530
Number of own children under 18 years	1 168	370	356	516	731	800	169	703	788	908
Married-couple families	**1 177**	**404**	**321**	**439**	**775**	**728**	**180**	**769**	**981**	**1 053**
With own children under 18 years	534	145	130	177	324	293	59	358	385	448
Number of own children under 18 years	979	277	231	339	575	545	104	610	695	779
Female householder, no husband present	**162**	**102**	**137**	**172**	**172**	**231**	**70**	**93**	**121**	**133**
With own children under 18 years	79	44	65	98	89	124	34	40	51	69
Number of own children under 18 years	135	80	106	158	143	227	58	74	85	111
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**1 830**	**690**	**644**	**785**	**1 241**	**1 193**	**402**	**1 278**	**1 467**	**1 570**
Never married	417	173	193	220	287	270	96	362	310	352
Now married, except separated	1 215	414	334	451	790	762	193	789	1 009	1 069
Separated	9	8	15	11	15	14	18	11	10	7
Widowed	69	32	37	36	56	61	48	40	56	49
Divorced	120	63	65	67	93	86	47	76	82	93
Females 15 years and over	**2 019**	**844**	**913**	**1 040**	**1 535**	**1 483**	**704**	**1 351**	**1 838**	**1 738**
Never married	364	176	214	235	274	297	120	290	285	309
Now married, except separated	1 214	417	343	454	793	762	195	789	1 008	1 071
Separated	23	20	22	33	18	37	15	14	14	19
Widowed	285	153	249	191	298	237	285	181	375	198
Divorced	133	78	85	127	152	150	89	77	156	141

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Marshall County, WV					Moundsville city, Marshall County, WV				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	414.6	206.8	53.8	42.3	67.7	3.2	–	.1	1.7	2.3
Square miles	160.1	79.9	20.8	16.3	26.1	1.2	–	–	.7	.9
AGE										
All persons	**5 235**	**5 445**	**6 904**	**6 266**	**4 878**	**3 217**	**–**	**12**	**4 076**	**3 448**
Under 5 years	313	394	398	352	380	132	–	5	217	193
5 to 9 years	403	398	366	393	384	157	–	1	222	209
10 to 14 years	397	446	484	479	394	166	–	–	280	243
15 to 19 years	410	469	541	492	393	166	–	–	309	275
20 to 24 years	287	379	391	364	262	222	–	–	199	233
25 to 34 years	677	848	940	830	720	594	–	3	533	435
35 to 44 years	803	867	1 106	988	932	552	–	1	621	497
45 to 54 years	585	725	792	706	478	314	–	–	423	388
55 to 64 years	564	450	803	640	420	291	–	–	495	400
65 to 74 years	451	318	698	587	346	341	–	2	483	377
75 to 84 years	253	121	317	318	140	230	–	–	237	159
85 years and over	92	30	68	117	29	52	–	–	57	39
3 and 4 years	154	158	167	141	166	44	–	3	88	71
16 years and over	4 039	4 106	5 548	4 937	3 645	2 733	–	6	3 295	2 740
18 years and over	3 856	3 906	5 331	4 732	3 483	2 673	–	6	3 181	2 632
21 years and over	3 656	3 652	5 023	4 462	3 264	2 555	–	6	3 004	2 475
60 years and over	1 081	677	1 530	1 364	744	788	–	2	1 063	778
62 years and over	975	583	1 363	1 224	662	731	–	2	965	696
Median	36.4	32.6	38.0	37.4	34.0	37.7	–	17.0	39.3	37.7
Female	**2 657**	**2 756**	**3 642**	**3 291**	**2 471**	**1 462**	**–**	**8**	**2 174**	**1 829**
Under 5 years	154	204	194	167	179	57	–	4	100	90
5 to 9 years	196	194	179	208	190	73	–	1	107	101
10 to 14 years	186	230	247	224	196	93	–	–	137	118
15 to 19 years	187	234	272	221	186	98	–	–	158	121
20 to 24 years	151	197	202	192	130	85	–	–	108	132
25 to 34 years	358	431	487	437	376	171	–	2	273	238
35 to 44 years	388	451	584	517	469	181	–	–	331	250
45 to 54 years	296	353	405	373	245	133	–	–	222	219
55 to 64 years	291	217	432	336	222	149	–	–	270	215
65 to 74 years	238	149	401	325	177	219	–	1	288	213
75 to 84 years	147	75	193	208	79	165	–	–	142	109
85 years and over	65	21	46	83	22	38	–	–	38	23
3 and 4 years	74	90	87	64	72	20	–	3	38	30
16 years and over	2 079	2 079	2 973	2 643	1 876	1 222	–	3	1 804	1 492
18 years and over	1 999	1 987	2 854	2 555	1 787	1 187	–	3	1 736	1 449
21 years and over	1 905	1 857	2 704	2 422	1 688	1 121	–	3	1 647	1 365
60 years and over	592	353	881	799	404	512	–	1	623	460
62 years and over	538	305	786	728	356	479	–	1	571	416
Median	37.4	32.5	39.0	38.9	34.6	43.3	–	6.0	41.0	39.8
Male	**2 578**	**2 689**	**3 262**	**2 975**	**2 407**	**1 755**	**–**	**4**	**1 902**	**1 619**
Median age	35.6	32.7	36.8	35.6	33.2	35.5	–	34.5	37.3	35.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**5 235**	**5 445**	**6 904**	**6 266**	**4 878**	**3 217**	**–**	**12**	**4 076**	**3 448**
In households	5 180	5 445	6 904	6 092	4 754	2 613	–	12	4 076	3 448
Householder	1 941	1 898	2 722	2 299	1 644	1 230	–	3	1 660	1 365
Family householder	1 459	1 558	2 073	1 772	1 391	656	–	3	1 217	997
Nonfamily householder	482	340	649	527	253	574	–	–	443	368
Living alone	444	297	588	480	221	532	–	–	401	340
Spouse	1 247	1 349	1 717	1 469	1 201	468	–	3	974	779
Child	1 682	1 911	2 101	1 967	1 696	709	–	6	1 185	1 056
Other relatives	181	169	202	235	129	108	–	–	152	164
Nonrelatives	129	118	162	122	84	98	–	–	105	84
Institutionalized persons	55	–	–	174	–	604	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	124	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.67	2.87	2.54	2.65	2.89	2.12	–	4.00	2.46	2.53
Persons per family	3.13	3.20	2.94	3.07	3.18	2.96	–	4.00	2.90	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	**796**	**469**	**1 083**	**1 022**	**515**	**623**	**–**	**2**	**777**	**575**
In households	747	469	1 083	876	512	615	–	2	777	575
Householder	539	327	745	587	333	483	–	1	538	392
Nonfamily householder	266	135	341	238	117	338	–	–	257	168
Living alone	263	130	333	234	114	331	–	–	251	166
Spouse	158	105	273	204	131	85	–	1	194	131
Other relatives	41	30	48	71	41	33	–	–	35	43
Nonrelatives	9	7	17	14	7	14	–	–	10	9
Institutionalized persons	49	–	–	146	–	8	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 459**	**1 558**	**2 073**	**1 772**	**1 391**	**656**	**–**	**3**	**1 217**	**997**
With own children under 18 years	687	810	864	792	722	278	–	2	490	434
Number of own children under 18 years	1 268	1 440	1 472	1 398	1 283	478	–	6	816	733
Married-couple families	**1 247**	**1 349**	**1 717**	**1 469**	**1 201**	**468**	**–**	**3**	**974**	**779**
With own children under 18 years	582	691	693	641	606	193	–	2	376	321
Number of own children under 18 years	1 100	1 256	1 184	1 146	1 088	338	–	6	626	543
Female householder, no husband present	**143**	**152**	**289**	**250**	**151**	**151**	**–**	**–**	**199**	**181**
With own children under 18 years	72	88	137	124	95	71	–	–	92	92
Number of own children under 18 years	123	148	234	209	161	120	–	–	158	156
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**2 001**	**2 079**	**2 634**	**2 350**	**1 814**	**1 523**	**–**	**3**	**1 527**	**1 283**
Never married	476	510	596	563	410	534	–	–	342	320
Now married, except separated	1 285	1 384	1 753	1 526	1 253	639	–	3	1 002	798
Separated	26	30	31	33	17	31	–	–	16	25
Widowed	75	33	82	88	42	67	–	–	57	49
Divorced	139	122	172	140	92	252	–	–	110	91
Females 15 years and over	**2 121**	**2 128**	**3 022**	**2 692**	**1 906**	**1 239**	**–**	**3**	**1 830**	**1 520**
Never married	384	390	525	469	328	253	–	–	311	279
Now married, except separated	1 286	1 390	1 761	1 524	1 245	481	–	3	1 003	804
Separated	30	24	37	49	31	34	–	–	28	36
Widowed	314	177	430	439	174	315	–	–	308	252
Divorced	107	147	269	211	128	156	–	–	180	149

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Marshall County, WV		Remainder of Marshall County, WV							
	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.02	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Squore kilometers	.3	.1	3.3	1.5	2.0	414.2	206.7	52.1	39.9	67.6
Square miles	.1	–	1.3	.6	.8	159.9	79.8	20.1	15.4	26.1
AGE										
All persons	**182**	–	**1 669**	**2 130**	**1 612**	**5 053**	**5 433**	**2 828**	**2 818**	**4 878**
Under 5 years	9	–	76	115	72	304	389	181	159	380
5 to 9 years	10	–	117	104	101	393	397	144	184	384
10 to 14 years	7	–	107	148	99	390	446	204	236	394
15 to 19 years	6	–	118	146	97	404	469	232	217	393
20 to 24 years	9	–	75	109	71	278	379	192	131	262
25 to 34 years	23	–	234	267	201	654	845	407	395	720
35 to 44 years	27	–	217	307	246	776	866	485	491	932
45 to 54 years	25	–	130	199	168	560	725	369	318	478
55 to 64 years	30	–	202	279	225	534	450	308	240	420
65 to 74 years	24	–	233	276	193	427	316	215	210	346
75 to 84 years	10	–	130	144	113	243	121	80	159	140
85 years and over	2	–	30	36	26	90	30	11	78	29
3 and 4 years	3	–	32	46	31	151	155	79	70	166
16 years and over	155	–	1 341	1 728	1 323	3 884	4 100	2 253	2 197	3 645
18 years and over	152	–	1 288	1 682	1 278	3 704	3 900	2 150	2 100	3 483
21 years and over	147	–	1 237	1 597	1 221	3 509	3 646	2 019	1 987	3 264
60 years and over	52	–	510	624	464	1 029	675	467	586	744
62 years and over	46	–	470	562	405	929	581	398	528	662
Median	45.0	–	40.2	40.3	42.1	36.1	32.6	36.2	37.2	34.0
Female	**93**	–	**925**	**1 157**	**870**	**2 564**	**2 748**	**1 468**	**1 462**	**2 471**
Under 5 years	5	–	38	42	32	149	200	94	77	179
5 to 9 years	5	–	63	49	41	191	193	72	107	190
10 to 14 years	2	–	46	76	51	184	230	110	106	196
15 to 19 years	2	–	65	70	48	185	234	114	100	186
20 to 24 years	5	–	45	49	43	146	197	94	60	130
25 to 34 years	11	–	134	147	112	347	429	214	199	376
35 to 44 years	13	–	110	166	131	375	451	253	267	469
45 to 54 years	15	–	72	108	90	281	353	183	154	245
55 to 64 years	15	–	116	162	122	276	217	162	121	222
65 to 74 years	11	–	126	169	108	227	148	113	112	177
75 to 84 years	7	–	86	94	76	140	75	51	99	79
85 years and over	2	–	24	25	16	63	21	8	60	22
3 and 4 years	3	–	13	17	17	71	87	49	34	72
16 years and over	80	–	758	969	736	1 999	2 076	1 169	1 151	1 876
18 years and over	79	–	736	951	715	1 920	1 984	1 118	1 106	1 787
21 years and over	77	–	701	913	681	1 828	1 854	1 057	1 057	1 688
60 years and over	28	–	302	392	272	564	352	258	339	404
62 years and over	24	–	280	355	241	514	304	215	312	356
Median	48.5	–	41.9	43.3	42.9	37.2	32.5	36.3	38.2	34.6
Male	**89**	–	**744**	**973**	**742**	**2 489**	**2 685**	**1 360**	**1 356**	**2 407**
Median age	41.5	–	38.3	37.1	40.0	35.5	32.7	35.9	35.4	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**182**	–	**1 669**	**2 130**	**1 612**	**5 053**	**5 433**	**2 828**	**2 818**	**4 878**
In households	182	–	1 669	2 130	1 612	4 998	5 433	2 828	2 644	4 754
Householder	82	–	738	894	685	1 859	1 895	1 062	934	1 644
Family householder	59	–	469	619	483	1 400	1 555	856	775	1 391
Nonfamily householder	23	–	269	275	202	459	340	206	159	253
Living olone	23	–	255	257	195	421	297	187	140	221
Spouse	52	–	323	493	407	1 195	1 346	743	690	1 201
Child	45	–	504	621	462	1 637	1 905	916	911	1 696
Other relatives	3	–	79	94	39	178	169	50	71	129
Nonrelotives	–	–	25	28	19	129	118	57	38	84
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	174	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	124
Persons per household	2.22	–	2.26	2.38	2.35	2.69	2.87	2.66	2.83	2.89
Persons per family	2.69	–	2.93	2.95	2.88	3.15	3.20	3.00	3.16	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	**36**	–	**393**	**456**	**332**	**760**	**467**	**306**	**447**	**515**
In households	36	–	393	456	332	711	467	306	301	512
Householder	23	–	286	324	232	516	326	207	195	333
Nonfomily householder	9	–	149	156	120	257	135	84	70	117
Living alone	9	–	149	151	118	254	130	82	68	114
Spouse	11	–	75	101	80	147	104	79	73	131
Other relatives	2	–	31	28	16	39	30	13	28	41
Nonrelotives	–	–	1	3	4	9	7	7	5	7
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	146	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**59**	–	**469**	**619**	**483**	**1 400**	**1 555**	**856**	**775**	**1 391**
With own children under 18 years	17	–	194	246	182	670	808	374	358	722
Number of own children under 18 years	30	–	357	414	319	1 238	1 434	656	665	1 283
Married-couple families	**52**	–	**323**	**493**	**407**	**1 195**	**1 346**	**743**	**690**	**1 201**
With own children under 18 years	14	–	126	187	148	568	689	317	320	606
Number of own children under 18 years	27	–	240	326	265	1 073	1 250	558	603	1 088
Female householder, no husband present	**5**	–	**117**	**111**	**59**	**138**	**152**	**90**	**69**	**151**
With own children under 18 years	2	–	62	51	28	70	88	45	32	95
Number of own children under 18 years	2	–	107	77	47	121	148	76	53	161
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**75**	–	**591**	**773**	**594**	**1 926**	**2 076**	**1 107**	**1 067**	**1 814**
Never married	14	–	179	183	121	462	510	254	243	410
Now married, except seporated	53	–	334	509	414	1 232	1 381	751	728	1 253
Separated	1	–	8	6	2	25	30	15	8	17
Widowed	2	–	32	23	27	73	33	25	39	42
Divorced	5	–	38	52	30	134	122	62	49	92
Females 15 years and over	**81**	–	**778**	**990**	**746**	**2 040**	**2 125**	**1 192**	**1 172**	**1 906**
Never married	12	–	181	177	130	372	390	214	190	328
Now married, except separoted	54	–	335	505	415	1 232	1 387	758	720	1 245
Separated	–	–	15	15	4	30	24	9	13	31
Widowed	9	–	168	192	139	305	177	122	187	174
Divorced	6	–	79	101	58	101	147	89	62	128

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totols far split tracts/BNA's in Ohio County, WV								
	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 22
LAND AREA									
Squore kilometers	5.7	4.1	3.9	6.1	4.1	3.1	10.1	62.8	66.8
Squore miles	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.2	3.9	24.2	25.8
AGE									
All persons	**4 102**	**1 866**	**1 738**	**3 135**	**2 561**	**1 857**	**5 999**	**4 901**	**2 581**
Under 5 years	187	152	92	169	127	101	354	385	189
5 to 9 years	249	120	115	217	154	99	366	341	199
10 to 14 years	268	125	114	216	144	121	380	349	212
15 to 19 years	235	130	118	173	132	111	379	371	234
20 to 24 years	210	140	94	153	136	70	302	275	151
25 to 34 years	527	292	225	408	313	230	769	705	428
35 to 44 years	589	318	289	520	414	263	843	857	423
45 to 54 years	413	216	157	315	257	225	647	581	252
55 to 64 years	470	152	233	324	261	234	731	482	232
65 to 74 years	551	153	181	326	247	216	742	342	172
75 to 84 years	328	56	95	208	227	149	404	169	78
85 years ond over	75	12	25	106	149	38	82	44	11
3 and 4 years	76	65	31	77	59	39	150	155	84
16 years ond over	3 348	1 446	1 398	2 497	2 104	1 514	4 824	3 743	1 921
18 years ond over	3 248	1 396	1 346	2 416	2 046	1 464	4 668	3 599	1 829
21 years and over	3 121	1 309	1 279	2 328	1 970	1 406	4 459	3 402	1 721
60 years and over	1 210	284	426	825	755	543	1 622	816	391
62 years and over	1 124	264	371	768	704	483	1 493	712	340
Medion	40.8	34.2	38.5	39.2	41.3	42.1	39.8	35.3	32.2
Female	**2 238**	**971**	**919**	**1 663**	**1 479**	**993**	**3 266**	**2 545**	**1 309**
Under 5 years	96	76	48	78	70	45	176	186	103
5 to 9 years	126	59	55	102	76	53	189	184	93
10 to 14 years	136	57	62	100	72	57	198	161	101
15 to 19 years	129	59	62	84	67	45	166	200	118
20 to 24 years	96	77	50	69	59	38	154	148	81
25 to 34 years	276	158	121	217	161	126	416	381	201
35 to 44 years	298	164	134	271	221	132	445	448	222
45 to 54 years	213	116	81	154	142	125	347	288	122
55 to 64 years	271	79	122	191	154	136	410	254	122
65 to 74 years	317	84	107	190	161	115	441	178	95
75 to 84 years	225	32	58	132	172	92	263	85	48
85 years ond over	55	10	19	75	124	29	61	32	3
3 ond 4 years	39	24	15	28	31	18	70	68	46
16 years ond over	1 853	768	747	1 362	1 238	829	2 669	1 978	978
18 years ond over	1 798	746	714	1 323	1 215	811	2 599	1 891	940
21 years and over	1 732	703	680	1 284	1 177	780	2 506	1 791	879
60 years and over	743	160	248	500	537	315	979	437	213
62 years and over	690	148	215	464	509	282	913	375	181
Median	43.4	35.0	39.4	41.2	46.0	45.0	42.2	35.3	32.9
Mala	**1 864**	**895**	**819**	**1 472**	**1 082**	**864**	**2 733**	**2 356**	**1 272**
Medion oge	38.5	33.0	37.7	36.9	37.0	39.1	37.5	35.3	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**4 102**	**1 866**	**1 738**	**3 135**	**2 561**	**1 857**	**5 999**	**4 901**	**2 581**
In households	4 085	1 848	1 699	2 996	2 351	1 857	5 957	4 848	2 561
Householder	1 767	776	666	1 247	1 034	792	2 521	1 785	924
Family householder	1 134	520	488	839	621	543	1 727	1 444	720
Nonfamily householder	633	256	178	408	413	249	794	341	204
Living olone	601	232	165	374	380	229	743	302	176
Spouse	923	403	396	687	521	474	1 376	1 206	603
Child	1 176	575	509	913	674	520	1 753	1 658	898
Other relotives	152	38	85	82	55	38	187	116	60
Nonrelotives	67	56	43	67	67	33	120	83	76
Institutionolized persons	17	18	39	139	197	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	13	–	42	53	20
Persons per household	2.31	2.38	2.55	2.40	2.27	2.34	2.36	2.72	2.77
Persons per fomily	2.99	2.95	3.03	3.00	3.01	2.90	2.92	3.06	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	**954**	**221**	**301**	**640**	**623**	**403**	**1 228**	**555**	**261**
In households	937	221	289	516	418	403	1 228	513	261
Householder	688	160	201	365	301	273	879	347	185
Nonfomily householder	383	76	100	168	175	123	436	124	84
Living alone	378	75	99	161	174	119	429	122	83
Spouse	179	52	58	117	79	107	287	133	61
Other relotives	61	8	23	29	27	18	56	30	13
Nonrelotives	9	1	7	5	11	5	6	3	2
Institutionolized persons	17	–	12	124	194	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quorters	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	42	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**1 134**	**520**	**488**	**839**	**621**	**543**	**1 727**	**1 444**	**720**
With own children under 18 yeors	449	256	212	375	261	208	654	712	379
Number of own children under 18 years	800	432	357	690	505	386	1 222	1 245	699
Married-couple families	**923**	**403**	**396**	**687**	**521**	**474**	**1 376**	**1 206**	**603**
With own children under 18 years	373	182	172	311	221	178	484	563	316
Number of own children under 18 years	684	327	302	600	440	340	923	1 015	590
Female householder, no husband prasant	**166**	**106**	**70**	**119**	**83**	**59**	**289**	**183**	**89**
With own children under 18 years	62	71	31	55	35	24	147	121	49
Number of own children under 18 years	95	102	45	80	59	31	264	190	88
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**1 518**	**690**	**663**	**1 150**	**875**	**698**	**2 196**	**1 812**	**969**
Never married	366	216	164	292	244	159	543	391	233
Now married, except seporoted	955	408	404	722	538	481	1 402	1 230	617
Seporoted	14	4	5	9	8	2	17	16	14
Widowed	83	17	35	65	34	24	91	60	27
Divorced	100	45	55	62	51	32	143	115	78
Famalas 15 years and over	**1 880**	**779**	**754**	**1 383**	**1 261**	**838**	**2 703**	**2 014**	**1 012**
Never married	375	185	152	270	363	147	499	435	191
Now married, except separated	951	409	409	711	543	482	1 415	1 234	616
Separated	23	18	5	15	13	6	30	27	11
Widowed	367	90	134	242	230	132	509	147	115
Divorced	164	77	54	145	112	71	250	171	79

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
LAND AREA										
Squore kilometers	.4	3.0	3.5	.7	.7	.8	1.0	.4	2.1	4.1
Squore miles	.2	1.2	1.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.8	1.6
AGE										
All persons	**404**	**4 036**	**1 861**	**1 314**	**1 878**	**1 810**	**1 982**	**942**	**1 088**	**3 669**
Under 5 years	2	183	152	77	119	133	182	61	50	165
5 to 9 years	1	243	119	69	113	115	158	63	68	171
10 to 14 years	7	263	123	55	127	118	133	61	73	130
15 to 19 years	7	232	130	63	132	116	156	61	72	373
20 to 24 years	22	206	140	97	141	119	141	48	61	335
25 to 34 years	51	519	292	219	262	272	302	141	133	402
35 to 44 years	38	578	316	157	240	261	239	144	177	377
45 to 54 years	37	406	216	129	192	188	185	85	101	280
55 to 64 years	36	459	152	153	232	200	146	113	160	346
65 to 74 years	97	548	153	164	219	207	189	108	118	489
75 to 84 years	82	324	56	107	86	70	118	52	59	416
85 years ond over	24	75	12	24	15	11	33	5	16	185
3 ond 4 years	1	74	65	38	57	48	73	25	16	79
16 years ond over	391	3 297	1 444	1 100	1 494	1 415	1 485	741	886	3 180
18 years ond over	388	3 199	1 394	1 079	1 443	1 373	1 425	721	853	3 126
21 years ond over	381	3 073	1 307	1 034	1 355	1 302	1 327	688	811	2 707
60 years ond over	224	1 198	284	389	444	396	415	238	279	1 296
62 years ond over	221	1 114	264	350	393	364	386	209	239	1 223
Medion	65.2	40.8	34.3	39.8	36.6	36.0	32.2	37.0	39.4	41.6
Female	**237**	**2 202**	**970**	**699**	**1 001**	**966**	**1 065**	**479**	**580**	**2 101**
Under 5 years	1	94	76	27	46	64	82	38	25	77
5 to 9 years	–	124	59	35	53	55	71	35	34	90
10 to 14 years	3	133	57	29	57	55	64	24	36	58
15 to 19 years	3	126	59	28	67	68	69	22	41	185
20 to 24 years	10	94	77	48	71	72	92	20	31	161
25 to 34 years	18	272	158	103	144	137	155	77	75	215
35 to 44 years	16	293	163	80	126	139	135	71	83	195
45 to 54 years	15	208	116	68	110	102	97	36	52	154
55 to 64 years	21	266	79	92	131	106	80	61	85	203
65 to 74 years	66	316	84	96	125	116	119	60	68	314
75 to 84 years	63	221	32	72	60	43	79	33	38	297
85 years ond over	21	55	10	21	11	9	22	2	12	152
3 ond 4 years	–	37	24	13	25	27	34	15	7	33
16 years ond over	232	1 824	767	603	831	776	843	377	480	1 864
18 years ond over	230	1 771	745	591	803	752	818	370	459	1 842
21 years ond over	225	1 706	702	574	762	712	763	359	436	1 622
60 years ond over	165	737	160	244	260	226	262	138	163	889
62 years ond over	163	684	148	220	231	210	245	126	138	844
Medion	70.9	43.5	34.9	44.9	39.8	37.4	34.9	37.3	40.8	50.0
Male	**167**	**1 834**	**891**	**615**	**877**	**844**	**917**	**463**	**508**	**1 568**
Medion oge	49.1	38.6	33.1	34.8	33.7	35.0	29.4	36.5	38.4	34.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**404**	**4 036**	**1 861**	**1 314**	**1 878**	**1 810**	**1 982**	**942**	**1 088**	**3 669**
In households	364	4 019	1 843	1 314	1 878	1 806	1 953	939	1 088	2 994
Householder	316	1 740	775	663	781	784	856	437	429	1 457
Family householder	28	1 116	519	298	527	459	483	234	321	821
Nonfamily householder	288	624	256	365	254	325	373	203	108	636
Living olone	282	593	232	316	229	275	349	181	101	613
Spouse	22	909	402	190	373	290	241	129	264	661
Child	17	1 154	572	325	581	501	667	280	318	743
Other relotives	2	151	38	55	96	104	118	42	51	94
Nonrelotives	7	65	56	81	47	127	71	51	26	39
Institutionolized persons	37	17	18	–	–	–	18	–	–	187
Other persons in group quorters	3	–	–	–	–	4	11	3	–	488
Persons per household	1.15	2.31	2.38	1.98	2.40	2.30	2.28	2.15	2.54	2.05
Persons per fomily	2.46	2.98	2.95	2.91	2.99	2.95	3.12	2.93	2.97	2.82
Persons 65 years and over	**203**	**947**	**221**	**295**	**320**	**288**	**340**	**165**	**193**	**1 090**
In households	203	930	221	295	320	288	332	165	193	912
Householder	198	683	160	228	226	203	253	119	129	703
Nonfomily householder	187	380	76	159	111	105	176	63	61	448
Living olone	187	375	75	147	109	97	173	57	61	442
Spouse	5	178	52	47	70	53	55	32	42	169
Other relotives	–	60	8	7	22	19	15	9	17	36
Nonrelotives	–	9	1	13	2	13	9	5	5	4
Institutionolized persons	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	162
Other persons in group quorters	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	16
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**28**	**1 116**	**519**	**298**	**527**	**459**	**483**	**234**	**321**	**821**
With own children under 18 years	7	442	255	121	212	217	263	101	131	287
Number of own children under 18 years	13	783	429	219	395	368	484	201	215	512
Married-couple families	**22**	**909**	**402**	**190**	**373**	**290**	**241**	**129**	**264**	**661**
With own children under 18 years	2	368	181	69	134	123	97	38	104	233
Number of own children under 18 years	5	669	324	126	252	216	186	76	179	435
Female householder, no husband present	**6**	**162**	**106**	**93**	**136**	**142**	**209**	**83**	**43**	**133**
With own children under 18 years	5	60	71	46	73	86	149	53	20	50
Number of own children under 18 years	8	93	102	83	134	142	267	107	28	72
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**161**	**1 496**	**689**	**505**	**674**	**652**	**661**	**375**	**412**	**1 327**
Never married	73	358	216	210	205	187	272	150	83	482
Now married, except separated	26	941	407	194	387	308	256	134	270	697
Separated	8	14	4	15	13	16	12	14	2	8
Widowed	18	83	17	20	17	42	42	14	21	76
Divorced	36	100	45	66	52	99	79	63	36	64
Females 15 years and over	**233**	**1 851**	**778**	**608**	**845**	**792**	**848**	**382**	**485**	**1 876**
Never married	58	369	185	177	182	190	277	109	94	546
Now married, except separated	22	937	408	201	388	305	257	131	272	692
Separated	5	23	18	22	16	21	38	12	3	14
Widowed	112	361	90	127	135	134	161	63	88	477
Divorced	36	161	77	81	124	142	115	67	28	147

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV—Con.								Remainder of Ohio County, WV	
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.5	2.7	2.4	4.9	3.1	–	.9	1.1	2.7	.6
Square miles	1.4	1.0	.9	1.9	1.2	–	.3	.4	1.0	.2
AGE										
All persons	**2 971**	**2 559**	**1 808**	**4 643**	**417**	–	**1 310**	**2 008**	**66**	**5**
Under 5 years	159	127	99	272	28	–	41	103	4	–
5 to 9 years	210	154	95	262	25	–	67	114	6	1
10 to 14 years	206	144	118	272	32	–	66	103	5	2
15 to 19 years	165	132	104	280	31	–	49	143	3	–
20 to 24 years	142	136	68	220	24	–	73	103	4	–
25 to 34 years	390	313	225	587	47	–	186	242	8	–
35 to 44 years	488	413	253	620	78	–	139	275	11	2
45 to 54 years	302	257	217	500	68	–	119	199	7	–
55 to 64 years	300	261	233	600	47	–	199	252	11	–
65 to 74 years	306	246	212	615	28	–	218	334	3	–
75 to 84 years	198	227	146	347	7	–	110	114	4	–
85 years and over	105	149	38	68	2	–	43	26	–	–
3 and 4 years	72	59	37	121	15	–	18	42	2	–
16 years and over	2 362	2 102	1 476	3 782	326	–	1 129	1 662	51	2
18 years and over	2 283	2 044	1 428	3 666	313	–	1 105	1 596	49	2
21 years and over	2 200	1 968	1 374	3 510	295	–	1 074	1 526	48	2
60 years and over	778	754	536	1 360	61	–	485	630	12	–
62 years and over	725	703	476	1 257	49	–	452	571	10	–
Median	39.2	41.3	42.4	41.5	38.5	–	48.6	41.5	38.3	13.5
Female	**1 584**	**1 478**	**965**	**2 588**	**214**	–	**734**	**1 091**	**36**	**1**
Under 5 years	72	70	43	131	14	–	21	48	2	–
5 to 9 years	98	76	52	142	15	–	41	60	2	–
10 to 14 years	97	72	56	143	12	–	34	51	3	–
15 to 19 years	81	67	42	128	18	–	27	72	3	–
20 to 24 years	64	59	36	117	12	–	37	49	2	–
25 to 34 years	208	161	123	322	25	–	93	124	4	–
35 to 44 years	256	221	127	332	41	–	74	148	5	1
45 to 54 years	148	142	120	277	36	–	61	105	5	–
55 to 64 years	177	154	135	350	27	–	119	143	5	–
65 to 74 years	182	160	113	365	11	–	126	195	1	–
75 to 84 years	127	172	89	228	3	–	77	75	4	–
85 years and over	74	124	29	53	–	–	24	21	–	–
3 and 4 years	26	31	16	56	7	–	11	20	2	–
16 years and over	1 298	1 237	806	2 146	169	–	634	915	29	1
18 years and over	1 260	1 214	789	2 090	161	–	624	882	27	1
21 years and over	1 222	1 176	760	2 020	153	–	602	854	26	1
60 years and over	475	536	310	834	29	–	292	379	6	–
62 years and over	441	508	277	777	21	–	274	349	6	–
Median	41.4	45.9	45.2	44.0	38.3	–	51.7	44.4	39.5	41.5
Male	**1 387**	**1 081**	**843**	**2 055**	**203**	–	**576**	**917**	**30**	**4**
Median age	36.8	36.9	39.2	38.5	39.3	–	43.8	38.9	38.0	12.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**2 971**	**2 559**	**1 808**	**4 643**	**417**	–	**1 310**	**2 008**	**66**	**5**
In households	2 832	2 349	1 808	4 601	417	–	1 308	2 008	66	5
Householder	1 179	1 032	773	2 011	151	–	691	881	27	1
Family householder	789	621	529	1 337	126	–	325	555	18	1
Nonfamily householder	390	411	244	674	25	–	366	326	9	–
Living alone	358	378	225	634	23	–	334	308	8	–
Spouse	644	521	464	1 059	112	–	198	365	14	1
Child	872	674	502	1 305	142	–	288	584	22	3
Other relatives	73	55	37	139	6	–	68	138	1	–
Nonrelatives	64	67	32	87	6	–	63	40	2	–
Institutionalized persons	139	197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	13	–	42	–	–	2	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.40	2.28	2.34	2.29	2.76	–	1.89	2.28	2.44	5.00
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.90	2.87	3.06	–	2.70	2.96	3.06	5.00
Persons 65 years and over	**609**	**622**	**396**	**1 030**	**37**	–	**371**	**474**	**7**	–
In households	485	417	396	1 030	37	–	371	474	7	–
Householder	345	300	268	748	25	–	294	344	5	–
Nonfamily householder	162	174	120	383	5	–	190	168	3	–
Living alone	156	173	117	376	5	–	183	165	3	–
Spouse	108	79	106	231	11	–	49	84	1	–
Other relatives	27	27	18	47	1	–	21	41	1	–
Nonrelatives	5	11	4	4	–	–	7	5	–	–
Institutionalized persons	124	194	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**789**	**621**	**529**	**1 337**	**126**	–	**325**	**555**	**18**	**1**
With own children under 18 years	359	261	200	479	55	–	102	207	7	1
Number of own children under 18 years	661	505	373	890	98	–	172	362	17	3
Married-couple families	**644**	**521**	**464**	**1 059**	**112**	–	**198**	**365**	**14**	**1**
With own children under 18 years	296	221	173	344	48	–	50	130	5	1
Number of own children under 18 years	572	440	332	653	84	–	98	229	15	3
Female householder, no husband present	**115**	**83**	**56**	**236**	**12**	–	**105**	**156**	**4**	–
With own children under 18 years	54	35	22	121	5	–	49	67	2	–
Number of own children under 18 years	79	59	29	217	11	–	70	120	2	–
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**1 079**	**874**	**682**	**1 665**	**159**	–	**498**	**756**	**22**	**1**
Never married	276	243	155	405	34	–	172	243	8	–
Now married, except separated	677	538	470	1 077	112	–	203	380	14	1
Separated	9	8	2	14	–	–	12	11	–	–
Widowed	59	34	24	72	5	–	34	45	–	–
Divorced	58	51	31	97	8	–	77	77	–	–
Females 15 years and over	**1 317**	**1 260**	**814**	**2 172**	**173**	–	**638**	**932**	**29**	**1**
Never married	259	363	142	415	36	–	153	212	6	–
Now married, except separated	667	543	471	1 091	114	–	210	387	14	1
Separated	14	13	5	25	–	–	19	22	–	–
Widowed	235	229	127	435	9	–	150	192	6	–
Divorced	142	112	69	206	14	–	106	119	3	–

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ohio County, WV—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.9	2.6	1.4	.7	5.2	9.1	59.7	89.1	66.8
Square miles	.7	1.0	.5	.3	2.0	3.5	23.0	34.4	25.8
AGE									
All persons	**650**	**164**	**2**	**49**	**1 356**	**2 694**	**4 484**	**4 120**	**2 581**
Under 5 years	42	10	–	2	82	153	357	180	189
5 to 9 years	47	7	–	4	104	161	316	214	199
10 to 14 years	41	10	–	3	108	170	317	233	212
15 to 19 years	46	8	–	7	99	166	340	696	234
20 to 24 years	33	11	–	2	82	113	251	716	151
25 to 34 years	92	18	–	5	182	381	658	466	428
35 to 44 years	112	32	1	10	223	437	779	531	423
45 to 54 years	56	13	–	8	147	291	513	378	252
55 to 64 years	73	24	–	1	131	300	435	342	232
65 to 74 years	63	20	1	4	127	322	314	224	172
75 to 84 years	36	10	–	3	57	164	162	115	78
85 years and over	9	1	–	–	14	36	42	25	11
3 and 4 years	15	5	–	2	29	61	140	80	84
16 years and over	512	135	2	38	1 042	2 170	3 417	3 438	1 921
18 years and over	493	133	2	36	1 002	2 098	3 286	3 343	1 829
21 years and over	468	128	2	32	949	2 019	3 107	2 527	1 721
60 years and over	147	47	1	7	262	698	755	536	391
62 years and over	132	43	1	7	236	624	663	460	340
Median	37.2	39.0	52.0	36.5	35.8	39.5	35.0	25.4	32.2
Female	**339**	**79**	**1**	**28**	**678**	**1 398**	**2 331**	**2 069**	**1 309**
Under 5 years	23	6	–	2	45	77	172	91	103
5 to 9 years	21	4	–	1	47	73	169	96	93
10 to 14 years	26	3	–	1	55	74	149	106	101
15 to 19 years	21	3	–	3	38	88	182	367	118
20 to 24 years	19	5	–	2	37	57	136	352	81
25 to 34 years	46	9	–	3	94	196	356	240	201
35 to 44 years	51	15	–	5	113	225	407	247	222
45 to 54 years	29	6	–	5	70	147	252	197	122
55 to 64 years	37	14	–	1	60	161	227	170	122
65 to 74 years	39	8	1	2	76	180	167	122	95
75 to 84 years	20	5	–	3	35	95	82	65	48
85 years and over	7	1	–	–	8	25	32	16	3
3 and 4 years	8	2	–	2	14	30	61	43	46
16 years and over	267	64	1	23	523	1 152	1 809	1 752	978
18 years and over	255	63	1	22	509	1 113	1 730	1 704	940
21 years and over	244	62	1	20	486	1 073	1 638	1 267	879
60 years and over	85	25	1	5	145	394	408	292	213
62 years and over	77	23	1	5	136	358	354	255	181
Median	37.5	38.8	65.5	37.0	36.7	40.7	35.0	26.0	32.9
Male	**311**	**85**	**1**	**21**	**678**	**1 296**	**2 153**	**2 051**	**1 272**
Median age	37.0	39.3	38.5	31.5	34.8	38.2	35.0	24.9	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**650**	**164**	**2**	**49**	**1 356**	**2 694**	**4 484**	**4 120**	**2 581**
In households	611	164	2	49	1 356	2 694	4 431	3 160	2 561
Householder	237	68	2	19	510	1 070	1 634	1 198	924
Family householder	167	50	–	14	390	806	1 318	909	720
Nonfamily householder	70	18	2	5	120	264	316	289	204
Living alone	64	16	2	4	109	240	279	259	176
Spouse	132	43	–	10	317	715	1 094	764	603
Child	191	41	–	18	448	779	1 516	1 026	898
Other relatives	34	9	–	1	48	84	110	103	60
Nonrelatives	17	3	–	1	33	46	77	69	76
Institutionalized persons	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	960	20
Persons per household	2.58	2.41	1.00	2.58	2.66	2.52	2.71	2.64	2.77
Persons per family	3.14	2.86	–	3.07	3.08	2.96	3.06	3.08	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	**108**	**31**	**1**	**7**	**198**	**522**	**518**	**364**	**261**
In households	96	31	1	7	198	522	476	364	261
Householder	72	20	1	5	131	345	322	244	185
Nonfamily householder	39	6	1	3	53	132	119	95	84
Living alone	38	5	1	2	53	128	117	93	83
Spouse	16	9	–	1	56	150	122	91	61
Other relatives	6	2	–	–	9	24	29	26	13
Nonrelatives	2	–	–	1	2	3	3	3	2
Institutionalized persons	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**167**	**50**	**–**	**14**	**390**	**806**	**1 318**	**909**	**720**
With own children under 18 years	81	16	–	8	175	314	657	402	379
Number of own children under 18 years	142	29	–	13	332	554	1 147	730	699
Married-couple families	**132**	**43**	**–**	**10**	**317**	**715**	**1 094**	**764**	**603**
With own children under 18 years	68	15	–	5	140	282	515	337	316
Number of own children under 18 years	123	28	–	8	270	509	931	627	590
Female householder, no husband present	**27**	**4**	**–**	**3**	**53**	**66**	**171**	**101**	**89**
With own children under 18 years	11	1	–	2	26	23	116	51	49
Number of own children under 18 years	17	1	–	2	47	32	179	81	88
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**251**	**71**	**1**	**16**	**531**	**1 036**	**1 653**	**1 717**	**969**
Never married	81	16	1	4	138	213	357	801	233
Now married, except separated	134	45	–	11	325	729	1 118	795	617
Separated	3	–	–	–	3	3	16	16	14
Widowed	14	6	–	–	19	34	55	34	27
Divorced	19	4	–	1	46	57	107	71	78
Females 15 years and over	**269**	**66**	**1**	**24**	**531**	**1 174**	**1 841**	**1 776**	**1 012**
Never married	58	11	–	5	84	205	399	738	191
Now married, except separated	137	44	–	11	324	732	1 120	792	616
Separated	2	1	–	1	5	5	27	22	11
Widowed	46	7	1	5	74	165	138	129	115
Divorced	26	3	–	2	44	67	157	95	79

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 7
AGE							
All persons	**155 313**	**69 520**	**69 520**	**85 793**	**48 791**	**32 843**	**1 244**
Under 5 years	9 049	4 063	4 063	4 986	2 773	1 769	86
5 to 9 years	9 911	4 608	4 608	5 303	2 905	1 857	72
10 to 14 years	10 419	4 784	4 784	5 635	2 947	1 857	62
15 to 19 years	11 181	4 724	4 724	6 457	3 653	2 084	89
20 to 24 years	9 170	3 761	3 761	5 409	3 273	1 935	91
25 to 34 years	21 425	9 643	9 643	11 782	6 535	4 335	205
35 to 44 years	23 203	10 212	10 212	12 991	7 057	4 529	145
45 to 54 years	16 153	7 143	7 143	9 010	4 948	3 300	123
55 to 64 years	16 636	7 497	7 497	9 139	5 287	3 758	94
65 to 74 years	16 323	7 494	7 494	8 829	5 397	4 160	156
75 to 84 years	9 192	4 358	4 358	4 834	3 074	2 453	95
85 years and over	2 651	1 233	1 233	1 418	942	806	26
3 and 4 years	3 789	1 683	1 683	2 106	1 176	763	32
16 years and over	123 799	55 122	55 122	68 677	39 548	27 000	1 013
18 years and over	119 447	53 151	53 151	66 296	38 327	26 224	975
21 years and over	112 614	50 526	50 526	62 088	35 669	24 815	922
60 years and over	37 239	17 145	17 145	20 094	12 344	9 522	329
62 years and over	33 826	15 612	15 612	18 214	11 265	8 779	310
Median	37.6	37.9	37.9	37.4	38.0	40.3	35.7
Female	**82 087**	**36 850**	**36 850**	**45 237**	**26 154**	**17 993**	**669**
Under 5 years	4 394	1 982	1 982	2 412	1 353	838	36
5 to 9 years	4 912	2 279	2 279	2 633	1 455	953	30
10 to 14 years	5 097	2 360	2 360	2 737	1 405	895	32
15 to 19 years	5 472	2 270	2 270	3 202	1 839	1 025	42
20 to 24 years	4 658	1 916	1 916	2 742	1 656	974	61
25 to 34 years	11 128	5 077	5 077	6 051	3 417	2 285	105
35 to 44 years	11 739	5 140	5 140	6 599	3 630	2 358	75
45 to 54 years	8 370	3 719	3 719	4 651	2 589	1 765	64
55 to 64 years	9 053	4 080	4 080	4 973	2 937	2 153	48
65 to 74 years	9 391	4 343	4 343	5 048	3 141	2 460	97
75 to 84 years	5 912	2 775	2 775	3 137	2 018	1 664	62
85 years and over	1 961	909	909	1 052	714	623	17
3 and 4 years	1 815	816	816	999	549	343	11
16 years and over	66 654	29 791	29 791	36 863	21 633	15 121	569
18 years and over	64 553	28 852	28 852	35 701	21 027	14 747	553
21 years and over	61 114	27 545	27 545	33 569	19 666	14 048	521
60 years and over	22 253	10 263	10 263	11 990	7 500	5 946	204
62 years and over	20 368	9 415	9 415	10 953	6 897	5 520	196
Median	39.3	39.7	39.7	39.1	40.0	43.3	37.9
Male	**73 226**	**32 670**	**32 670**	**40 556**	**22 637**	**14 850**	**575**
Median age	35.9	36.2	36.2	35.7	35.9	37.3	33.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	**155 313**	**69 520**	**69 520**	**85 793**	**48 791**	**32 843**	**1 244**
In households	151 256	68 498	68 498	82 758	46 617	31 715	1 216
Householder	61 404	27 579	27 579	33 825	19 865	14 253	585
Family householder	43 220	19 808	19 808	23 412	13 002	8 663	300
Nonfamily householder	18 184	7 771	7 771	10 413	6 863	5 590	285
Living alone	16 766	7 200	7 200	9 566	6 315	5 178	264
Spouse	35 121	16 186	16 186	18 935	10 307	6 654	184
Child	46 391	21 146	21 146	25 245	13 694	8 806	337
Other relatives	5 112	2 300	2 300	2 812	1 585	1 155	58
Nonrelatives	3 228	1 287	1 287	1 941	1 166	847	52
Institutionalized persons	2 331	955	955	1 376	629	590	17
Other persons in group quarters	1 726	67	67	1 659	1 545	538	11
Persons per household	2.46	2.48	2.48	2.45	2.35	2.23	2.12
Persons per family	3.01	3.00	3.00	3.01	2.97	2.93	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	**28 166**	**13 085**	**13 085**	**15 081**	**9 413**	**7 419**	**277**
In households	26 578	12 275	12 275	14 303	8 838	6 898	269
Householder	18 953	8 708	8 708	10 245	6 401	5 086	202
Nonfamily householder	9 559	4 303	4 303	5 256	3 400	2 871	142
Living alone	9 363	4 220	4 220	5 143	3 324	2 806	140
Spouse	5 890	2 828	2 828	3 062	1 854	1 353	48
Other relatives	1 463	650	650	813	475	367	12
Nonrelatives	272	89	89	183	108	92	7
Institutionalized persons	1 485	785	785	700	500	488	–
Other persons in group quarters	103	25	25	78	75	33	8
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	**43 220**	**19 808**	**19 808**	**23 412**	**13 002**	**8 663**	**300**
With own children under 18 years	18 809	8 633	8 633	10 176	5 441	3 430	145
Number of own children under 18 years	33 425	15 345	15 345	18 080	9 736	6 114	236
Married-couple families	**35 062**	**16 149**	**16 149**	**18 913**	**10 294**	**6 640**	**176**
With own children under 18 years	14 919	6 916	6 916	8 003	4 165	2 503	64
Number of own children under 18 years	27 173	12 549	12 549	14 624	7 744	4 676	127
Female householder, no husband present	**6 506**	**2 905**	**2 905**	**3 601**	**2 190**	**1 684**	**106**
With own children under 18 years	3 252	1 429	1 429	1 823	1 104	828	77
Number of own children under 18 years	5 308	2 362	2 362	2 946	1 739	1 294	99
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	**58 250**	**25 836**	**25 836**	**32 414**	**18 225**	**12 053**	**453**
Never married	14 944	6 155	6 155	8 789	5 295	3 488	166
Now married, except separated	36 216	16 586	16 586	19 630	10 602	6 854	184
Separated	633	259	259	374	195	142	9
Widowed	2 277	1 027	1 027	1 250	784	597	34
Divorced	4 180	1 809	1 809	2 371	1 349	972	60
Females 15 years and over	**67 684**	**30 229**	**30 229**	**37 455**	**21 941**	**15 307**	**571**
Never married	13 301	5 323	5 323	7 978	5 170	3 495	160
Now married, except separated	36 193	16 662	16 662	19 531	10 640	6 895	195
Separated	970	425	425	545	307	234	22
Widowed	11 381	5 353	5 353	6 028	3 693	3 022	113
Divorced	5 839	2 466	2 466	3 373	2 131	1 661	81

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 7
AGE							
All persons	**3 196**	**1 308**	**1 308**	**1 888**	**1 684**	**1 555**	**718**
Under 5 years	293	111	111	182	175	168	95
5 to 9 years	278	102	102	176	167	163	83
10 to 14 years	274	106	106	168	150	143	67
15 to 19 years	276	115	115	161	147	128	65
20 to 24 years	215	75	75	140	124	106	49
25 to 34 years	452	176	176	276	238	219	96
35 to 44 years	461	172	172	289	228	213	89
45 to 54 years	275	118	118	157	140	133	59
55 to 64 years	240	104	104	136	122	109	52
65 to 74 years	244	139	139	105	99	87	33
75 to 84 years	138	68	68	70	68	62	23
85 years and over	50	22	22	28	26	24	7
3 and 4 years	122	48	48	74	71	70	40
16 years and over	2 291	965	965	1 326	1 160	1 052	461
18 years and over	2 185	918	918	1 267	1 108	1 007	440
21 years and over	2 023	852	852	1 171	1 015	929	395
60 years and over	547	280	280	267	252	225	86
62 years and over	506	265	265	241	228	203	76
Median	31.4	33.5	33.5	29.8	28.7	28.6	25.0
Female	**1 614**	**683**	**683**	**931**	**867**	**804**	**387**
Under 5 years	148	59	59	89	87	83	46
5 to 9 years	131	53	53	78	73	72	40
10 to 14 years	128	44	44	84	75	70	29
15 to 19 years	135	62	62	73	64	58	27
20 to 24 years	110	40	40	70	66	60	31
25 to 34 years	203	81	81	122	118	110	50
35 to 44 years	213	78	78	135	122	114	57
45 to 54 years	138	66	66	72	66	62	31
55 to 64 years	139	61	61	78	71	62	32
65 to 74 years	150	84	84	66	63	54	22
75 to 84 years	88	42	42	46	45	43	17
85 years and over	31	13	13	18	17	16	5
3 and 4 years	65	24	24	41	39	38	23
16 years and over	1 176	511	511	665	619	568	269
18 years and over	1 125	486	486	639	598	549	260
21 years and over	1 045	455	455	590	551	506	237
60 years and over	337	172	172	165	158	142	58
62 years and over	313	162	162	151	145	129	49
Median	33.3	35.5	35.5	31.5	31.5	31.2	28.9
Male	**1 582**	**625**	**625**	**957**	**817**	**751**	**331**
Median age	29.8	31.7	31.7	28.4	26.5	26.5	19.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	**3 196**	**1 308**	**1 308**	**1 888**	**1 684**	**1 555**	**718**
In households	3 029	1 289	1 289	1 740	1 625	1 516	717
Householder	1 214	509	509	705	664	616	266
Family householder	778	353	353	425	394	363	181
Nonfamily householder	436	156	156	280	270	253	85
Living alone	397	142	142	255	246	231	82
Spouse	331	168	168	163	145	127	54
Child	1 147	469	469	678	634	604	320
Other relatives	226	105	105	121	114	104	60
Nonrelatives	111	38	38	73	68	65	17
Institutionalized persons	123	17	17	106	23	23	1
Other persons in group quarters	44	2	2	42	36	16	–
Persons per household	2.50	2.61	2.61	2.42	2.39	2.40	2.64
Persons per family	3.21	3.23	3.23	3.19	3.18	3.21	3.31
Persons 65 years and over	**432**	**229**	**229**	**203**	**193**	**173**	**63**
In households	410	221	221	189	182	162	63
Householder	315	164	164	151	147	133	51
Nonfamily householder	180	80	80	100	99	93	34
Living alone	169	75	75	94	93	88	33
Spouse	57	33	33	24	22	17	7
Other relatives	28	20	20	8	8	7	3
Nonrelatives	10	4	4	6	5	5	2
Institutionalized persons	20	8	8	12	9	9	–
Other persons in group quarters	2	–	–	2	2	2	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	**778**	**353**	**353**	**425**	**394**	**363**	**181**
With own children under 18 years	426	165	165	261	243	231	116
Number of own children under 18 years	859	329	329	530	493	471	238
Married-couple families	**407**	**213**	**213**	**194**	**170**	**150**	**64**
With own children under 18 years	195	100	100	95	82	74	32
Number of own children under 18 years	349	189	189	160	139	123	53
Female householder, no husband present	**320**	**120**	**120**	**200**	**195**	**187**	**103**
With own children under 18 years	202	60	60	142	138	136	72
Number of own children under 18 years	460	132	132	328	314	310	164
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	**1 144**	**462**	**462**	**682**	**560**	**502**	**201**
Never married	478	152	152	326	262	232	101
Now married, except separated	451	227	227	224	185	165	71
Separated	37	13	13	24	21	20	3
Widowed	61	33	33	28	26	24	8
Divorced	117	37	37	80	66	61	18
Females 15 years and over	**1 207**	**527**	**527**	**680**	**632**	**579**	**272**
Never married	421	158	158	263	247	232	116
Now married, except separated	352	179	179	173	155	135	59
Separated	53	17	17	36	35	34	16
Widowed	226	112	112	114	108	96	47
Divorced	155	61	61	94	87	82	34

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginia (pt.)
AGE		
All persons	**546**	**417**
Under 5 years	29	26
5 to 9 years	39	34
10 to 14 years	51	35
15 to 19 years	62	45
20 to 24 years	44	38
25 to 34 years	66	55
35 to 44 years	92	70
45 to 54 years	106	69
55 to 64 years	40	33
65 to 74 years	4	4
75 to 84 years	10	6
85 years ond over	3	2
3 ond 4 years	12	12
16 years ond over	418	313
18 years ond over	386	294
21 years ond over	359	271
60 years ond over	39	31
62 years ond over	28	20
Medion	32.4	31.2
Female	**300**	**224**
Under 5 years	12	11
5 to 9 years	22	20
10 to 14 years	29	19
15 to 19 yeors	35	27
20 to 24 years	23	19
25 to 34 years	35	29
35 to 44 years	60	44
45 to 54 years	51	28
55 to 64 years	22	20
65 to 74 years	2	2
75 to 84 years	6	3
85 years ond over	3	2
3 ond 4 years	3	3
16 years ond over	230	167
18 years ond over	215	158
21 years ond over	198	143
60 years ond over	24	19
62 years ond over	15	10
Medion	33.5	31.2
Male	**246**	**193**
Medion oge	31.8	31.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	**546**	**417**
In households	530	401
Householder	165	127
Fomily householder	125	95
Nonfomily householder	40	32
Living olone	33	25
Spouse	132	96
Child	187	143
Other relotives	25	19
Nonrelotives	21	16
Institutionolized persons	–	–
Other persons in group quorters	16	16
Persons per household	3.06	3.09
Persons per fomily	3.59	3.65
Persons 65 years and over	**17**	**12**
In households	17	12
Householder	8	7
Nonfomily householder	4	3
Living olone	4	3
Spouse	2	2
Other relotives	7	3
Nonrelotives	–	–
Institutionolized persons	–	–
Other persons in group quorters	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Fomilies	**125**	**95**
With own children under 18 years	83	62
Number of own children under 18 years	156	119
Married-couple fomilies	**106**	**83**
With own children under 18 years	69	54
Number of own children under 18 years	143	111
Fomale householder, no husband present	**14**	**9**
With own children under 18 years	10	6
Number of own children under 18 years	10	6
MARITAL STATUS		
Moles 15 years ond over	**190**	**148**
Never morried	69	53
Now morried, except seporoted	111	87
Seporoted	1	1
Widowed	3	3
Divorced	6	4
Fomoles 15 years ond over	**237**	**174**
Never morried	63	51
Now morried, except seporoted	146	106
Seporoted	2	2
Widowed	14	9
Divorced	12	6

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA
AGE	
All persons	**569**
Under 5 years	34
5 to 9 years	39
10 to 14 years	52
15 to 19 years	55
20 to 24 years	46
25 to 34 years	80
35 to 44 years	71
45 to 54 years	66
55 to 64 years	49
65 to 74 years	50
75 to 84 years	17
85 years and over	10
3 and 4 years	13
16 years and over	434
18 years and over	409
21 years and over	375
60 years and over	106
62 years and over	96
Median	32.8
Female	**282**
Under 5 years	18
5 to 9 years	18
10 to 14 years	25
15 to 19 years	23
20 to 24 years	20
25 to 34 years	41
35 to 44 years	29
45 to 54 years	35
55 to 64 years	28
65 to 74 years	30
75 to 84 years	11
85 years and over	4
3 and 4 years	6
16 years and over	216
18 years and over	205
21 years and over	192
60 years and over	62
62 years and over	54
Median	33.8
Male	**287**
Median age	30.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	**569**
In households	548
Householder	205
Family householder	141
Nonfamily householder	64
Living alone	59
Spouse	106
Child	186
Other relatives	20
Nonrelatives	31
Institutionalized persons	2
Other persons in group quarters	19
Persons per household	2.43
Persons per family	2.96
Persons 65 years and over	**77**
In households	76
Householder	53
Nonfamily householder	33
Living alone	31
Spouse	17
Other relatives	2
Nonrelatives	4
Institutionalized persons	1
Other persons in group quarters	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	**141**
With own children under 18 years	68
Number of own children under 18 years	141
Married-couple families	**104**
With own children under 18 years	45
Number of own children under 18 years	91
Female householder, no husband present	**29**
With own children under 18 years	17
Number of own children under 18 years	43
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	**223**
Never married	81
Now married, except separated	108
Separated	5
Widowed	11
Divorced	18
Females 15 years and over	**221**
Never married	51
Now married, except separated	108
Separated	6
Widowed	32
Divorced	24

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitians of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV--OH MSA
AGE	
All persons	**154 822**
Under 5 years	9 018
5 to 9 years	9 876
10 to 14 years	10 373
15 to 19 years	11 138
20 to 24 years	9 135
25 to 34 years	21 356
35 to 44 years	23 149
45 to 54 years	16 092
55 to 64 years	16 590
65 to 74 years	16 277
75 to 84 years	9 177
85 years and over	2 641
3 and 4 years	3 777
16 years and over	123 427
18 years and over	119 093
21 years and over	112 289
60 years and over	37 140
62 years and over	33 737
Median	37.6
Female	**81 840**
Under 5 years	4 378
5 to 9 years	4 897
10 to 14 years	5 073
15 to 19 years	5 455
20 to 24 years	4 641
25 to 34 years	11 091
35 to 44 years	11 717
45 to 54 years	8 337
55 to 64 years	9 026
65 to 74 years	9 365
75 to 84 years	5 903
85 years and over	1 957
3 and 4 years	1 809
16 years and over	66 465
18 years and over	64 372
21 years and over	60 944
60 years and over	22 197
62 years and over	20 320
Median	39.4
Male	**72 982**
Median age	35.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	**154 822**
In households	150 781
Householder	61 225
Family householder	43 097
Nonfamily householder	18 128
Living alone	16 714
Spouse	35 025
Child	46 230
Other relatives	5 093
Nonrelatives	3 208
Institutionalized persons	2 330
Other persons in group quarters	1 711
Persons per household	2.46
Persons per family	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	**28 095**
In households	26 508
Householder	18 904
Nonfamily householder	9 530
Living alone	9 335
Spouse	5 873
Other relatives	1 461
Nonrelatives	270
Institutianalized persons	1 484
Other persons in group quarters	103
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	**43 097**
With own children under 18 years	18 754
Number of own children under 18 years	33 306
Married-couple families	**34 972**
With own children under 18 years	14 883
Number of own children under 18 years	27 097
Female householder, no husband present	**6 479**
With own children under 18 years	3 237
Number of own children under 18 years	5 270
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	**58 063**
Never married	14 880
Now married, except separated	36 122
Separated	630
Widowed	2 267
Divorced	4 164
Females 15 years and over	**67 492**
Never married	13 259
Now married, except separated	36 096
Separated	965
Widowed	11 356
Divorced	5 816

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Marshall County, WV			Ohio County, WV		Belmont County, OH				
					Total	Moundsville city	Wheeling city (pt.)	Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107
RACE														
All persons	**159 301**	**71 074**	**71 074**	**88 227**	**37 356**	**10 753**	**182**	**50 871**	**34 700**	**4 856**	**4 333**	**3 673**	**3 659**	**2 363**
White	155 313	69 520	69 520	85 793	37 002	10 577	181	48 791	32 843	4 718	4 140	3 662	3 602	2 347
Black	3 196	1 308	1 308	1 888	204	138	–	1 684	1 555	111	179	8	38	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	145	81	81	64	33	12	–	31	25	12	6	2	10	2
American Indian	143	81	81	62	33	12	–	29	23	12	6	2	10	2
Eskimo	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	546	129	129	417	87	21	–	330	250	5	6	1	6	1
Asian	524	123	123	401	85	21	–	316	239	5	6	1	6	1
Chinese	63	8	8	55	5	1	–	50	37	–	–	1	–	–
Filipino	140	21	21	119	40	15	–	79	69	1	1	–	–	–
Japanese	71	4	4	67	6	1	–	61	57	–	–	–	–	–
Asian Indian	139	46	46	93	19	–	–	74	44	–	3	–	–	–
Korean	48	22	22	26	8	1	–	18	13	4	2	–	1	1
Vietnamese	19	5	5	14	4	1	–	10	3	–	–	–	5	–
Combodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	8	6	6	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	36	11	11	25	3	2	–	22	14	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	22	6	6	16	2	–	–	14	11	–	–	–	–	–
Hawoiian	13	1	1	12	2	–	–	10	9	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	6	5	5	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	101	36	36	65	30	5	1	35	27	10	2	–	3	–
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**159 301**	**71 074**	**71 074**	**88 227**	**37 356**	**10 753**	**182**	**50 871**	**34 700**	**4 856**	**4 333**	**3 673**	**3 659**	**2 363**
Hispanic origin (of ony race)	569	194	194	375	229	121	1	146	102	26	13	9	9	–
Mexican	187	78	78	109	81	38	–	28	19	13	10	4	5	–
Puerto Rican	47	23	23	24	7	1	1	17	12	6	–	1	4	–
Cuban	10	3	3	7	1	–	–	6	4	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	325	90	90	235	140	82	–	95	67	7	3	4	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	158 732	70 880	70 880	87 852	37 127	10 632	181	50 725	34 598	4 830	4 320	3 664	3 650	2 363
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**159 301**	**71 074**	**71 074**	**88 227**	**37 356**	**10 753**	**182**	**50 871**	**34 700**	**4 856**	**4 333**	**3 673**	**3 659**	**2 363**
White	155 313	69 520	69 520	85 793	37 002	10 577	181	48 791	32 843	4 718	4 140	3 662	3 602	2 347
Hispanic origin	491	163	163	328	202	117	–	126	89	24	13	9	8	–
Not of Hispanic origin	154 822	69 357	69 357	85 465	36 800	10 460	181	48 665	32 754	4 694	4 127	3 653	3 594	2 347
Black	3 196	1 308	1 308	1 888	204	138	–	1 684	1 555	111	179	8	38	13
Hispanic origin	20	18	18	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	3 176	1 290	1 290	1 886	203	138	–	1 683	1 554	111	179	8	38	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	145	81	81	64	33	12	–	31	25	12	6	2	10	2
Hispanic origin	7	6	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	138	75	75	63	32	12	–	31	25	12	6	2	10	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	546	129	129	417	87	21	–	330	250	5	6	1	6	1
Hispanic origin	8	2	2	6	5	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	538	127	127	411	82	20	–	329	249	5	6	1	6	1
Other race	101	36	36	65	30	5	1	35	27	10	2	–	3	–
Hispanic origin	43	5	5	38	20	3	1	18	11	2	–	–	1	–
Not of Hispanic origin	58	31	31	27	10	2	–	17	16	8	2	–	2	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH—Con.												
	Tract 108.02	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122
RACE													
All persons	**2 260**	**6 599**	**5 008**	**3 666**	**4 321**	**4 882**	**1 855**	**1 899**	**2 274**	**3 433**	**3 415**	**1 260**	**3 228**
White	2 248	6 529	4 974	3 656	4 310	4 844	1 836	1 753	2 074	3 359	3 227	1 204	3 206
Black	4	47	25	3	7	30	18	139	184	71	171	54	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	7	6	6	1	8	1	–	3	1	5	–	2
American Indian	2	7	6	6	1	8	1	–	3	1	5	–	2
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	16	3	1	2	–	–	4	4	2	6	1	11
Asian	1	16	3	1	2	–	–	4	4	2	6	1	10
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Filipino	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	3	1	–	–	8
Japanese	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Asian Indian	1	11	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Korean	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	1
Vietnamese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
Other Asian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	9	–	6	1	–
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**2 260**	**6 599**	**5 008**	**3 666**	**4 321**	**4 882**	**1 855**	**1 899**	**2 274**	**3 433**	**3 415**	**1 260**	**3 228**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	10	22	7	6	15	5	6	12	7	23	4	4
Mexican	–	–	10	6	–	4	–	1	2	4	13	2	3
Puerto Rican	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	3	1	–
Cuban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Other Hispanic	1	10	12	1	4	9	5	5	9	2	6	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin	2 259	6 589	4 986	3 659	4 315	4 867	1 850	1 893	2 262	3 426	3 392	1 256	3 224
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**2 260**	**6 599**	**5 008**	**3 666**	**4 321**	**4 882**	**1 855**	**1 899**	**2 274**	**3 433**	**3 415**	**1 260**	**3 228**
White	2 248	6 529	4 974	3 656	4 310	4 844	1 836	1 753	2 074	3 359	3 227	1 204	3 206
Hispanic origin	1	8	22	3	5	15	5	4	1	7	16	3	4
Not of Hispanic origin	2 247	6 521	4 952	3 653	4 305	4 829	1 831	1 749	2 073	3 352	3 211	1 201	3 202
Black	4	47	25	3	7	30	18	139	184	71	171	54	9
Hispanic origin	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	–	7	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	4	46	25	3	7	30	18	137	176	71	164	54	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	7	6	6	1	8	1	–	3	1	5	–	2
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	2	7	6	2	1	8	1	–	1	1	5	–	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	16	3	1	2	–	–	4	4	2	6	1	11
Hispanic origin	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	6	15	3	1	2	–	–	4	3	2	6	1	11
Other race	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	9	–	6	1	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	–	6	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH—Con.		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Marshall County, WV					Moundsville city, Marshall County, WV					Wheeling city (pt.), Marshall County, WV	
	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	**4 007**	**4 083**	**5 235**	**5 445**	**6 904**	**6 266**	**4 878**	**3 217**	–	**12**	**4 076**	**3 448**	**182**	–
White	3 953	3 878	5 218	5 412	6 855	6 188	4 850	3 120	–	12	4 048	3 397	181	–
Block	26	171	5	17	21	48	15	88	–	–	13	37	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	–	4	8	12	–	1	4	–	–	8	–	–	–
American Indian	7	–	4	8	12	–	1	4	–	–	8	–	–	–
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	21	33	6	3	12	29	7	2	–	–	6	13	–	–
Asian	21	33	6	3	10	29	7	2	–	–	6	13	–	–
Chinese	–	6	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Filipino	–	1	1	1	7	16	3	1	–	–	3	11	–	–
Japanese	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Asian Indian	18	11	2	–	–	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korean	3	3	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Vietnamese	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	10	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	–	1	2	5	4	1	5	3	–	–	1	1	1	–
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**4 007**	**4 083**	**5 235**	**5 445**	**6 904**	**6 266**	**4 878**	**3 217**	–	**12**	**4 076**	**3 448**	**182**	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	7	12	34	56	30	13	55	–	–	47	19	1	–
Mexican	–	1	5	9	19	9	1	19	–	–	13	6	–	–
Puerto Rican	2	1	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Cuban	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	5	5	5	22	36	20	12	36	–	–	33	13	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	3 999	4 076	5 223	5 411	6 848	6 236	4 865	3 162	–	12	4 029	3 429	181	–
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**4 007**	**4 083**	**5 235**	**5 445**	**6 904**	**6 266**	**4 878**	**3 217**	–	**12**	**4 076**	**3 448**	**182**	–
White	3 953	3 878	5 218	5 412	6 855	6 188	4 850	3 120	–	12	4 048	3 397	181	–
Hispanic origin	8	7	11	31	50	30	11	53	–	–	45	19	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	3 945	3 871	5 207	5 381	6 805	6 158	4 839	3 067	–	12	4 003	3 378	181	–
Black	26	171	5	17	21	48	15	88	–	–	13	37	–	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	26	171	5	17	21	48	14	88	–	–	13	37	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	–	4	8	12	–	1	4	–	–	8	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	7	–	4	8	12	–	1	4	–	–	8	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	21	33	6	3	12	29	7	2	–	–	6	13	–	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	21	33	6	2	10	29	7	2	–	–	5	13	–	–
Other race	–	1	2	5	4	1	5	3	–	–	1	1	1	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	1	2	4	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	1	1	3	–	1	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitians af terms and meanings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Marshall County, WV								Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Ohio County, WV			
	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.02	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 15
RACE												
All persons	**1 669**	**2 130**	**1 612**	**5 053**	**5 433**	**2 828**	**2 818**	**4 878**	**4 102**	**1 866**	**1 738**	**3 135**
White	1 646	2 123	1 590	5 037	5 400	2 807	2 791	4 850	4 040	1 715	1 719	3 088
Black	5	4	1	5	17	8	11	15	53	110	15	22
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	2	2	–	4	8	4	–	1	1	2	2	2
American Indian	2	2	–	4	8	4	–	1	1	2	2	2
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian ar Pacific Islander	8	1	19	6	3	6	16	7	8	37	1	21
Asian	8	1	19	6	3	4	16	7	8	36	1	21
Chinese	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	15	–	6
Filipino	–	1	10	1	1	4	5	3	8	3	–	1
Japanese	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	6
Asian Indian	–	–	5	2	–	–	10	2	–	9	–	4
Korean	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	6	–	4
Vietnamese	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laatian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	8	–	2	1	5	3	–	5	–	2	1	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**1 669**	**2 130**	**1 612**	**5 053**	**5 433**	**2 828**	**2 818**	**4 878**	**4 102**	**1 866**	**1 738**	**3 135**
Hispanic origin (af any race)	14	5	10	11	34	9	11	13	10	4	1	16
Mexican	14	3	2	5	9	6	3	1	4	1	–	2
Puerto Rican	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	2	–	1
Cuban	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	–	1	8	5	22	3	7	12	6	1	1	13
Not af Hispanic arigin	1 655	2 125	1 602	5 042	5 399	2 819	2 807	4 865	4 092	1 862	1 737	3 119
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**1 669**	**2 130**	**1 612**	**5 053**	**5 433**	**2 828**	**2 818**	**4 878**	**4 102**	**1 866**	**1 738**	**3 135**
White	1 646	2 123	1 590	5 037	5 400	2 807	2 791	4 850	4 040	1 715	1 719	3 088
Hispanic arigin	4	4	8	11	31	5	11	11	10	3	1	14
Not af Hispanic arigin	1 642	2 119	1 582	5 026	5 369	2 802	2 780	4 839	4 030	1 712	1 718	3 074
Black	5	4	1	5	17	8	11	15	53	110	15	22
Hispanic arigin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Nat af Hispanic arigin	5	4	1	5	17	8	11	14	53	110	15	22
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	2	2	–	4	8	4	–	1	1	2	2	2
Hispanic arigin	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nat af Hispanic arigin	2	1	–	4	8	4	–	1	1	2	2	2
Asian ar Pacific Islander	8	1	19	6	3	6	16	7	8	37	1	21
Hispanic arigin	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nat af Hispanic arigin	6	1	19	6	2	5	16	7	8	37	1	21
Other race	8	–	2	1	5	3	–	5	–	2	1	2
Hispanic arigin	8	–	2	–	2	3	–	1	–	1	–	2
Not af Hispanic arigin	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	1	1	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ohio County, WV—Con.					Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV						
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 22	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7
RACE												
All persons	**2 561**	**1 857**	**5 999**	**4 901**	**2 581**	**404**	**4 036**	**1 861**	**1 314**	**1 878**	**1 810**	**1 982**
White	2 463	1 827	5 848	4 864	2 532	357	3 979	1 710	1 237	1 839	1 731	1 244
Black	14	10	138	14	47	43	48	110	70	36	62	718
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	5
American Indian	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	4
Eskimo	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	74	19	11	18	2	4	8	37	6	3	12	8
Asian	74	19	11	12	2	4	8	36	6	3	9	6
Chinese	6	1	2	3	–	–	–	15	–	–	2	–
Filipino	33	1	2	3	1	–	8	3	3	–	5	4
Japanese	17	16	4	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Asian Indian	18	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	–	–	1
Korean	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1
Vietnamese	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2
Hawaiian	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	4	–	2	5	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	7
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**2 561**	**1 857**	**5 999**	**4 901**	**2 581**	**404**	**4 036**	**1 861**	**1 314**	**1 878**	**1 810**	**1 982**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	17	3	5	18	5	1	10	4	4	–	4	3
Mexican	–	–	2	3	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rican	4	–	1	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
Cuban	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	9	3	2	12	3	1	6	1	4	–	3	3
Not of Hispanic origin	2 544	1 854	5 994	4 883	2 576	403	4 026	1 857	1 310	1 878	1 806	1 979
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**2 561**	**1 857**	**5 999**	**4 901**	**2 581**	**404**	**4 036**	**1 861**	**1 314**	**1 878**	**1 810**	**1 982**
White	2 463	1 827	5 848	4 864	2 532	357	3 979	1 710	1 237	1 839	1 731	1 244
Hispanic origin	15	3	5	13	5	1	10	3	4	–	3	2
Not of Hispanic origin	2 448	1 824	5 843	4 851	2 527	356	3 969	1 707	1 233	1 839	1 728	1 242
Black	14	10	138	14	47	43	48	110	70	36	62	718
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	14	10	138	14	47	43	48	110	70	36	62	718
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	5
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	74	19	11	18	2	4	8	37	6	3	12	8
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Not of Hispanic origin	74	19	11	18	2	4	8	37	6	3	11	8
Other race	4	–	2	5	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	7
Hispanic origin	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Not of Hispanic origin	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	6

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV—Con.										
	Tract 8	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25
RACE											
All persons	**942**	**1 088**	**3 669**	**2 971**	**2 559**	**1 808**	**4 643**	**417**	–	**1 310**	**2 008**
White	756	1 075	3 606	2 924	2 461	1 778	4 497	409	–	1 249	1 991
Black	177	11	28	22	14	10	135	3	–	55	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	–	1	2	6	1	–	–	–	2	–
American Indian	3	–	1	2	5	1	–	–	–	2	–
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	1	30	21	74	19	9	5	–	4	4
Asian	5	1	30	21	74	19	9	–	–	4	4
Chinese	–	–	1	6	6	1	2	–	–	4	–
Filipina	–	–	8	1	33	1	1	–	–	–	2
Japanese	–	1	7	6	17	16	4	–	–	–	2
Asian Indian	5	–	3	4	18	1	–	–	–	–	–
Korean	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Vietnamese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	1	1	4	2	4	–	2	–	–	–	–
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	**942**	**1 088**	**3 669**	**2 971**	**2 559**	**1 808**	**4 643**	**417**	–	**1 310**	**2 008**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	1	21	16	17	2	4	1	–	10	–
Mexican	–	–	4	2	–	–	2	–	–	6	–
Puerto Rican	1	–	2	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cuban	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	3	1	15	13	9	2	1	1	–	4	–
Not of Hispanic origin	938	1 087	3 648	2 955	2 542	1 806	4 639	416	–	1 300	2 008
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	**942**	**1 088**	**3 669**	**2 971**	**2 559**	**1 808**	**4 643**	**417**	–	**1 310**	**2 008**
White	756	1 075	3 606	2 924	2 461	1 778	4 497	409	–	1 249	1 991
Hispanic origin	2	1	17	14	15	2	4	1	–	10	–
Not of Hispanic origin	754	1 074	3 589	2 910	2 446	1 776	4 493	408	–	1 239	1 991
Black	177	11	28	22	14	10	135	3	–	55	13
Hispanic origin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	176	11	28	22	14	10	135	3	–	55	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	–	1	2	6	1	–	–	–	2	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	3	–	1	2	6	1	–	–	–	2	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	1	30	21	74	19	9	5	–	4	4
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	5	1	30	21	74	19	9	5	–	4	4
Other race	1	1	4	2	4	–	2	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin	1	–	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ohio County, WV										
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons	**66**	**5**	**650**	**164**	**2**	**49**	**1 356**	**2 694**	**4 484**	**4 120**	**2 581**
White	61	5	644	164	2	49	1 351	2 630	4 455	4 055	2 532
Black	5	–	4	–	–	–	3	15	11	44	47
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
American Indian	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	47	13	16	2
Asian	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	47	12	14	2
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	10	–
Filipino	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	3	1	1
Japanese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1
Asian Indian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–
Korean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–
Vietnamese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	1	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	–
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	**66**	**5**	**650**	**164**	**2**	**49**	**1 356**	**2 694**	**4 484**	**4 120**	**2 581**
Hispanic origin (of ony race)	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	17	15	5
Mexican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1
Puerto Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1
Cuban	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	11	10	3
Not of Hispanic origin	66	5	650	164	2	48	1 355	2 689	4 467	4 105	2 576
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	**66**	**5**	**650**	**164**	**2**	**49**	**1 356**	**2 694**	**4 484**	**4 120**	**2 581**
White	61	5	644	164	2	49	1 351	2 630	4 455	4 055	2 532
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	12	13	5
Not of Hispanic origin	61	5	644	164	2	48	1 350	2 625	4 443	4 042	2 527
Black	5	–	4	–	–	–	3	15	11	44	47
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	5	–	4	–	–	–	3	15	11	44	47
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	47	13	16	2
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	47	13	16	2
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Marshall County, WV			Ohio County, WV	
					Total	Moundsville city	Wheeling city (pt.)	Total	Wheeling city (pt.)
All housing units	**69 434**	**30 575**	**30 575**	**38 859**	**15 630**	**4 618**	**84**	**23 229**	**17 044**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	62 858	28 161	28 161	34 697	14 051	4 258	82	20 646	14 956
Owner-occupied housing units	45 485	20 774	20 774	24 711	10 941	2 916	64	13 770	9 148
Percent of occupied housing units	72.4	73.8	73.8	71.2	77.9	68.5	78.0	66.7	61.2
White	44 801	20 441	20 441	24 360	10 882	2 894	64	13 478	8 907
Black	551	288	288	263	29	15	–	234	198
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	29	18	18	11	5	2	–	6	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	97	27	27	70	20	3	–	50	36
Other race	7	–	–	7	5	2	–	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	140	47	47	93	72	41	–	21	13
White, not of Hispanic origin	44 676	20 400	20 400	24 276	10 817	2 855	64	13 459	8 895
Renter-occupied housing units	17 373	7 387	7 387	9 986	3 110	1 342	18	6 876	5 808
White	16 603	7 138	7 138	9 465	3 078	1 332	17	6 387	5 346
Black	663	221	221	442	12	6	–	430	418
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	35	17	17	18	9	2	–	9	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	68	11	11	57	10	2	–	47	36
Other race	4	–	–	4	1	–	1	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	65	24	24	41	20	12	1	21	13
White, not of Hispanic origin	16 549	7 119	7 119	9 430	3 060	1 320	17	6 370	5 335
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	**6 576**	**2 414**	**2 414**	**4 162**	**1 579**	**360**	**2**	**2 583**	**2 088**
For sale only	953	402	402	551	213	66	1	338	242
For rent	1 932	581	581	1 351	316	139	–	1 035	919
Rented or sold, not occupied	583	165	165	418	197	66	–	221	173
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	758	281	281	477	368	9	1	109	45
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	2 350	985	985	1 365	485	80	–	880	709
Boarded up	199	65	65	134	31	12	–	103	96
ROOMS									
1 room	612	149	149	463	128	90	–	335	322
2 rooms	1 515	483	483	1 032	233	101	1	799	751
3 rooms	5 246	1 910	1 910	3 336	881	314	3	2 455	2 217
4 rooms	12 353	5 707	5 707	6 646	2 796	980	13	3 850	2 776
5 rooms	17 144	7 960	7 960	9 184	4 306	1 255	19	4 878	3 307
6 rooms	16 535	7 447	7 447	9 088	3 974	1 084	23	5 114	3 615
7 rooms	8 014	3 595	3 595	4 419	1 792	455	15	2 627	1 774
8 or more rooms	8 015	3 324	3 324	4 691	1 520	339	10	3 171	2 282
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.2
Mean, all housing units	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.3
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	47 781	21 919	21 919	25 862	11 850	3 377	66	14 012	9 262
1, attached	1 756	611	611	1 145	214	63	–	931	882
2	4 722	1 912	1 912	2 810	713	368	–	2 097	1 967
3 or 4	3 287	975	975	2 312	491	195	3	1 821	1 688
5 to 9	2 469	923	923	1 546	351	50	10	1 195	1 053
10 to 19	1 248	475	475	773	97	5	4	676	609
20 to 49	675	372	372	303	66	42	–	237	212
50 or more	1 435	317	317	1 118	94	94	–	1 024	1 024
Mobile home or trailer	5 276	2 750	2 750	2 526	1 529	334	1	997	156
Other	785	321	321	464	225	90	–	239	191
Occupied housing units	**62 858**	**28 161**	**28 161**	**34 697**	**14 051**	**4 258**	**82**	**20 646**	**14 956**
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	17 213	7 356	7 356	9 857	3 269	1 273	23	6 588	5 431
2 persons	20 443	9 312	9 312	11 131	4 577	1 373	33	6 554	4 621
3 persons	10 831	5 006	5 006	5 825	2 557	728	16	3 268	2 200
4 persons	9 304	4 222	4 222	5 082	2 417	591	6	2 665	1 679
5 persons	3 688	1 674	1 674	2 014	895	213	3	1 119	723
6 or more persons	1 379	591	591	788	336	80	1	452	302
Median, occupied housing units	2.20	2.22	2.22	2.17	2.32	2.12	2.05	2.07	1.94
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.31	2.38	2.17	2.19	2.26	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.80	1.97	1.97	1.67	2.02	1.94	1.50–	1.51	1.50–
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	62 099	27 837	27 837	34 262	13 846	4 206	81	20 416	14 793
1.01 to 1.50	663	291	291	372	180	45	1	192	136
1.51 or more	96	33	33	63	25	7	–	38	27
Mean	.44	.45	.45	.44	.47	.45	.38	.42	.41
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**34 936**	**15 842**	**15 842**	**19 094**	**8 071**	**2 443**	**59**	**11 023**	**7 652**
Less than $20,000	3 927	2 050	2 050	1 877	837	241	–	1 040	815
$20,000 to $39,999	10 954	5 268	5 268	5 686	2 759	1 093	2	2 927	2 164
$40,000 to $59,999	10 329	4 570	4 570	5 759	2 567	787	14	3 192	2 232
$60,000 to $79,999	5 699	2 452	2 452	3 247	1 267	247	28	1 980	1 252
$80,000 to $99,999	2 049	835	835	1 214	391	52	10	823	492
$100,000 to $149,999	1 332	517	517	815	191	15	2	624	385
$150,000 to $199,999	396	114	114	282	38	3	3	244	174
$200,000 to $249,999	132	15	15	117	8	2	–	109	77
$250,000 to $299,999	58	9	9	49	4	1	–	45	33
$300,000 or more	60	12	12	48	9	2	–	39	28
Median (dollars)	44 100	42 100	42 100	45 900	42 700	38 100	68 100	48 800	46 800
Mean (dollars)	50 600	47 100	47 100	53 500	47 000	41 000	74 400	58 200	56 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**16 703**	**7 049**	**7 049**	**9 654**	**2 950**	**1 319**	**18**	**6 704**	**5 738**
Median contract rent (dollars)	197	194	194	199	177	184	275	208	206
Mean contract rent (dollars)	203	199	199	207	184	189	262	216	214
With meals included in rent	49	19	19	30	7	3	–	23	22
Mean contract rent (dollars)	230	203	203	247	180	246	–	268	276
No meals included in rent	15 070	6 324	6 324	8 746	2 651	1 224	18	6 095	5 262
No cash rent	1 584	706	706	878	292	92	–	586	454

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.02	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113
All housing units	**2 110**	**1 989**	**1 420**	**1 691**	**955**	**912**	**2 738**	**2 072**	**1 372**	**1 997**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 955	1 832	1 363	1 388	851	866	2 555	1 899	1 293	1 878
Owner-occupied housing units	1 418	1 391	1 213	1 091	717	646	1 889	1 533	1 101	1 416
Percent of occupied housing units	72.5	75.9	89.0	78.6	84.3	74.6	73.9	80.7	85.2	75.4
White	1 388	1 339	1 211	1 079	711	644	1 874	1 520	1 098	1 414
Black	26	49	2	11	5	1	10	12	1	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	2	–	1	1	1	1	1	2	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	2	3	3	–	–	2	6	3	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 383	1 337	1 208	1 076	711	644	1 873	1 514	1 097	1 410
Renter-occupied housing units	537	441	150	297	134	220	666	366	192	462
White	519	421	148	294	134	217	659	359	192	461
Black	15	17	1	1	–	1	6	5	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	2	1	2	–	1	1	2	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	517	420	147	294	134	217	658	358	192	461
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**155**	**157**	**57**	**303**	**104**	**46**	**183**	**173**	**79**	**119**
For sale only	29	23	19	33	15	9	39	30	14	18
For rent	51	34	7	13	9	9	40	46	11	39
Rented or sold, not occupied	13	17	15	9	5	6	8	17	2	22
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	4	3	190	28	2	7	20	2	2
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	60	79	13	58	47	20	89	60	50	38
Boarded up	8	3	1	5	–	–	–	5	3	2
ROOMS										
1 room	3	3	1	4	9	–	19	6	4	2
2 rooms	27	43	5	18	7	5	50	11	2	29
3 rooms	180	144	27	104	28	54	125	81	29	121
4 rooms	436	472	208	355	173	159	412	406	272	361
5 rooms	589	566	443	456	276	221	647	599	414	637
6 rooms	459	434	392	394	229	240	699	542	318	499
7 rooms	234	165	196	197	132	126	402	249	178	212
8 or more rooms	182	162	148	163	101	107	384	178	155	136
Median, all housing units	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.4
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 600	1 429	1 264	1 315	693	659	2 030	1 567	1 023	1 526
1, attached	36	44	6	11	4	4	12	14	7	42
2	133	102	10	31	16	11	126	42	10	180
3 or 4	73	59	–	17	4	10	39	44	2	30
5 to 9	140	40	–	18	6	32	111	31	–	26
10 to 19	4	11	–	4	–	33	22	24	–	29
20 to 49	–	51	–	31	–	21	51	–	–	42
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	108	233	134	249	219	138	304	333	321	100
Other	16	20	6	15	13	4	43	17	9	22
Occupied housing units	**1 955**	**1 832**	**1 363**	**1 388**	**851**	**866**	**2 555**	**1 899**	**1 293**	**1 878**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	550	537	249	329	168	200	669	407	211	560
2 persons	640	634	490	437	300	269	832	624	398	719
3 persons	356	300	262	245	161	177	432	363	268	278
4 persons	262	231	244	224	139	146	397	315	280	230
5 persons	113	95	94	110	61	44	157	151	98	78
6 or more persons	34	35	24	43	22	30	68	39	38	13
Median, occupied housing units	2.17	2.10	2.38	2.34	2.36	2.37	2.23	2.37	2.64	2.03
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.25	2.13	2.37	2.33	2.30	2.42	2.29	2.38	2.65	2.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.88	1.96	2.50	2.39	2.80	2.18	1.98	2.33	2.60	1.84
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 930	1 809	1 349	1 359	836	855	2 529	1 875	1 268	1 871
1.01 to 1.50	22	20	13	25	13	10	24	20	22	7
1.51 or more	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	4	3	–
Mean	.45	.45	.46	.47	.46	.46	.43	.47	.50	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 169**	**1 057**	**984**	**804**	**430**	**475**	**1 376**	**928**	**569**	**1 221**
Less than $20,000	159	170	110	211	68	64	254	140	67	53
$20,000 to $39,999	449	451	241	319	126	243	538	322	188	405
$40,000 to $59,999	345	311	304	188	124	103	373	282	182	487
$60,000 to $79,999	156	92	226	58	75	47	136	146	90	210
$80,000 to $99,999	33	21	69	18	27	13	40	24	26	47
$100,000 to $149,999	23	12	27	5	9	4	28	7	13	18
$150,000 to $199,999	1	–	5	4	1	1	4	6	3	1
$200,000 to $249,999	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	39 000	35 400	48 300	30 500	43 100	34 600	36 000	40 100	42 400	44 500
Mean (dollars)	43 100	38 500	50 500	35 300	45 300	38 800	40 500	42 500	45 400	47 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**521**	**431**	**131**	**278**	**116**	**212**	**619**	**306**	**142**	**454**
Median contract rent (dollars)	193	190	182	157	179	157	159	164	192	229
Mean contract rent (dollars)	191	187	195	158	195	153	155	165	190	229
With meals included in rent	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	219	288	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	237
No meals included in rent	466	383	99	241	88	181	563	257	104	410
No cash rent	51	46	32	37	28	31	56	49	38	43

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124
All housing units	**1 873**	**855**	**1 024**	**1 071**	**1 586**	**1 444**	**774**	**1 222**	**1 744**	**1 726**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 787	766	866	928	1 450	1 345	672	1 166	1 650	1 651
Owner-occupied housing units	1 433	521	395	487	1 043	912	202	953	1 154	1 259
Percent of occupied housing units	80.2	68.0	45.6	52.5	71.9	67.8	30.1	81.7	69.9	76.3
White	1 422	518	368	440	1 028	896	199	947	1 141	1 204
Black	8	3	26	46	14	14	3	2	4	49
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	2	9	6
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	2	2	2	3	1	–	1	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 417	516	367	440	1 025	895	199	946	1 139	1 203
Renter-occupied housing units	354	245	471	441	407	433	470	213	496	392
White	351	241	441	405	398	385	449	211	484	369
Black	2	4	30	35	9	46	21	1	9	18
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	5
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	1	2	2	–	6	3	1	2	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	350	240	440	405	398	381	446	210	482	369
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**86**	**89**	**158**	**143**	**136**	**99**	**102**	**56**	**94**	**75**
For sale only	28	13	19	18	29	14	11	13	8	20
For rent	15	28	34	38	34	36	49	12	43	33
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	2	6	11	5	8	2	6	8	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	2	2	1	1	–	2	2	2	5
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	37	44	97	75	67	41	38	23	33	16
Boarded up	7	1	15	1	3	2	4	4	1	–
ROOMS										
1 room	2	5	55	–	1	4	17	5	3	6
2 rooms	16	14	45	3	18	9	91	14	39	37
3 rooms	77	38	121	97	86	83	250	32	164	69
4 rooms	356	192	209	182	297	284	145	207	262	319
5 rooms	498	262	237	243	404	388	109	281	374	316
6 rooms	479	218	213	324	488	387	83	330	354	365
7 rooms	219	72	58	101	164	147	34	174	252	283
8 or more rooms	226	54	86	121	128	142	45	179	296	331
Median, all housing units	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	3.7	5.7	5.6	5.8
Mean, all housing units	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	4.2	5.8	5.7	5.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	3.7	5.8	5.6	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.7	3.9	5.0	4.4	4.4	3.1	4.8	4.0	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 457	555	451	475	1 178	1 035	215	980	1 213	1 254
1, attached	19	53	69	146	45	34	20	6	23	16
2	21	145	202	260	169	157	121	26	95	55
3 or 4	20	64	103	128	89	65	78	12	55	83
5 to 9	112	30	25	23	34	102	32	12	59	90
10 to 19	35	–	18	9	52	32	25	11	104	62
20 to 49	–	–	52	–	–	–	23	–	101	–
50 or more	–	–	78	–	–	–	239	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	195	3	1	–	3	8	1	160	83	157
Other	14	5	25	30	16	11	20	15	11	9
Occupied housing units	**1 787**	**766**	**866**	**928**	**1 450**	**1 345**	**672**	**1 166**	**1 650**	**1 651**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	367	217	350	258	435	308	394	245	504	398
2 persons	568	253	243	302	470	480	147	383	546	577
3 persons	352	138	122	173	251	250	64	232	270	312
4 persons	315	97	91	117	202	185	49	218	222	258
5 persons	137	45	37	50	71	93	12	69	79	80
6 or more persons	48	16	23	28	21	29	6	19	29	26
Median, occupied housing units	2.43	2.16	1.84	2.18	2.12	2.26	1.50–	2.38	2.09	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.47	2.12	2.04	2.14	2.15	2.18	1.94	2.42	2.31	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.21	2.26	1.59	2.25	1.99	2.51	1.50–	2.14	1.50–	1.78
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 760	760	848	918	1 436	1 332	664	1 154	1 639	1 645
1.01 to 1.50	27	6	18	10	12	10	8	12	9	3
1.51 or more	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	2	3
Mean	.48	.45	.45	.43	.42	.46	.42	.45	.40	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 099**	**434**	**320**	**383**	**938**	**789**	**165**	**670**	**995**	**1 036**
Less than $20,000	146	57	102	75	88	115	25	98	19	29
$20,000 to $39,999	295	171	156	149	396	365	79	163	128	84
$40,000 to $59,999	312	148	48	107	325	214	41	145	305	226
$60,000 to $79,999	233	50	13	38	97	62	14	113	258	338
$80,000 to $99,999	67	3	–	7	22	22	4	71	108	213
$100,000 to $149,999	35	4	–	6	10	9	2	56	137	112
$150,000 to $199,999	10	1	–	1	–	1	–	17	33	25
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	3	1
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	3
$300,000 or more	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	5
Median (dollars)	47 100	38 700	27 100	35 800	39 400	35 100	34 500	48 900	62 500	70 700
Mean (dollars)	49 900	40 000	30 500	38 500	41 800	38 800	38 200	57 700	71 700	75 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**343**	**244**	**466**	**435**	**405**	**429**	**468**	**180**	**486**	**383**
Median contract rent (dollars)	172	171	167	184	230	184	183	217	296	268
Mean contract rent (dollars)	175	173	175	187	231	185	186	219	292	273
With meals included in rent	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	–	1	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	137	137	200	163	187	169	113	–	287	–
No meals included in rent	287	212	428	390	382	392	459	154	466	362
No cash rent	55	31	34	44	22	35	8	26	19	21

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Marshall County, WV					Moundsville city, Marshall County, WV				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
All housing units	**2 440**	**2 113**	**2 916**	**2 454**	**1 801**	**1 357**	**–**	**3**	**1 795**	**1 463**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 941	1 898	2 722	2 299	1 644	1 230	–	3	1 660	1 365
Owner-occupied housing units	1 572	1 579	2 214	1 809	1 419	666	–	2	1 291	957
Percent of occupied housing units	81.0	83.2	81.3	78.7	86.3	54.1	–	66.7	77.8	70.1
White	1 570	1 573	2 202	1 790	1 414	661	–	2	1 287	944
Black	1	3	3	14	3	2	–	–	2	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	–	5	5	2	1	–	–	–	2
Other race	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	11	17	17	2	18	–	–	14	9
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 566	1 564	2 188	1 773	1 412	644	–	2	1 274	935
Renter-occupied housing units	369	319	508	490	225	564	–	1	369	408
White	366	316	499	484	224	562	–	1	365	404
Black	–	2	5	3	1	1	–	–	2	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1
Other race	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	–	3	–	2	9	–	–	3	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	366	316	496	484	222	553	–	1	362	404
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**499**	**215**	**194**	**155**	**157**	**127**	**–**	**–**	**135**	**98**
For sale only	39	26	30	37	31	16	–	–	23	27
For rent	37	36	34	56	22	75	–	–	26	38
Rented or sold, not occupied	49	38	63	17	5	3	–	–	49	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	243	37	9	7	62	4	–	–	5	–
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	131	78	58	38	37	29	–	–	32	19
Boarded up	1	3	3	7	1	5	–	–	2	5
ROOMS										
1 room	9	7	5	2	1	89	–	–	1	–
2 rooms	55	13	12	20	18	77	–	–	10	14
3 rooms	133	106	93	106	70	162	–	–	69	83
4 rooms	395	438	614	381	234	297	–	1	425	257
5 rooms	566	704	910	766	465	262	–	–	525	468
6 rooms	641	490	739	619	513	235	–	–	473	376
7 rooms	342	204	311	320	292	109	–	1	174	171
8 or more rooms	299	151	232	240	208	126	–	1	118	94
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	4.7	–	7.0	5.2	5.3
Mean, all housing units	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	4.8	–	6.3	5.4	5.4
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	4.8	–	7.0	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.7	–	7.5	5.5	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.5	–	4.0	4.7	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 933	1 526	2 327	2 015	1 529	706	–	2	1 515	1 154
1, attached	20	12	13	40	16	18	–	–	9	36
2	60	20	70	160	13	153	–	–	59	156
3 or 4	17	22	58	47	30	118	–	–	33	44
5 to 9	43	95	21	4	62	37	–	–	10	3
10 to 19	29	14	11	12	4	5	–	–	–	–
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	94	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	279	399	390	155	137	133	–	1	146	54
Other	59	25	26	21	10	51	–	–	23	16
Occupied housing units	**1 941**	**1 898**	**2 722**	**2 299**	**1 644**	**1 230**	**–**	**3**	**1 660**	**1 365**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	444	297	588	480	221	532	–	–	401	340
2 persons	608	587	991	774	535	315	–	1	612	445
3 persons	340	383	503	431	332	175	–	–	293	260
4 persons	352	416	449	384	371	138	–	–	245	208
5 persons	133	156	144	167	139	50	–	2	82	79
6 or more persons	64	59	47	63	46	20	–	–	27	33
Median, occupied housing units	2.37	2.67	2.28	2.36	2.70	1.76	–	4.75	2.20	2.27
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.43	2.75	2.26	2.35	2.75	2.12	–	3.50	2.17	2.21
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.94	2.29	2.39	2.42	2.40	1.50–	–	5.00	2.35	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 908	1 850	2 689	2 263	1 619	1 221	–	2	1 639	1 344
1.01 to 1.50	27	42	29	35	25	4	–	1	19	21
1.51 or more	6	6	4	1	–	5	–	–	2	–
Mean	.46	.53	.46	.47	.49	.44	–	.63	.45	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**879**	**947**	**1 690**	**1 485**	**1 084**	**497**	**–**	**–**	**1 112**	**834**
Less than $20,000	203	70	126	114	50	63	–	–	89	89
$20,000 to $39,999	340	321	596	511	197	218	–	–	484	391
$40,000 to $59,999	208	351	622	462	409	152	–	–	388	247
$60,000 to $79,999	90	146	263	240	274	51	–	–	119	77
$80,000 to $99,999	25	36	55	91	101	10	–	–	23	19
$100,000 to $149,999	4	21	23	52	45	2	–	–	6	7
$150,000 to $199,999	6	2	3	10	4	–	–	–	1	2
$200,000 to $249,999	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1
$250,000 to $299,999	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
$300,000 or more	1	–	1	4	2	–	–	–	1	1
Median (dollars)	32 400	43 400	43 300	43 700	54 500	37 100	–	–	39 400	37 000
Mean (dollars)	38 200	46 100	45 800	50 400	57 600	39 700	–	–	41 900	40 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**303**	**296**	**488**	**469**	**207**	**562**	**–**	**1**	**361**	**395**
Median contract rent (dollars)	122	172	213	183	223	173	–	113	205	180
Mean contract rent (dollars)	132	169	220	182	225	181	–	113	213	178
With meals included in rent	2	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	50	–	137	256	–	–	–	–	137	300
No meals included in rent	251	259	437	426	175	532	–	1	326	365
No cash rent	50	37	50	39	32	30	–	–	34	28

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Marshall County, WV		Remainder of Marshall County, WV							
	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.02	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)
All housing units	**84**	–	**847**	**976**	**726**	**2 356**	**2 110**	**1 121**	**991**	**1 801**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	82	–	738	894	685	1 859	1 895	1 062	934	1 644
Owner-occupied housing units	64	–	471	661	550	1 508	1 577	923	852	1 419
Percent of occupied housing units	78.0	–	63.8	73.9	80.3	81.1	83.2	86.9	91.2	86.3
White	64	–	467	659	546	1 506	1 571	915	846	1 414
Black	–	–	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	5	3	2
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	–	–	1	2	4	11	3	8	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	64	–	467	659	544	1 502	1 562	914	838	1 412
Renter-occupied housing units	18	–	267	233	135	351	318	139	82	225
White	17	–	262	232	133	349	315	134	80	224
Black	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	2	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	3	–	2	1	–	–	2	–
Other race	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	17	–	261	230	132	349	315	134	80	222
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**2**	–	**109**	**82**	**41**	**497**	**215**	**59**	**57**	**157**
For sale only	1	–	18	15	1	38	26	7	10	31
For rent	–	–	21	24	11	37	36	8	18	22
Rented or sold, not occupied	–	–	5	5	12	49	38	14	3	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	–	–	3	3	242	37	4	7	62
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	–	–	65	35	14	131	78	26	19	37
Boarded up	–	–	7	3	1	1	3	1	2	1
ROOMS										
1 room	–	–	11	3	1	9	7	4	2	1
2 rooms	1	–	21	14	3	54	13	2	6	18
3 rooms	3	–	108	82	21	130	106	24	23	70
4 rooms	13	–	171	173	93	382	437	189	124	234
5 rooms	19	–	201	259	173	547	704	385	298	465
6 rooms	23	–	215	315	207	618	490	266	243	513
7 rooms	15	–	50	62	102	327	203	137	149	292
8 or more rooms	10	–	70	68	126	289	150	114	146	208
Median, all housing units	5.8	–	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.7
Mean, all housing units	5.8	–	5.1	5.3	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	–	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	–	5.6	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	–	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	66	–	456	742	616	1 867	1 524	812	861	1 529
1, attached	–	–	70	19	6	20	12	4	4	16
2	–	–	117	93	27	60	20	11	4	13
3 or 4	3	–	107	71	21	14	22	25	3	30
5 to 9	10	–	47	7	35	33	95	11	1	62
10 to 19	4	–	7	1	14	25	14	11	12	4
20 to 49	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	1	–	8	27	1	278	398	244	101	137
Other	–	–	11	16	6	59	25	3	5	10
Occupied housing units	**82**	–	**738**	**894**	**685**	**1 859**	**1 895**	**1 062**	**934**	**1 644**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	23	–	255	257	195	421	297	187	140	221
2 persons	33	–	229	295	243	575	586	379	329	535
3 persons	16	–	126	159	108	324	383	210	171	332
4 persons	6	–	84	125	98	346	416	204	176	371
5 persons	3	–	29	46	31	130	154	62	88	139
6 or more persons	1	–	15	12	10	63	59	20	30	46
Median, occupied housing units	2.05	–	2.00	2.14	2.11	2.38	2.67	2.41	2.49	2.70
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.19	–	2.13	2.20	2.15	2.44	2.75	2.40	2.55	2.75
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50–	–	1.51	1.92	1.89	1.99	2.29	2.48	2.19	2.40
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	81	–	725	890	681	1 827	1 848	1 050	919	1 619
1.01 to 1.50	1	–	10	4	4	26	41	10	14	25
1.51 or more	–	–	3	–	–	6	6	2	1	–
Mean	.38	–	.44	.45	.39	.46	.53	.47	.47	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**59**	–	**402**	**577**	**510**	**820**	**947**	**578**	**651**	**1 084**
Less than $20,000	–	–	134	65	12	203	70	37	25	50
$20,000 to $39,999	2	–	185	326	65	338	321	112	120	197
$40,000 to $59,999	14	–	71	140	152	194	351	234	215	409
$60,000 to $79,999	28	–	11	36	156	62	146	144	163	274
$80,000 to $99,999	10	–	–	9	64	15	36	32	72	101
$100,000 to $149,999	2	–	1	1	42	2	21	17	45	45
$150,000 to $199,999	3	–	–	–	13	3	2	2	8	4
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	2
Median (dollars)	68 100	–	25 900	34 500	62 600	30 800	43 400	51 800	56 200	54 500
Mean (dollars)	74 400	–	28 600	36 300	68 800	35 600	46 100	53 300	63 000	57 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**18**	–	**266**	**230**	**129**	**285**	**295**	**127**	**74**	**207**
Median contract rent (dollars)	275	–	136	167	277	117	173	253	196	223
Mean contract rent (dollars)	262	–	146	167	260	122	170	241	202	225
With meals included in rent	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	212	–
No meals included in rent	18	–	234	211	126	233	258	111	61	175
No cash rent	–	–	32	19	3	50	37	16	11	32

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ohio County, WV								
	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 22
All housing units	**1 904**	**871**	**712**	**1 302**	**1 095**	**815**	**2 629**	**1 926**	**1 026**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 767	776	666	1 247	1 034	792	2 521	1 785	924
Owner-occupied housing units	1 217	480	550	883	694	665	1 906	1 456	774
Percent of occupied housing units	68.9	61.9	82.6	70.8	67.1	84.0	75.6	81.6	83.8
White	1 204	445	546	875	677	659	1 896	1 447	753
Black	13	27	4	3	1	3	9	3	21
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	7	–	4	14	3	1	6	–
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	–	–	3	3	1	–	5	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 202	445	546	872	674	658	1 896	1 442	753
Renter-occupied housing units	550	296	116	364	340	127	615	329	150
White	534	267	114	355	334	123	577	324	147
Black	14	24	1	5	–	–	36	2	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	4	–	3	6	3	2	1	–
Other race	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	–	1	1	1	1	2	3	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	533	267	113	355	333	122	575	323	145
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	**137**	**95**	**46**	**55**	**61**	**23**	**108**	**141**	**102**
For sale only	21	18	15	7	8	7	19	27	12
For rent	56	28	9	17	27	4	35	19	21
Rented or sold, not occupied	3	37	1	12	8	–	10	18	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	4	–	5	1	3	6	43	6
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	56	8	21	14	17	9	38	34	51
Boarded up	4	–	1	–	1	3	5	–	3
ROOMS									
1 room	12	3	–	4	15	–	1	1	6
2 rooms	92	19	4	16	23	3	55	7	11
3 rooms	206	102	33	71	107	39	190	76	38
4 rooms	219	145	148	190	150	83	394	314	193
5 rooms	364	154	186	206	181	185	714	435	304
6 rooms	558	177	197	256	187	200	716	419	227
7 rooms	252	118	81	181	164	117	307	273	135
8 or more rooms	201	153	63	378	268	188	252	401	112
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.4
Mean, all housing units	5.5	5.7	5.5	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.5	6.1	5.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.4	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.2	5.8	6.2	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 337	465	606	882	634	658	1 979	1 486	684
1, attached	28	102	16	50	42	9	94	17	3
2	177	53	43	105	117	15	130	22	12
3 or 4	98	58	4	103	123	60	156	16	16
5 to 9	28	46	3	80	57	13	46	107	6
10 to 19	14	51	12	42	80	51	40	31	–
20 to 49	6	90	–	–	29	–	2	–	–
50 or more	186	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	6	–	20	26	–	1	96	230	291
Other	24	6	8	14	13	8	26	17	14
Occupied housing units	**1 767**	**776**	**666**	**1 247**	**1 034**	**792**	**2 521**	**1 785**	**924**
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	601	232	165	374	380	229	743	302	176
2 persons	531	243	202	418	314	297	891	623	285
3 persons	285	139	146	174	128	114	377	366	171
4 persons	220	110	97	179	128	92	330	324	187
5 persons	101	40	42	70	65	41	130	125	83
6 or more persons	29	12	14	32	19	19	50	45	22
Median, occupied housing units	2.03	2.14	2.33	2.10	1.94	2.06	2.08	2.45	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.29	2.37	2.30	2.26	2.21	2.12	2.16	2.49	2.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50–	1.73	2.53	1.67	1.50–	1.61	1.68	2.21	2.37
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 755	770	658	1 246	1 032	788	2 488	1 766	909
1.01 to 1.50	10	5	5	1	2	4	31	18	10
1.51 or more	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	5
Mean	.42	.42	.46	.37	.37	.37	.43	.44	.49
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 071**	**415**	**497**	**739**	**536**	**545**	**1 673**	**1 111**	**414**
Less than $20,000	54	29	78	23	4	10	85	34	35
$20,000 to $39,999	370	131	209	66	44	81	466	134	140
$40,000 to $59,999	474	105	148	153	101	166	631	257	124
$60,000 to $79,999	142	78	51	197	121	93	307	300	75
$80,000 to $99,999	20	33	8	113	74	45	111	165	26
$100,000 to $149,999	7	23	2	95	89	76	60	130	9
$150,000 to $199,999	–	11	1	48	51	44	10	44	4
$200,000 to $249,999	3	2	–	25	36	13	1	23	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	2	–	8	11	12	1	9	1
$300,000 or more	1	1	–	11	5	5	1	15	–
Median (dollars)	44 200	46 600	36 000	72 500	79 600	62 900	48 200	67 000	43 400
Mean (dollars)	46 100	57 900	38 600	90 000	102 000	86 200	52 200	81 000	49 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**541**	**290**	**110**	**355**	**338**	**121**	**601**	**295**	**127**
Median contract rent (dollars)	210	237	217	302	277	295	224	228	214
Mean contract rent (dollars)	208	231	220	313	291	303	221	220	208
With meals included in rent	3	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	287	–	–	287	313	–	263	–	90
No meals included in rent	503	229	90	307	316	105	551	249	101
No cash rent	35	61	20	47	21	16	49	46	25

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
All housing units	**386**	**1 874**	**870**	**948**	**905**	**1 010**	**1 164**	**660**	**454**	**1 522**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	316	1 740	775	663	781	784	856	437	429	1 457
Owner-occupied housing units	11	1 196	479	227	481	386	322	155	361	888
Percent of occupied housing units	3.5	68.7	61.8	34.2	61.6	49.2	37.6	35.5	84.1	60.9
White	11	1 185	444	222	473	376	228	139	358	880
Black	–	11	27	4	7	9	93	15	3	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	7	1	1	1	–	1	–	2
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	11	1 183	444	221	473	376	228	139	358	880
Renter-occupied housing units	305	544	296	436	300	398	534	282	68	569
White	281	528	267	401	290	381	357	220	67	557
Black	21	14	24	33	10	15	173	60	1	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	1	4	2	–	1	3	1	–	6
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	280	527	267	401	290	380	357	220	66	556
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**70**	**134**	**95**	**285**	**124**	**226**	**308**	**223**	**25**	**65**
For sale only	3	21	18	15	17	14	31	24	9	11
For rent	42	56	28	82	76	90	207	113	4	25
Rented or sold, not occupied	6	3	37	12	4	36	2	10	–	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	1	4	1	2	5	2	4	–	4
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	17	53	8	175	25	81	66	72	12	18
Boarded up	7	3	–	7	3	8	16	31	1	–
ROOMS										
1 room	41	12	3	62	–	17	59	22	–	21
2 rooms	99	92	19	115	13	37	56	63	1	72
3 rooms	161	206	102	177	98	139	241	121	21	279
4 rooms	42	212	145	174	201	214	303	141	86	190
5 rooms	29	356	154	155	165	188	215	99	121	307
6 rooms	13	549	177	100	246	191	166	100	120	320
7 rooms	–	248	118	58	92	73	54	41	55	161
8 or more rooms	1	199	152	107	90	151	70	73	50	172
Median, all housing units	2.8	5.6	5.6	4.2	5.4	5.0	4.2	4.4	5.5	5.1
Mean, all housing units	2.9	5.5	5.7	4.5	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.2
Median, occupied housing units	2.8	5.6	5.6	4.3	5.6	5.1	4.3	4.5	5.5	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.6	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.7	3.7	4.0	3.4	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.8	3.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	4	1 309	464	251	485	364	343	142	396	964
1, attached	–	28	102	78	23	43	64	97	11	32
2	24	177	53	159	167	205	106	131	32	107
3 or 4	34	98	58	203	183	187	107	166	1	36
5 to 9	29	28	46	123	36	118	234	95	1	23
10 to 19	63	14	51	29	–	38	165	19	1	6
20 to 49	34	6	90	4	–	–	1	–	–	44
50 or more	191	186	–	95	–	–	100	–	–	291
Mobile home or trailer	1	4	–	1	–	46	31	2	6	2
Other	6	24	6	5	11	9	13	8	6	17
Occupied housing units	**316**	**1 740**	**775**	**663**	**781**	**784**	**856**	**437**	**429**	**1 457**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	282	593	232	316	229	275	349	181	101	613
2 persons	25	521	243	181	260	225	213	128	133	460
3 persons	5	282	139	84	133	136	134	62	102	169
4 persons	3	218	110	47	97	86	71	33	61	142
5 persons	1	98	39	21	36	47	51	20	25	55
6 or more persons	–	28	12	14	26	15	38	13	7	18
Median, occupied housing units	1.50–	2.03	2.14	1.59	2.12	2.02	1.87	1.79	2.35	1.75
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.50–	2.29	2.36	2.02	2.25	2.13	2.16	2.12	2.32	2.15
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50–	1.50–	1.73	1.50–	1.82	1.87	1.64	1.51	2.54	1.50–
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	314	1 728	769	645	771	772	825	423	425	1 450
1.01 to 1.50	–	10	5	16	9	10	22	11	3	6
1.51 or more	2	2	1	2	1	2	9	3	1	1
Mean	.41	.42	.42	.44	.43	.43	.51	.45	.45	.40
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**–**	**1 053**	**414**	**176**	**396**	**267**	**248**	**110**	**332**	**793**
Less than $20,000	–	51	29	80	46	60	142	47	41	18
$20,000 to $39,999	–	361	131	65	225	156	88	44	126	148
$40,000 to $59,999	–	471	105	21	100	44	15	14	116	304
$60,000 to $79,999	–	141	78	6	20	3	2	4	39	222
$80,000 to $99,999	–	19	33	2	4	2	1	1	8	70
$100,000 to $149,999	–	7	22	2	1	1	–	–	1	25
$150,000 to $199,999	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	–	1	6
$200,000 to $249,999	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	44 300	46 500	21 300	33 400	28 800	17 600	21 900	39 800	54 200
Mean (dollars)	–	46 000	57 800	26 400	35 800	30 400	20 600	25 700	41 400	57 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**304**	**535**	**290**	**435**	**296**	**394**	**532**	**280**	**65**	**566**
Median contract rent (dollars)	150	210	237	180	211	208	124	179	219	262
Mean contract rent (dollars)	164	208	231	187	221	214	140	183	226	254
With meals included in rent	–	3	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	9
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	287	–	188	187	137	–	–	–	356
No meals included in rent	298	498	229	413	271	377	484	268	50	533
No cash rent	6	34	61	20	24	16	48	12	15	24

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV—Con.								Remainder of Ohio County, WV	
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 232**	**1 093**	**795**	**2 091**	**161**	**–**	**860**	**1 019**	**30**	**1**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 179	1 032	773	2 011	151	–	691	881	27	1
Owner-occupied housing units	827	692	647	1 475	136	–	268	597	21	1
Percent of occupied housing units	70.1	67.1	83.7	73.3	90.1	–	38.8	67.8	77.8	100.0
White	819	675	641	1 466	134	–	263	593	19	1
Black	3	1	3	8	1	–	5	4	2	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	14	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	3	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	816	672	640	1 466	133	–	262	593	19	1
Renter-occupied housing units	352	340	126	536	15	–	423	284	6	–
White	343	334	122	498	15	–	402	283	6	–
Block	5	–	–	36	–	–	19	1	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	6	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other race	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	1	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	343	333	121	496	15	–	400	283	6	–
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**53**	**61**	**22**	**80**	**10**	**–**	**169**	**138**	**3**	**–**
For sale only	7	8	7	11	2	–	27	17	–	–
For rent	17	27	4	27	2	–	60	59	–	–
Rented or sold, not occupied	11	8	–	9	1	–	15	12	–	–
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	1	3	6	2	–	–	3	–	–
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	13	17	8	27	3	–	67	47	3	–
Boarded up	–	1	2	5	–	–	10	2	1	–
ROOMS										
1 room	4	15	–	1	–	–	64	1	–	–
2 rooms	16	23	3	51	–	–	70	21	–	–
3 rooms	69	107	39	166	3	–	157	131	–	–
4 rooms	179	149	81	259	14	–	172	214	7	–
5 rooms	184	180	179	569	38	–	156	212	8	–
6 rooms	240	187	195	574	44	–	137	256	9	–
7 rooms	170	164	111	261	34	–	45	89	4	–
8 or more rooms	370	268	187	210	28	–	59	95	2	1
Median, all housing units	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.1	–	4.3	5.2	5.5	8.5+
Mean, all housing units	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.5	6.3	–	4.4	5.3	5.6	10.0
Median, occupied housing units	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.1	–	4.5	5.3	5.6	8.5+
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.0	6.8	6.2	5.9	6.2	–	5.9	5.8	5.9	8.5+
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.2	5.3	–	3.5	4.1	4.5	–
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	825	632	638	1 548	142	–	221	534	28	1
1, attached	48	42	9	93	4	–	97	111	–	–
2	103	117	15	122	4	–	217	228	–	–
3 or 4	97	123	60	152	–	–	99	84	–	–
5 to 9	79	57	13	46	–	–	92	33	–	–
10 to 19	42	80	51	40	–	–	10	–	–	–
20 to 49	–	29	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	60	–	–	101	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	25	–	1	7	9	–	1	20	2	–
Other	13	13	8	21	2	–	20	9	–	–
Occupied housing units	**1 179**	**1 032**	**773**	**2 011**	**151**	**–**	**691**	**881**	**27**	**1**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	358	378	225	634	23	–	334	308	8	–
2 persons	391	314	289	714	53	–	206	265	10	–
3 persons	162	128	113	291	32	–	80	148	3	–
4 persons	169	128	88	251	27	–	47	101	2	–
5 persons	70	65	39	87	12	–	18	39	3	1
6 or more persons	29	19	19	34	4	–	6	20	1	–
Median, occupied housing units	2.09	1.94	2.06	2.02	2.49	–	1.56	2.00	2.05	5.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.27	2.21	2.11	2.13	2.50	–	1.94	2.07	2.19	5.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.65	1.50–	1.63	1.54	2.25	–	1.50–	1.78	1.50–	–
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 179	1 030	769	1 991	151	–	681	870	27	1
1.01 to 1.50	–	2	4	19	–	–	8	11	–	–
1.51 or more	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
Mean	.37	.37	.37	.41	.44	–	.42	.42	.43	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**693**	**534**	**528**	**1 342**	**117**	**–**	**195**	**454**	**18**	**1**
Less than $20,000	16	4	7	47	3	–	79	145	3	–
$20,000 to $39,999	53	43	69	320	10	–	94	231	9	–
$40,000 to $59,999	141	101	165	521	32	–	17	65	3	–
$60,000 to $79,999	190	120	92	278	43	–	3	11	1	–
$80,000 to $99,999	110	74	45	107	13	–	1	2	1	–
$100,000 to $149,999	93	89	76	58	9	–	1	–	–	1
$150,000 to $199,999	48	51	44	9	3	–	–	–	–	–
$200,000 to $249,999	24	36	13	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
$250,000 to $299,999	7	11	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	11	5	5	1	4	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	74 200	79 800	64 300	50 900	63 400	–	22 400	25 500	36 300	112 500
Mean (dollars)	92 300	102 100	87 900	55 200	80 600	–	25 100	27 600	48 100	112 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**343**	**338**	**120**	**526**	**14**	**–**	**418**	**282**	**6**	**–**
Median contract rent (dollars)	304	277	295	227	263	–	161	173	204	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	314	291	304	220	364	–	173	182	193	–
With meals included in rent	1	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	287	313	–	263	–	–	147	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	298	316	104	485	9	–	385	244	5	–
No cash rent	44	21	16	40	5	–	30	38	1	–

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ohio County, WV—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
All housing units	**258**	**70**	**2**	**20**	**538**	**1 137**	**1 765**	**1 338**	**1 026**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	237	68	2	19	510	1 070	1 634	1 198	924
Owner-occupied housing units	189	56	2	18	431	892	1 320	918	774
Percent of occupied housing units	79.7	82.4	100.0	94.7	84.5	83.4	80.8	76.6	83.8
White	188	56	2	18	430	882	1 313	909	753
Black	1	–	–	–	1	3	2	6	21
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	2	–
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	188	56	2	18	430	882	1 309	906	753
Renter-occupied housing units	48	12	–	1	79	178	314	280	150
White	47	12	–	1	79	167	309	273	147
Black	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	3	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	3	–
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	47	12	–	1	79	165	308	272	145
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	**21**	**2**	**–**	**1**	**28**	**67**	**131**	**140**	**102**
For sale only	6	–	–	–	8	16	25	29	12
For rent	5	–	–	–	8	24	17	41	21
Rented or sold, not occupied	1	1	–	–	1	5	17	11	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	–	–	–	–	–	9	41	8	6
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	9	1	–	1	11	13	31	51	51
Boarded up	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	3
ROOMS									
1 room	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	6
2 rooms	3	–	–	–	4	9	7	14	11
3 rooms	12	2	–	–	24	30	73	59	38
4 rooms	62	11	1	2	135	110	300	253	193
5 rooms	65	22	1	6	145	279	397	344	304
6 rooms	77	16	–	5	142	314	375	334	227
7 rooms	26	11	–	6	46	227	239	159	135
8 or more rooms	13	8	–	1	42	163	373	174	112
Median, all housing units	5.3	5.5	4.5	5.9	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.4
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.8	4.5	6.0	5.4	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.5	4.5	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.7	4.5	6.0	5.4	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	5.0	–	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	210	57	2	20	431	977	1 344	996	684
1, attached	5	2	–	–	1	15	13	10	3
2	11	2	–	–	8	37	18	42	12
3 or 4	3	6	–	–	4	46	16	42	16
5 to 9	2	1	–	–	–	8	107	18	6
10 to 19	11	–	–	–	–	25	31	–	–
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	14	1	–	–	89	4	221	219	291
Other	2	1	–	–	5	–	15	11	14
Occupied housing units	**237**	**68**	**2**	**19**	**510**	**1 070**	**1 634**	**1 198**	**924**
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	64	16	2	4	109	240	279	259	176
2 persons	69	27	–	8	177	383	570	404	285
3 persons	44	12	–	1	86	201	334	216	171
4 persons	36	10	–	4	79	169	297	202	187
5 persons	17	–	–	2	43	55	113	79	83
6 or more persons	7	3	–	–	16	22	41	38	22
Median, occupied housing units	2.29	2.17	1.50–	2.19	2.32	2.27	2.44	2.34	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.25	2.15	1.50–	2.25	2.29	2.31	2.49	2.43	2.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.50	2.25	–	1.50–	2.65	1.96	2.21	2.07	2.37
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	233	67	2	19	497	1 065	1 615	1 188	909
1.01 to 1.50	2	1	–	–	12	4	18	9	10
1.51 or more	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	5
Mean	.48	.42	.22	.43	.49	.42	.44	.46	.49
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**165**	**46**	**2**	**17**	**331**	**821**	**994**	**562**	**414**
Less than $20,000	37	7	–	3	38	14	31	57	35
$20,000 to $39,999	83	13	1	12	146	85	124	150	140
$40,000 to $59,999	32	12	–	1	110	275	225	178	124
$60,000 to $79,999	12	7	1	1	29	251	257	94	75
$80,000 to $99,999	–	3	–	–	4	102	152	43	26
$100,000 to $149,999	1	2	–	–	2	76	121	27	9
$150,000 to $199,999	–	–	–	–	1	12	41	12	4
$200,000 to $249,999	–	1	–	–	1	5	23	1	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	1	–	–	–	1	9	–	1
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–
Median (dollars)	29 900	42 100	52 500	30 600	37 900	62 800	67 900	46 300	43 400
Mean (dollars)	33 000	55 800	52 500	31 600	40 000	67 800	81 000	52 900	49 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**45**	**12**	**–**	**1**	**75**	**171**	**281**	**248**	**127**
Median contract rent (dollars)	216	206	–	163	216	341	227	181	214
Mean contract rent (dollars)	213	265	–	163	228	343	214	192	208
With meals included in rent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90
No meals included in rent	40	9	–	1	66	154	240	217	101
No cash rent	5	3	–	–	9	17	41	31	25

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginio (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Totol	Wheeling city (pt.)	Troct 7
Occupied housing units	**61 404**	**27 579**	**27 579**	**33 825**	**19 865**	**14 253**	**585**
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	44 801	20 441	20 441	24 360	13 478	8 907	228
Percent of occupied housing units	73.0	74.1	74.1	72.0	67.8	62.5	39.0
Renter-occupied housing units	16 603	7 138	7 138	9 465	6 387	5 346	357
Percent of occupied housing units	27.0	25.9	25.9	28.0	32.2	37.5	61.0
ROOMS							
1 room	473	111	111	362	250	242	54
2 rooms	1 197	391	391	806	640	599	42
3 rooms	4 055	1 538	1 538	2 517	1 808	1 617	109
4 rooms	10 288	4 859	4 859	5 429	3 057	2 114	141
5 rooms	15 373	7 246	7 246	8 127	4 248	2 806	93
6 rooms	15 141	6 918	6 918	8 223	4 599	3 239	80
7 rooms	7 486	3 406	3 406	4 080	2 410	1 613	30
8 or more rooms	7 391	3 110	3 110	4 281	2 853	2 023	36
Median, occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	43 906	20 242	20 242	23 664	12 871	8 504	178
1, attached	1 463	517	517	946	760	717	41
2	3 593	1 505	1 505	2 088	1 519	1 415	55
3 or 4	2 400	734	734	1 666	1 263	1 169	43
5 to 9	1 876	797	797	1 079	778	650	84
10 to 19	971	398	398	573	481	419	67
20 to 49	611	358	358	253	191	169	1
50 or more	1 309	293	293	1 016	923	923	83
Mobile home or trailer	4 702	2 487	2 487	2 215	896	136	26
Other	573	248	248	325	183	151	7
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	16 766	7 200	7 200	9 566	6 315	5 178	264
2 persons	20 064	9 152	9 152	10 912	6 364	4 459	151
3 persons	10 578	4 899	4 899	5 679	3 138	2 076	82
4 persons	9 100	4 132	4 132	4 968	2 566	1 594	40
5 persons	3 579	1 628	1 628	1 951	1 064	674	24
6 or more persons	1 317	568	568	749	418	272	24
Median, occupied housing units	2.19	2.22	2.22	2.17	2.07	1.94	1.69
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.30	2.28	2.28	2.31	2.26	2.18	2.09
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.79	1.95	1.95	1.65	1.50–	1.50–	1.50–
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	60 696	27 267	27 267	33 429	19 670	14 123	568
1.01 to 1.50	624	280	280	344	167	111	11
1.51 or more	84	32	32	52	28	19	6
Mean	.44	.44	.44	.44	.42	.41	.48
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**34 381**	**15 575**	**15 575**	**18 806**	**10 780**	**7 455**	**166**
Less than $20,000	3 785	1 978	1 978	1 807	974	754	97
$20,000 to $39,999	10 760	5 172	5 172	5 588	2 848	2 101	59
$40,000 to $59,999	10 223	4 512	4 512	5 711	3 152	2 199	10
$60,000 to $79,999	5 659	2 435	2 435	3 224	1 961	1 239	–
$80,000 to $99,999	2 022	822	822	1 200	810	483	–
$100,000 to $149,999	1 311	508	508	803	616	381	–
$150,000 to $199,999	383	113	113	270	234	167	–
$200,000 to $249.999	125	14	14	111	104	73	–
$250,000 to $299,999	56	9	9	47	43	31	–
$300,000 or more	57	12	12	45	38	27	–
Median (dollars)	44 300	42 300	42 300	46 100	49 100	47 100	17 500
Mean (dollars)	50 700	47 300	47 300	53 500	58 400	56 800	19 900
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**15 946**	**6 807**	**6 807**	**9 139**	**6 221**	**5 282**	**356**
Median contract rent (dollars)	198	194	194	201	211	209	134
Mean contract rent (dollars)	204	199	199	208	219	217	147
With meals included in rent	46	17	17	29	22	21	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	230	202	202	246	267	275	–
No meals included in rent	14 371	6 102	6 102	8 269	5 650	4 842	321
No cash rent	1 529	688	688	841	549	419	35

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginio (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 7
Occupied housing units	**1 214**	**509**	**509**	**705**	**664**	**616**	**266**
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	551	288	288	263	234	198	93
Percent of occupied housing units	45.4	56.6	56.6	37.3	35.2	32.1	35.0
Renter-occupied housing units	663	221	221	442	430	418	173
Percent of occupied housing units	54.6	43.4	43.4	62.7	64.8	67.9	65.0
ROOMS							
1 room	15	3	3	12	12	11	3
2 rooms	54	9	9	45	44	43	10
3 rooms	176	53	53	123	119	116	40
4 rooms	253	104	104	149	143	133	69
5 rooms	264	120	120	144	133	123	68
6 rooms	228	106	106	122	113	96	43
7 rooms	110	58	58	52	45	42	11
8 or more rooms	114	56	56	58	55	52	22
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	556	311	311	245	215	177	88
1, attached	66	17	17	49	49	48	10
2	129	46	46	83	81	79	18
3 or 4	135	40	40	95	92	90	19
5 to 9	137	30	30	107	105	103	74
10 to 19	64	17	17	47	47	47	39
20 to 49	23	5	5	18	18	17	–
50 or more	55	12	12	43	43	43	13
Mobile home or trailer	31	25	25	6	3	1	–
Other	18	6	6	12	11	11	5
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	397	142	142	255	246	231	82
2 persons	315	139	139	176	164	145	62
3 persons	210	93	93	117	111	107	50
4 persons	159	75	75	84	75	67	31
5 persons	83	39	39	44	40	39	27
6 or more persons	50	21	21	29	28	27	14
Median, occupied housing units	2.17	2.31	2.31	2.05	2.02	2.03	2.32
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.32	2.29	2.37	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.02	2.35	2.35	1.88	1.87	1.87	2.29
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	1 173	498	498	675	635	587	252
1.01 to 1.50	34	11	11	23	22	22	11
1.51 or more	7	–	–	7	7	7	3
Mean	.49	.47	.47	.51	.51	.52	.56
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**451**	**233**	**233**	**218**	**192**	**160**	**81**
Less than $20,000	133	69	69	64	62	57	44
$20,000 to $39,999	176	88	88	88	74	58	29
$40,000 to $59,999	94	55	55	39	33	28	5
$60,000 to $79,999	31	15	15	16	14	10	2
$80,000 to $99,999	13	5	5	8	7	5	1
$100,000 to $149,999	3	1	1	2	1	1	–
$150,000 to $199,999	1	–	–	1	1	1	–
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	30 700	31 400	31 400	29 800	27 900	26 400	18 100
Mean (dollars)	33 800	33 200	33 200	34 500	33 100	32 100	22 300
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**655**	**217**	**217**	**438**	**426**	**414**	**172**
Median contract rent (dollars)	168	190	190	162	159	158	91
Mean contract rent (dollars)	175	190	190	168	164	161	125
With meals included in rent	3	2	2	1	1	1	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	237	212	212	287	287	287	–
No meals included in rent	604	199	199	405	393	382	161
No cash rent	48	16	16	32	32	31	11

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were na qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginia (pt.)
Occupied housing units	**165**	**127**
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	97	70
Percent of occupied housing units	58.8	55.1
Renter-occupied housing units	68	57
Percent of occupied housing units	41.2	44.9
ROOMS		
1 room	6	6
2 rooms	9	6
3 rooms	19	16
4 rooms	26	19
5 rooms	11	9
6 rooms	26	21
7 rooms	22	19
8 or more rooms	46	31
Median, occupied housing units	5.9	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.2	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	110	83
1, attached	7	7
2	6	4
3 or 4	11	9
5 to 9	13	9
10 to 19	8	6
20 to 49	2	2
50 or more	3	3
Mobile home or trailer	3	2
Other	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	33	25
2 persons	39	30
3 persons	28	21
4 persons	32	24
5 persons	21	17
6 or more persons	12	10
Median, occupied housing units	2.88	2.90
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.35	3.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.25	2.32
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	155	118
1.01 to 1.50	5	5
1.51 or more	5	4
Mean	.54	.54
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**82**	**57**
Less than $20,000	3	2
$20,000 to $39,999	8	6
$40,000 to $59,999	11	8
$60,000 to $79,999	7	5
$80,000 to $99,999	13	5
$100,000 to $149,999	17	10
$150,000 to $199,999	12	11
$200,000 to $249,999	6	5
$250,000 to $299,999	2	2
$300,000 or more	3	3
Median (dollars)	98 000	108 900
Mean (dollars)	117 000	127 500
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**67**	**56**
Median contract rent (dollars)	275	279
Mean contract rent (dollars)	291	302
With meals included in rent	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–
No meals included in rent	62	53
No cash rent	5	3

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV--OH MSA
Occupied housing units	**205**
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units	140
Percent of occupied housing units	68.3
Renter-occupied housing units	65
Percent of occupied housing units	31.7
ROOMS	
1 room	2
2 rooms	3
3 rooms	15
4 rooms	48
5 rooms	36
6 rooms	55
7 rooms	19
8 or more rooms	27
Median, occupied housing units	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached	148
1, attached	3
2	8
3 or 4	15
5 to 9	6
10 to 19	2
20 to 49	–
50 or more	6
Mobile home or trailer	15
Other	2
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person	59
2 persons	66
3 persons	33
4 persons	32
5 persons	12
6 or more persons	3
Median, occupied housing units	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.21
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.03
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less	199
1.01 to 1.50	4
1.51 or more	2
Mean	.48
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**110**
Less than $20,000	16
$20,000 to $39,999	28
$40,000 to $59,999	30
$60,000 to $79,999	17
$80,000 to $99,999	10
$100,000 to $149,999	7
$150,000 to $199,999	–
$200,000 to $249,999	2
$250,000 to $299,999	–
$300,000 or more	–
Median (dollars)	46 500
Mean (dollars)	53 500
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**63**
Median contract rent (dollars)	213
Mean contract rent (dollars)	219
With meals included in rent	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	113
No meals included in rent	51
No cash rent	11

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA
Occupied housing units	**61 225**
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units	44 676
Percent of occupied housing units	73.0
Renter-occupied housing units	16 549
Percent of occupied housing units	27.0
ROOMS	
1 room	471
2 rooms	1 194
3 rooms	4 042
4 rooms	10 246
5 rooms	15 345
6 rooms	15 091
7 rooms	7 468
8 or more rooms	7 368
Median, occupied housing units	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached	43 771
1, attached	1 461
2	3 587
3 or 4	2 387
5 to 9	1 872
10 to 19	970
20 to 49	611
50 or more	1 303
Mobile home or trailer	4 691
Other	572
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person	16 714
2 persons	20 005
3 persons	10 549
4 persons	9 074
5 persons	3 569
6 or more persons	1 314
Median, occupied housing units	2.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.79
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less	60 523
1.01 to 1.50	620
1.51 or more	82
Mean	.44
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**34 281**
Less than $20,000	3 772
$20,000 to $39,999	10 735
$40,000 to $59,999	10 194
$60,000 to $79,999	5 644
$80,000 to $99,999	2 013
$100,000 to $149,999	1 304
$150,000 to $199,999	383
$200,000 to $249,999	123
$250,000 to $299,999	56
$300,000 or more	57
Median (dollars)	44 300
Mean (dollars)	50 700
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**15 894**
Median contract rent (dollars)	198
Mean contract rent (dollars)	204
With meals included in rent	45
Mean contract rent (dollars)	232
No meals included in rent	14 328
No cash rent	1 521

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Marshall Caunty, WV			Ohio County, WV		Belmont Caunty, OH				
					Total	Moundsville city	Wheeling city (pt.)	Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 101	Troct 102	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107
ANCESTRY														
All persons	**159 301**	**71 074**	**71 074**	**88 227**	**37 356**	**10 753**	**181**	**50 871**	**34 700**	**4 903**	**4 290**	**3 730**	**3 659**	**2 477**
Ancestry specified	142 365	65 180	65 180	77 185	30 995	8 445	181	46 190	31 419	4 490	4 033	3 498	3 319	2 361
Single oncestry	72 165	32 884	32 884	39 281	15 838	4 507	117	23 443	16 361	2 201	2 051	1 861	1 614	1 222
Multiple ancestry	70 200	32 296	32 296	37 904	15 157	3 938	64	22 747	15 058	2 289	1 982	1 637	1 705	1 139
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	16 936	5 894	5 894	11 042	6 361	2 308	–	4 681	3 281	413	257	232	340	116
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	**318 602**	**142 148**	**142 148**	**176 454**	**74 712**	**21 506**	**362**	**101 742**	**69 400**	**9 806**	**8 580**	**7 460**	**7 318**	**4 954**
Arob	1 339	360	360	979	264	60	–	715	607	115	40	–	–	–
Austrian	592	325	325	267	76	16	–	191	144	24	57	14	14	38
8elgian	152	108	108	44	2	–	–	42	19	19	12	–	16	–
Conadian	93	21	21	72	–	–	–	72	18	2	–	–	–	–
Czech	1 109	826	826	283	85	17	–	198	123	59	40	90	73	18
Donish	198	70	70	128	62	16	–	66	54	6	8	–	2	10
Dutch	6 454	3 355	3 355	3 099	1 690	446	–	1 409	876	173	216	156	281	189
Englisn	24 397	11 086	11 086	13 311	5 737	1 610	17	7 574	4 924	666	524	454	412	331
Finnish	11	2	2	9	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
French (except 8asque)	4 338	2 005	2 005	2 333	852	313	–	1 481	921	187	105	69	103	155
French Canadian	287	149	149	138	64	15	–	74	57	–	3	11	20	–
German	61 237	26 021	26 021	35 216	13 305	3 305	108	21 911	14 604	1 662	1 416	1 336	1 005	892
Greek	1 271	487	487	784	206	100	–	578	453	45	2	17	26	–
Hungarian	3 082	2 116	2 116	966	277	15	–	689	401	300	178	324	50	72
Irish	37 669	16 256	16 256	21 413	9 064	2 556	39	12 349	8 269	1 126	943	753	865	505
Itolian	13 779	7 623	7 623	6 156	1 855	489	–	4 301	2 887	431	369	294	517	310
Lithuonian	487	205	205	282	133	7	–	149	117	38	18	–	16	–
Norwegian	143	48	48	95	30	–	–	65	36	–	–	–	–	–
Polish	14 447	7 589	7 589	6 858	3 023	883	11	3 835	2 838	673	903	712	629	303
Portuguese	48	13	13	35	21	–	–	14	7	9	–	–	–	–
Romonian	197	129	129	68	8	–	–	60	54	12	17	–	1	–
Russian	998	321	321	677	376	175	–	301	188	25	17	46	14	–
Scotch-Irish	7 473	3 353	3 353	4 120	1 604	501	–	2 516	1 589	142	173	76	305	146
Scottish	3 483	1 356	1 356	2 127	840	231	21	1 287	817	86	57	46	44	19
Slovok	5 048	3 223	3 223	1 825	780	113	–	1 045	712	188	288	294	164	65
Subsaharon Africon	15	–	–	15	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	590	184	184	406	181	41	–	225	168	14	25	–	13	2
Swiss	724	366	366	358	108	42	18	250	197	32	21	17	–	3
Ukroinian	843	239	239	604	137	73	–	467	326	33	8	22	–	–
United States or Americon	5 385	1 942	1 942	3 443	1 999	407	–	1 444	967	143	41	129	80	161
Welsh	2 380	1 293	1 293	1 087	250	51	–	837	588	97	66	47	55	33
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	35	14	14	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	189	133	133	56	18	–	–	38	26	19	8	8	5	–
Other oncestries	116 683	49 158	49 158	67 525	31 019	9 924	117	36 506	25 655	3 275	2 907	2 453	2 535	1 666
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Oominican (Oominican Republic)	16	–	–	16	–	–	–	16	16	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	81	3	3	78	–	–	–	78	15	3	–	–	–	–
Costo Ricon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guotemolon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduron	18	–	–	18	–	–	–	18	15	–	–	–	–	–
Nicoroguon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ponomonian	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Solvodoran	60	–	–	60	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Americon	36	9	9	27	–	–	–	27	20	2	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	7	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	29	2	2	27	–	–	–	27	20	2	–	–	–	–
Ecuodorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH—Con.												
	Tract 108.02	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122
ANCESTRY													
All persons	**2 213**	**6 590**	**4 950**	**3 691**	**4 330**	**4 848**	**1 910**	**1 832**	**2 286**	**3 411**	**3 362**	**1 274**	**3 228**
Ancestry specified	1 970	5 482	4 358	3 229	4 130	4 478	1 833	1 676	2 147	3 118	3 136	1 201	2 980
Single ancestry	929	3 021	2 277	1 419	2 171	2 203	951	1 048	1 242	1 393	1 381	657	1 487
Multiple ancestry	1 041	2 461	2 081	1 810	1 959	2 275	882	628	905	1 725	1 755	544	1 493
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	243	1 108	592	462	200	370	77	156	139	293	226	73	248
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	**4 426**	**13 180**	**9 900**	**7 382**	**8 660**	**9 696**	**3 820**	**3 664**	**4 572**	**6 822**	**6 724**	**2 548**	**6 456**
Arab	2	–	7	13	33	–	–	–	20	41	17	–	26
Austrian	8	–	2	22	42	35	7	7	4	15	–	–	6
Belgian	4	–	–	39	7	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	6
Canadian	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–
Czech	3	64	42	63	48	114	31	6	26	24	15	6	13
Danish	–	7	6	9	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch	101	336	401	300	153	114	18	68	106	153	119	8	145
English	345	1 249	811	573	663	717	238	254	297	557	470	181	622
Finnish	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	79	198	99	139	127	114	49	38	6	169	80	35	37
French Canadian	6	9	11	11	27	18	7	–	–	–	5	6	–
German	1 008	2 635	2 067	1 279	1 640	2 137	614	466	726	1 364	1 303	408	1 174
Greek	6	–	2	10	11	–	–	14	42	28	55	75	32
Hungarian	33	90	55	75	56	39	7	17	25	217	194	64	73
Irish	660	1 668	1 156	1 039	832	980	498	387	615	825	899	261	637
Italian	71	139	253	195	725	845	524	268	373	363	567	141	264
Lithuanian	–	–	4	–	29	18	8	5	–	–	–	–	22
Norwegian	10	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Polish	82	114	301	197	491	517	165	250	163	344	303	103	386
Portuguese	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	–	–	–	–	27	25	–	–	–	18	16	–	13
Russian	–	24	–	17	36	25	–	9	26	–	–	–	39
Scotch-Irish	136	406	128	204	210	101	71	44	43	165	150	86	221
Scottish	57	51	120	44	107	106	23	18	23	74	52	20	95
Slavak	43	49	198	149	336	263	117	66	131	92	104	64	179
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	8	40	4	10	8	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	13
Swiss	35	15	58	13	12	–	–	6	–	7	12	5	44
Ukrainian	7	9	3	6	13	27	–	13	–	22	8	–	8
United States or American	105	257	134	151	100	68	23	7	94	52	110	55	100
Welsh	51	73	73	45	79	51	58	49	36	94	93	32	69
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	2	–	4	–	7	26	–	–	–	–	7	–	14
Other ancestries	1 535	5 706	3 782	2 649	2 684	3 176	1 301	1 598	1 775	2 148	2 105	943	2 135
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH—Con.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Marshall County, WV					Maundsville city, Marshall County, WV					Wheeling city (pt.), Marshall County, WV	
	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons	**4 031**	**4 059**	**5 251**	**5 467**	**7 033**	**6 156**	**4 820**	**3 217**	–	**14**	**4 074**	**3 448**	**181**	–
Ancestry specified	3 822	3 919	4 280	4 416	5 930	4 869	4 327	2 284	–	14	3 503	2 644	181	–
Single ancestry	1 751	2 005	2 468	2 130	3 006	2 398	2 074	1 276	–	–	1 923	1 308	117	–
Multiple ancestry	2 071	1 914	1 812	2 286	2 924	2 471	2 253	1 008	–	14	1 580	1 336	64	–
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	209	140	971	1 051	1 103	1 287	493	933	–	–	571	804	–	–
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	**8 062**	**8 118**	**10 502**	**10 934**	**14 066**	**12 312**	**9 640**	**6 434**	–	**28**	**8 148**	**6 896**	**362**	–
Arab	16	30	–	15	25	14	117	28	–	–	25	7	–	–
Austrian	17	13	–	–	–	37	20	6	–	–	–	10	–	–
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech	40	51	7	27	–	32	11	–	–	–	–	17	–	–
Danish	–	8	–	9	–	–	26	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch	189	129	288	310	440	157	173	142	–	–	186	118	–	–
English	909	813	847	772	1 201	1 039	713	319	–	14	757	520	17	–
Finnish	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	169	47	109	33	180	212	57	87	–	–	101	125	–	–
French Canadian	–	15	5	9	15	15	10	–	–	–	–	15	–	–
German	1 469	1 420	1 703	2 042	2 550	1 993	2 375	801	–	–	1 536	968	108	–
Greek	67	55	41	17	79	25	5	9	–	–	66	25	–	–
Hungarian	126	121	19	–	22	64	88	–	–	–	15	–	–	–
Irish	807	800	1 219	1 536	1 672	1 434	1 081	704	–	–	963	889	39	–
Italian	446	528	118	182	228	361	365	144	–	–	152	193	–	–
Lithuanian	13	34	30	9	64	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norwegian	18	6	–	14	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Polish	475	478	111	309	566	603	486	257	–	–	286	340	11	–
Portuguese	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	23	20	42	45	67	99	39	26	–	–	50	99	–	–
Scotch-Irish	336	210	255	241	382	211	233	109	–	7	240	145	–	–
Scottish	148	166	146	103	217	147	94	32	–	7	114	78	21	–
Slovak	195	238	–	29	87	119	134	46	–	–	31	36	–	–
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	36	–	57	16	57	7	19	15	–	–	19	7	–	–
Swiss	35	51	30	–	37	–	17	5	–	–	37	–	18	–
Ukrainian	50	10	–	12	22	44	12	7	–	–	22	44	–	–
United States or American	48	84	695	422	221	222	107	225	–	–	121	61	–	–
Welsh	99	93	11	39	32	54	33	20	–	–	12	19	–	–
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	13	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	25	8	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other ancestries	2 244	2 541	4 688	4 676	5 794	5 341	3 327	3 386	–	–	3 391	3 147	117	–
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicoroguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. **Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990**—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitians af terms and meanings af symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder af Marshall Caunty, WV								Tatals far split tracts/8NA's in Ohia Caunty, WV			
	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.02	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 15
ANCESTRY												
All persons	**1 669**	**2 131**	**1 612**	**5 070**	**5 453**	**2 959**	**2 708**	**4 820**	**4 106**	**1 896**	**1 806**	**3 047**
Ancestry specified	1 472	1 922	1 495	4 099	4 402	2 427	2 225	4 327	3 897	1 716	1 565	2 920
Single ancestry	858	905	723	2 351	2 130	1 083	1 090	2 074	1 994	960	595	1 621
Multiple ancestry	614	1 017	772	1 748	2 272	1 344	1 135	2 253	1 903	756	970	1 299
Ancestry unclassified ar nat reported	197	209	117	971	1 051	532	483	493	209	180	241	127
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	**3 338**	**4 262**	**3 224**	**10 140**	**10 906**	**5 918**	**5 416**	**9 640**	**8 212**	**3 792**	**3 612**	**6 094**
Arab	19	32	14	–	15	–	7	117	122	43	–	48
Austrian	–	4	9	–	–	–	27	20	–	–	–	23
Belgian	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Canadian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Czech	4	–	4	7	27	–	15	11	13	–	9	26
Danish	–	2	9	–	9	–	–	26	16	9	–	10
Dutch	48	62	70	288	310	254	39	173	111	68	51	63
English	123	389	334	830	758	444	519	713	542	268	323	609
Finnish	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	12	75	87	109	33	79	87	57	97	35	53	105
French Canadian	–	4	6	5	9	15	–	10	15	–	–	–
German	446	775	620	1 595	2 042	1 014	1 025	2 375	2 004	798	890	1 359
Greek	10	18	2	41	17	13	–	5	91	27	27	12
Hungarian	50	27	7	19	–	7	64	88	64	8	–	32
Irish	428	566	424	1 180	1 536	709	545	1 081	1 010	549	512	659
Italian	244	139	74	118	182	76	168	365	412	117	81	200
Lithuanian	2	5	16	30	9	64	–	–	19	4	13	22
Norwegian	–	–	7	–	14	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Polish	227	271	193	100	309	280	263	486	399	196	157	139
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ramanian	6	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Russian	22	31	5	42	45	17	–	39	7	12	–	27
Scotch-Irish	35	69	69	255	234	142	66	233	165	49	64	193
Scottish	12	61	28	125	96	103	69	94	127	14	–	61
Slovak	149	151	65	–	29	56	83	134	79	21	81	40
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	5	3	2	57	16	38	–	19	53	7	–	44
Swiss	–	11	8	12	–	–	–	17	22	13	6	23
Ukrainian	19	9	12	–	12	–	–	12	22	8	7	33
United States or American	34	42	31	695	422	100	161	107	178	33	43	86
Welsh	7	40	14	11	39	20	35	33	44	17	35	92
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin graups)	–	–	–	13	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Yugaslavian	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	11	6	–	–	–
Other ancestries	1 345	1 410	1 052	4 571	4 676	2 403	2 194	3 327	2 475	1 496	1 241	2 114
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Daminican (Daminican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	10
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadaran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin nat specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colambian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Ecuadarian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ohio County, WV—Con.					Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV						
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 22	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7
ANCESTRY												
All persons	**2 498**	**1 877**	**6 079**	**4 964**	**2 667**	**402**	**4 065**	**1 896**	**1 278**	**1 881**	**1 779**	**1 983**
Ancestry specified	2 194	1 825	5 552	4 685	2 367	316	3 856	1 716	1 099	1 652	1 492	1 651
Single ancestry	1 149	904	2 836	2 209	1 062	216	1 961	960	547	752	772	1 039
Multiple ancestry	1 045	921	2 716	2 476	1 305	100	1 895	756	552	900	720	612
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	304	52	527	279	300	86	209	180	179	229	287	332
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	**4 996**	**3 754**	**12 158**	**9 928**	**5 334**	**804**	**8 130**	**3 792**	**2 556**	**3 762**	**3 558**	**3 966**
Arab	63	14	74	31	19	–	122	43	15	22	27	–
Austrian	–	41	9	4	30	7	–	–	–	5	12	–
Belgian	–	6	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	–	–	–	33	14	–	6	–	–	–	–	12
Czech	20	16	17	45	8	–	13	–	–	–	–	22
Danish	6	13	–	2	–	–	16	9	–	–	–	–
Dutch	38	41	50	167	101	18	111	68	29	36	91	63
English	330	345	879	871	412	60	533	268	153	377	199	180
Finnish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	57	52	212	191	78	16	97	35	75	51	22	48
French Canadian	17	4	–	11	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	12
German	1 041	893	2 857	2 476	1 085	84	1 972	798	459	862	551	502
Greek	21	83	57	9	19	–	91	27	–	–	33	13
Hungarian	30	72	124	112	38	–	64	8	15	41	11	–
Irish	543	453	1 327	1 162	800	64	1 002	549	315	610	385	389
Italian	238	210	618	511	131	41	412	117	63	85	157	96
Lithuanian	13	18	–	6	2	–	19	4	5	–	–	–
Norwegian	20	6	–	10	11	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
Polish	167	69	511	267	166	32	399	196	98	137	141	103
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Russian	23	25	25	62	3	–	7	12	–	–	32	–
Scotch-Irish	88	165	281	216	252	18	165	49	80	65	70	35
Scottish	129	36	205	141	43	6	127	14	6	63	68	28
Slovak	33	59	195	102	39	6	79	21	28	5	30	12
Subsaharan African	11	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	13	6	22	28	5	–	53	7	–	–	–	–
Swiss	30	6	61	9	2	7	22	13	14	7	7	8
Ukrainian	6	12	44	24	11	6	22	8	–	11	6	–
United States or American	54	19	157	143	107	7	178	33	73	53	31	51
Welsh	28	45	108	137	31	7	44	17	–	28	57	10
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	12	8	–
Other ancestries	1 839	1 033	4 185	2 999	1 900	408	2 442	1 496	1 074	1 259	1 596	2 356
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	60	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV—Con.										
	Tract 8	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25
ANCESTRY											
All persons	**972**	**1 192**	**3 645**	**2 921**	**2 498**	**1 865**	**4 643**	**409**	–	**1 276**	**1 995**
Ancestry specified	829	1 079	3 305	2 824	2 194	1 825	4 232	391	–	1 130	1 828
Single ancestry	558	380	1 639	1 561	1 149	904	2 164	211	–	577	971
Multiple ancestry	271	699	1 666	1 263	1 045	921	2 068	180	–	553	857
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	143	113	340	97	304	40	411	18	–	146	167
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	**1 944**	**2 384**	**7 290**	**5 842**	**4 996**	**3 730**	**9 286**	**818**	–	**2 552**	**3 990**
Arab	–	–	60	48	63	14	66	–	–	84	43
Austrian	–	–	41	12	–	41	9	–	–	8	9
Belgian	–	7	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech	–	9	5	19	20	16	17	2	–	–	–
Danish	–	–	–	10	6	13	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch	6	44	50	63	38	41	31	–	–	90	97
English	107	214	500	603	330	345	623	119	–	144	169
Finnish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	–	19	92	105	57	52	146	16	–	21	69
French Canadian	–	–	9	–	17	4	–	–	–	–	–
German	236	642	1 649	1 313	1 041	893	2 111	154	–	502	835
Greek	15	6	35	12	21	83	57	–	–	42	18
Hungarian	–	–	25	25	30	72	78	5	–	8	19
Irish	207	358	866	627	543	453	1 017	106	–	310	468
Italian	92	50	394	182	238	210	522	61	–	83	84
Lithuanian	–	13	10	22	13	18	–	–	–	7	6
Norwegian	–	–	–	–	20	6	–	–	–	–	–
Polish	54	136	351	134	167	69	386	37	–	78	320
Portuguese	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	–	–	23	5	–	–	8	–	–	–	9
Russian	–	–	21	27	23	25	25	8	–	8	–
Scotch-Irish	7	56	235	193	88	165	212	20	–	29	102
Scottish	7	–	73	61	129	36	160	2	–	30	7
Slovak	–	60	114	40	33	59	179	7	–	–	39
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	18	–	–	44	13	6	13	7	–	7	–
Swiss	–	6	17	23	30	6	30	7	–	–	–
Ukrainian	8	7	59	33	6	12	44	–	–	16	88
United States or American	8	30	38	86	54	19	133	6	–	48	119
Welsh	21	29	64	92	28	45	108	5	–	–	33
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other ancestries	1 158	686	2 442	1 994	1 839	1 009	3 205	256	–	1 017	1 418
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	5	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	5	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	7	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	7	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ohio County, WV										
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
ANCESTRY											
All persons	**41**	–	**614**	**126**	–	**12**	**1 436**	**2 694**	**4 555**	**4 026**	**2 667**
Ancestry specified	41	–	486	96	–	–	1 320	2 606	4 294	3 561	2 367
Single ancestry	33	–	215	60	–	–	672	1 314	1 998	1 728	1 062
Multiple ancestry	8	–	271	36	–	–	648	1 292	2 296	1 833	1 305
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	–	–	128	30	–	12	116	88	261	465	300
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	**82**	–	**1 228**	**252**	–	**24**	**2 872**	**5 388**	**9 110**	**8 052**	**5 334**
Arab	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	50	31	–	19
Austrian	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	4	2	30
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–
Canadian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	33	–	14
Czech	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	4	43	13	8
Danish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	–
Dutch	–	–	7	–	–	–	19	77	167	162	101
English	9	–	109	6	–	–	256	466	752	640	412
Finnish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
French (except Basque)	–	–	34	–	–	–	66	105	175	102	78
French Canadian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11	–	–
German	32	–	248	46	–	–	746	1 119	2 322	1 709	1 085
Greek	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	67	9	9	19
Hungarian	–	–	–	7	–	–	46	20	107	70	38
Irish	8	–	154	32	–	–	310	724	1 056	996	800
Italian	–	–	31	18	–	–	96	265	450	423	131
Lithuanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	6	9	2
Norwegian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	10	–	11
Polish	–	–	21	5	–	–	125	250	230	200	166
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Romanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Russian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	54	28	3
Scotch-Irish	–	–	8	–	–	–	69	119	196	283	252
Scottish	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	97	139	146	43
Slovak	–	–	21	–	–	–	16	39	95	123	39
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	13	21	9	5
Swiss	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	6	2	12	2
Ukrainian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	105	24	1	11
United States or American	–	–	13	–	–	–	24	65	137	131	107
Welsh	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	15	132	65	31
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
Other ancestries	33	–	555	120	–	24	980	1 647	2 743	2 849	1 900
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	3
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Marshall County, WV			Ohio County, WV	
					Total	Maundsville city	Wheeling city (pt.)	Total	Wheeling city (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**159 301**	**71 074**	**71 074**	**88 227**	**37 356**	**10 753**	**181**	**50 871**	**34 700**
Native	157 426	70 287	70 287	87 139	37 075	10 723	181	50 064	34 137
Foreign born	1 875	787	787	1 088	281	30	–	807	563
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	423	186	186	237	73	23	–	164	149
Persons 5 years and over	**149 896**	**66 862**	**66 862**	**83 034**	**35 124**	**10 206**	**181**	**47 910**	**32 758**
In linguistically isolated households	555	232	232	323	95	23	–	228	211
Speak a language other than English	6 132	2 987	2 987	3 145	1 119	244	–	2 026	1 458
Do not speak English "very well"	1 795	839	839	956	316	64	–	640	475
Speak Spanish	1 208	416	416	792	351	58	–	441	295
Do not speak English "very well"	412	124	124	288	84	18	–	204	128
Linguistically isolated	64	23	23	41	10	8	–	31	31
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	281	88	88	193	53	–	–	140	106
Do not speak English "very well"	103	21	21	82	24	–	–	58	47
Linguistically isolated	49	–	–	49	24	–	–	25	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**37 660**	**16 446**	**16 446**	**21 214**	**8 777**	**2 175**	**15**	**12 437**	**7 717**
Preprimary school	2 215	982	982	1 233	382	99	–	851	590
Public school	1 410	724	724	686	232	64	–	454	335
Elementary or high school	26 327	11 950	11 950	14 377	6 737	1 692	8	7 640	5 014
Public school	23 199	11 224	11 224	11 975	5 933	1 485	8	6 042	3 813
College	9 118	3 514	3 514	5 604	1 658	384	7	3 946	2 113
Public college	7 164	2 891	2 891	4 273	1 356	337	7	2 917	1 232
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**108 162**	**48 645**	**48 645**	**59 517**	**25 045**	**7 580**	**173**	**34 472**	**24 431**
Less than 9th grade	12 595	5 637	5 637	6 958	3 178	1 089	–	3 780	2 833
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16 738	7 817	7 817	8 921	4 116	1 609	10	4 805	3 378
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	45 500	22 153	22 153	23 347	10 803	2 994	96	12 544	8 702
Some college, no degree	14 810	6 151	6 151	8 659	3 335	929	31	5 324	3 830
Associate degree	5 350	2 496	2 496	2 854	1 193	299	9	1 661	1 181
Bachelor's degree	8 246	2 821	2 821	5 425	1 508	449	9	3 917	2 791
Graduate or professional degree	4 923	1 570	1 570	3 353	912	211	18	2 441	1 716
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.9	72.3	72.3	73.3	70.9	64.4	94.2	75.1	74.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.2	9.0	9.0	14.7	9.7	8.7	15.6	18.4	18.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	272	289	289	259	326	437	–	213	251
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 452	1 472	1 472	1 436	1 521	1 491	–	1 373	1 356
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 964	2 030	2 030	1 914	2 071	1 985	–	1 786	1 727
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**149 896**	**66 862**	**66 862**	**83 034**	**35 124**	**10 206**	**181**	**47 910**	**32 758**
Same house	101 028	46 707	46 707	54 321	24 048	5 955	125	30 273	20 496
Different house in United States	48 649	20 067	20 067	28 582	11 040	4 225	56	17 542	12 207
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9 906	773	773	9 133	853	158	56	8 280	6 851
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	25 968	14 385	14 385	11 583	7 486	2 971	–	4 097	2 171
Different MSA/PMSA	8 348	3 129	3 129	5 219	1 472	522	–	3 747	2 252
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 427	1 780	1 780	2 647	1 229	574	–	1 418	933
Abroad	219	88	88	131	36	26	–	95	55
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	93 803	34 576	34 576	59 227	18 632	10 753	181	40 595	34 700
In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre	67 308	25 005	25 005	42 303	14 567	8 306	118	27 736	23 296
Rural population	65 498	36 498	36 498	29 000	18 724	–	–	10 276	–
In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre	31 049	17 879	17 879	13 170	8 787	–	–	4 383	–
On farms	1 747	1 099	1 099	648	484	–	–	164	–
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**62 098**	**26 429**	**26 429**	**35 669**	**13 954**	**3 753**	**66**	**21 715**	**14 611**
Car, truck, or van	55 639	24 236	24 236	31 403	12 813	3 381	66	18 590	12 036
Drove alone	47 521	21 061	21 061	26 460	10 773	2 887	66	15 687	10 168
Carpooled	8 118	3 175	3 175	4 943	2 040	494	–	2 903	1 868
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1 084	269	269	815	149	28	–	666	623
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	1 009	267	267	742	115	4	–	627	584
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	16	–	–	16	2	–	–	14	14
Walked	3 313	963	963	2 350	549	220	–	1 801	1 552
Other means	495	246	246	249	95	61	–	154	68
Worked at home	1 567	715	715	852	348	63	–	504	332
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.00	1.09	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.8	21.1	21.1	18.8	21.2	16.7	14.0	17.3	15.8
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 312	1 508	1 508	1 804	845	235	–	959	517
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	11 314	4 832	4 832	6 482	2 949	641	49	3 533	2 262
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	17 268	6 994	6 994	10 274	3 768	1 007	10	6 506	4 427
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	10 473	4 161	4 161	6 312	2 136	720	7	4 176	2 956
All other times	18 164	8 219	8 219	9 945	3 908	1 087	–	6 037	4 117
Worked in MSA of residence	53 758	22 314	22 314	31 444	12 038	3 372	66	19 406	13 182
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	22 349	4 280	4 280	18 069	3 398	701	59	14 671	10 854
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	2 698	355	355	2 343	346	64	7	1 997	541
Maundsville city, WV	3 738	223	223	3 515	3 221	1 599	–	294	191
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	186	9	9	177	132	–	–	45	45
Benwood city, WV	773	171	171	602	417	62	–	185	134
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	4 833	368	368	4 465	3 876	811	–	589	323
Martins Ferry city, OH	2 838	2 146	2 146	692	177	–	–	515	316
Bellaire city, OH	1 958	1 691	1 691	267	98	26	–	169	129
St. Clairsville city, OH	3 308	2 877	2 877	431	128	22	–	303	183
Barnesville village, OH	1 203	1 193	1 193	10	10	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	9 874	9 001	9 001	873	235	87	–	638	466
Worked outside MSA of residence	8 340	4 115	4 115	4 225	1 916	381	–	2 309	1 429
Steubenville city, OH	558	245	245	313	90	8	–	223	165
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	1 277	855	855	422	112	26	–	310	214
Weirton city, WV	369	107	107	262	52	–	–	210	102
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	42	13	13	29	–	–	–	29	16
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	621	181	181	440	48	16	–	392	234
Monroe County, OH	1 069	874	874	195	138	43	–	57	40
Harrison County, OH	368	362	362	6	–	–	–	6	–
Wetzel County, WV	1 324	150	150	1 174	896	185	–	278	141
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	820	212	212	608	165	24	–	443	252
Worked elsewhere	1 892	1 116	1 116	776	415	79	–	361	265

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.02	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**4 903**	**4 290**	**3 730**	**3 659**	**2 477**	**2 213**	**6 590**	**4 950**	**3 691**	**4 330**
Native	4 852	4 221	3 680	3 637	2 447	2 199	6 492	4 926	3 669	4 279
Foreign born	51	69	50	22	30	14	98	24	22	51
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	27	23	12	10	6	14	–	11	–	14
Persons 5 years and over	**4 670**	**4 031**	**3 551**	**3 423**	**2 332**	**2 058**	**6 134**	**4 687**	**3 452**	**4 115**
In linguistically isolated households	34	31	19	10	12	20	–	16	–	14
Speak a language other than English	299	224	197	148	130	48	193	110	60	231
Do not speak English "very well"	75	62	40	53	37	22	56	38	5	50
Speak Spanish	36	31	8	23	–	12	57	14	5	15
Do not speak English "very well"	5	3	8	11	–	5	–	12	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	2	–	5	–	3	30	10	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 137**	**879**	**853**	**924**	**626**	**559**	**1 539**	**1 194**	**933**	**916**
Preprimary school	58	51	54	36	28	25	123	69	27	61
Public school	28	32	48	35	23	20	123	54	27	33
Elementary or high school	828	623	664	709	482	406	1 105	937	758	580
Public school	723	577	608	695	479	396	1 068	926	741	556
College	251	205	135	179	116	128	311	188	148	275
Public college	188	159	106	146	110	111	255	156	139	216
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**3 431**	**3 053**	**2 605**	**2 376**	**1 643**	**1 439**	**4 384**	**3 310**	**2 387**	**3 183**
Less than 9th grade	400	476	300	309	192	139	542	429	211	315
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	600	539	429	435	247	236	690	604	432	511
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 510	1 426	1 187	1 169	680	653	2 001	1 721	1 266	1 470
Some college, no degree	472	320	329	209	257	210	529	284	273	426
Associate degree	143	155	127	105	167	108	192	125	100	148
Bachelor's degree	170	99	180	117	72	68	296	109	71	175
Graduate or professional degree	136	38	53	32	28	25	134	38	34	138
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.9	66.8	72.0	68.7	73.3	73.9	71.9	68.8	73.1	74.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.9	4.5	8.9	6.3	6.1	6.5	9.8	4.4	4.4	9.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	244	484	90	295	276	236	249	204	306	117
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 106	1 548	1 529	1 591	1 427	1 508	1 702	1 707	1 597	1 298
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 985	2 020	1 732	2 121	1 970	2 211	2 269	2 170	2 157	1 844
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**4 670**	**4 031**	**3 551**	**3 423**	**2 332**	**2 058**	**6 134**	**4 687**	**3 452**	**4 115**
Same house	3 477	2 802	2 725	2 471	1 506	1 485	4 201	3 524	2 734	2 985
Different house in United States	1 182	1 229	821	948	826	573	1 933	1 151	718	1 125
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	89	84	39	–	44	2	27	3	–	13
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	810	936	565	646	601	421	1 366	782	514	830
Different MSA/PMSA	243	120	176	189	113	86	286	128	181	179
Not in an MSA/PMSA	40	89	41	113	68	64	254	238	23	103
Abroad	11	–	5	4	–	–	–	12	–	5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 464	3 830	–	–	–	–	4 326	–	67	4 000
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 804	2 971	–	–	–	–	3 416	–	67	3 280
Rural population	2 439	460	3 730	3 659	2 477	2 213	2 264	4 950	3 624	330
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 320	175	1 985	2 196	1 190	1 415	627	2 451	1 332	141
On farms	4	–	13	217	145	20	292	194	148	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**1 791**	**1 662**	**1 531**	**1 318**	**969**	**787**	**2 423**	**1 574**	**1 398**	**1 518**
Car, truck, or van	1 669	1 462	1 492	1 236	884	725	2 027	1 438	1 325	1 419
Drove alone	1 469	1 251	1 352	1 059	734	617	1 750	1 162	1 189	1 195
Carpooled	200	211	140	177	150	108	277	276	136	224
Public transportation (including taxicab)	15	33	–	3	–	8	40	10	10	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	13	33	–	3	–	8	40	10	10	5
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	68	57	14	41	31	22	128	46	26	86
Other means	5	29	6	18	21	14	20	23	10	8
Worked at home	34	81	19	20	33	18	208	57	27	–
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.09	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.06	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	17.9	25.7	23.5	25.7	22.2	20.4	29.9	27.4	22.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	124	73	135	127	124	43	149	81	107	29
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	319	306	327	185	102	170	409	363	333	350
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	512	430	385	297	201	197	646	413	363	483
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	262	263	153	189	156	111	421	148	172	259
All other times	540	509	512	500	353	248	590	512	396	397
Worked in MSA of residence	1 422	1 476	1 254	1 092	760	680	2 059	1 061	1 163	1 256
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	449	460	283	71	83	22	67	39	248	299
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	46	39	46	5	–	4	7	23	5	33
Moundsville city, WV	2	11	7	19	–	–	–	33	18	22
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	–
Benwood city, WV	8	15	8	–	15	3	10	2	–	42
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	12	17	16	8	11	7	6	43	4	42
Martins Ferry city, OH	270	75	282	24	25	2	8	29	39	38
Bellaire city, OH	91	51	26	2	23	12	–	75	67	135
St. Clairsville city, OH	95	129	162	199	105	96	150	59	125	107
Barnesville village, OH	–	10	–	9	46	49	929	90	11	–
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	449	669	424	755	452	485	882	664	641	538
Worked outside MSA of residence	369	186	277	226	209	107	364	513	235	262
Steubenville city, OH	47	29	34	–	17	–	–	8	–	17
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	160	48	109	29	29	3	17	22	17	53
Weirton city, WV	21	3	–	–	4	4	11	4	–	–
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	35	29	12	2	–	3	–	–	–	7
Monroe County, OH	29	31	37	4	24	8	57	296	110	98
Harrison County, OH	16	–	14	83	43	26	59	21	15	–
Wetzel County, WV	1	2	7	–	–	–	–	10	13	35
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	21	17	5	11	10	13	–	15	17	17
Worked elsewhere	39	27	59	97	75	50	220	137	63	35

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**4 848**	**1 910**	**1 832**	**2 286**	**3 411**	**3 362**	**1 274**	**3 228**	**4 031**	**4 059**
Native	4 803	1 889	1 774	2 255	3 349	3 346	1 258	3 202	3 984	4 025
Foreign born	45	21	58	31	62	16	16	26	47	34
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	9	–	5	5	8	9	14	–	13	6
Persons 5 years and over	**4 541**	**1 820**	**1 738**	**2 100**	**3 217**	**3 061**	**1 236**	**3 059**	**3 817**	**3 820**
In linguistically isolated households	9	–	5	5	8	9	14	–	20	6
Speak a language other than English	158	105	172	71	162	100	140	95	158	186
Do not speak English "very well"	57	21	24	28	47	52	36	38	66	32
Speak Spanish	10	8	36	39	26	23	12	10	25	26
Do not speak English "very well"	5	–	6	8	8	23	–	10	20	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	8	9	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	–	–	8	12	–	–	18	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	5	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 222**	**388**	**343**	**526**	**782**	**735**	**255**	**738**	**1 032**	**865**
Preprimary school	62	8	14	40	43	105	25	8	66	79
Public school	43	8	14	35	13	97	25	8	37	21
Elementary or high school	912	308	253	380	553	470	165	575	715	527
Public school	820	251	249	366	491	450	151	533	665	479
College	248	72	76	106	186	160	65	155	251	259
Public college	202	56	71	90	146	134	65	142	209	190
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**3 245**	**1 370**	**1 315**	**1 407**	**2 375**	**2 251**	**964**	**2 227**	**2 773**	**2 907**
Less than 9th grade	328	145	236	200	239	251	225	337	195	168
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	523	280	266	156	382	361	182	396	253	295
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 624	648	559	677	1 022	1 078	361	901	1 035	1 165
Some college, no degree	339	170	150	158	387	294	103	272	531	438
Associate degree	205	58	57	98	71	83	40	111	229	174
Bachelor's degree	138	37	21	77	158	117	36	153	332	395
Graduate or professional degree	88	32	26	41	116	67	17	57	198	272
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.8	69.0	61.8	74.7	73.9	72.8	57.8	67.1	83.8	84.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.0	5.0	3.6	8.4	11.5	8.2	5.5	9.4	19.1	22.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	368	213	430	617	335	560	505	284	201	83
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 534	1 246	1 627	1 609	1 243	1 610	1 897	1 291	1 193	1 201
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 785	2 401	1 920	2 246	2 483	1 642	2 230	1 436	2 364	1 881
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**4 541**	**1 820**	**1 738**	**2 100**	**3 217**	**3 061**	**1 236**	**3 059**	**3 817**	**3 820**
Same house	3 414	1 233	1 053	1 206	2 024	1 939	759	2 394	2 487	2 288
Different house in United States	1 121	587	685	864	1 193	1 117	477	660	1 330	1 527
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	35	23	43	60	33	57	51	12	66	92
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	899	542	500	671	871	825	325	464	781	1 036
Different MSA/PMSA	118	17	120	86	168	184	68	110	247	310
Not in an MSA/PMSA	69	5	22	47	121	51	33	74	236	89
Abroad	6	–	–	30	–	5	–	5	–	5
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	816	1 910	1 832	2 286	3 342	3 267	1 274	–	2 968	2 194
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	370	1 311	980	1 316	2 748	2 380	378	–	2 204	1 780
Rural population	4 032	–	–	–	69	95	–	3 228	1 063	1 865
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 958	–	–	–	58	50	–	1 273	636	1 072
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	23	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**1 877**	**698**	**474**	**731**	**1 376**	**1 208**	**330**	**1 134**	**1 673**	**1 957**
Car, truck, or van	1 779	660	395	626	1 279	1 114	257	1 016	1 520	1 913
Drove alone	1 600	551	323	503	1 157	959	244	900	1 367	1 679
Carpooled	179	109	72	123	122	155	13	116	153	234
Public transportation (including taxicab)	19	7	6	20	38	19	12	9	–	15
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	19	7	6	20	38	19	12	9	–	15
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	8	24	60	75	35	41	52	39	97	13
Other means	18	–	–	10	7	10	4	15	21	7
Worked at home	53	7	13	–	17	24	5	55	35	9
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.05	1.08	1.03	1.06	1.05	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.0	21.9	16.6	15.4	16.5	17.3	15.9	19.5	18.8	18.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	125	20	6	29	70	45	8	68	92	53
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	420	150	88	159	186	181	21	213	193	357
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	432	207	123	160	325	326	81	242	465	706
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	322	48	75	112	256	177	86	215	369	367
All other times	525	266	169	271	522	455	129	341	519	465
Worked in MSA of residence	1 633	629	451	643	1 209	988	317	1 034	1 435	1 752
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	320	99	97	187	437	336	85	135	223	340
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	18	23	8	18	22	5	6	–	32	15
Maundsville city, WV	10	5	–	4	30	–	19	13	11	19
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benwood city, WV	12	–	5	15	7	4	4	–	6	15
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	43	23	21	27	11	13	–	13	5	46
Martins Ferry city, OH	96	32	69	–	466	413	138	41	24	75
Bellaire city, OH	323	213	176	238	56	19	14	49	36	85
St. Clairsville city, OH	175	35	12	37	18	74	14	229	525	531
Barnesville village, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	23	18
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	636	199	63	117	162	124	37	546	550	608
Worked outside MSA of residence	244	69	23	88	167	220	13	100	238	205
Steubenville city, OH	11	–	4	6	15	29	4	10	6	8
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	30	15	7	24	72	111	9	17	37	46
Weirton city, WV	14	12	–	–	11	5	–	–	5	13
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	28	–	–	13	5	19	–	4	5	19
Monroe County, OH	80	9	–	6	7	19	–	9	28	22
Harrison County, OH	–	9	–	–	7	–	–	7	46	16
Wetzel County, WV	19	8	–	–	8	16	–	–	10	21
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	13	–	5	–	8	10	–	20	24	6
Worked elsewhere	43	16	7	39	34	11	–	33	77	54

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Marshall County, WV					Moundsville city, Marshall County, WV				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**5 251**	**5 467**	**7 033**	**6 156**	**4 820**	**3 217**	**–**	**14**	**4 074**	**3 448**
Native	5 237	5 461	6 984	6 089	4 783	3 201	–	14	4 060	3 448
Foreign born	14	6	49	67	37	16	–	–	14	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	2	–	–	21	6	14	–	–	–	9
Persons 5 years and over	**4 929**	**5 073**	**6 611**	**5 866**	**4 420**	**3 085**	**–**	**14**	**3 852**	**3 255**
In linguistically isolated households	2	–	–	33	12	14	–	–	–	9
Speak a language other than English	67	112	161	165	170	117	–	–	69	58
Do not speak English "very well"	4	9	16	47	96	39	–	–	16	9
Speak Spanish	49	56	49	30	39	39	–	–	10	9
Do not speak English "very well"	2	9	10	14	8	8	–	–	10	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	–	9	24	4	–	–	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 125**	**1 523**	**1 588**	**1 370**	**1 388**	**568**	**–**	**–**	**845**	**762**
Preprimary school	17	68	68	45	97	24	–	–	38	37
Public school	10	68	51	30	23	15	–	–	27	22
Elementary or high school	997	1 162	1 210	1 048	988	449	–	–	637	606
Public school	954	1 102	1 121	890	751	382	–	–	587	516
College	111	293	310	277	303	95	–	–	170	119
Public college	79	280	255	261	209	81	–	–	145	111
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**3 557**	**3 333**	**4 732**	**4 265**	**2 960**	**2 374**	**–**	**14**	**2 897**	**2 295**
Less than 9th grade	654	401	409	587	217	448	–	7	290	344
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	582	515	764	597	348	644	–	–	523	442
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 591	1 735	2 096	1 695	1 305	886	–	–	1 195	913
Some college, no degree	373	383	769	637	464	152	–	7	450	320
Associate degree	155	130	209	254	185	77	–	–	124	98
Bachelor's degree	118	121	381	248	259	126	–	–	261	62
Graduate or professional degree	84	48	104	247	182	41	–	–	54	116
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.3	72.5	75.2	72.2	80.9	54.0	–	50.0	71.9	65.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.7	5.1	10.2	11.6	14.9	7.0	–	–	10.9	7.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	177	368	311	397	380	459	–	–	300	549
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 774	1 571	1 782	1 188	1 481	1 503	–	–	1 625	1 311
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 243	2 256	1 915	1 981	2 324	1 891	–	–	2 008	2 015
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**4 929**	**5 073**	**6 611**	**5 866**	**4 420**	**3 085**	**–**	**14**	**3 852**	**3 255**
Same house	3 542	3 748	4 506	3 831	3 119	1 548	–	14	2 420	1 973
Different house in United States	1 383	1 325	2 079	2 035	1 295	1 537	–	–	1 406	1 282
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	86	20	101	89	374	36	–	–	80	42
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	909	957	1 601	1 451	645	941	–	–	1 055	975
Different MSA/PMSA	281	132	273	243	178	192	–	–	202	128
Not in an MSA/PMSA	107	216	104	252	98	368	–	–	69	137
Abroad	4	–	26	–	6	–	–	–	26	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	181	14	5 120	3 572	1 116	3 217	–	14	4 074	3 448
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	118	–	4 591	2 827	878	1 926	–	–	3 660	2 720
Rural population	5 070	5 453	1 913	2 584	3 704	–	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 957	2 617	891	1 412	1 910	–	–	–	–	–
On farms	225	67	72	44	76	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**1 790**	**2 072**	**2 714**	**2 363**	**2 110**	**882**	**–**	**14**	**1 642**	**1 215**
Car, truck, or van	1 614	1 952	2 550	2 200	1 971	727	–	7	1 541	1 106
Drove alone	1 338	1 654	2 158	1 886	1 619	633	–	7	1 316	931
Carpooled	276	298	392	314	352	94	–	–	225	175
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	22	25	–	22	28	–	–	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	22	17	–	22	4	–	–	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	71	25	67	95	72	85	–	–	61	74
Other means	2	20	9	21	–	31	–	–	9	21
Worked at home	103	53	63	47	45	11	–	7	31	14
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.08	–	1.00	1.09	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	30.8	23.7	20.3	18.7	21.8	15.3	–	35.0	17.1	17.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	90	190	161	129	106	64	–	–	88	83
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	540	446	492	538	414	165	–	–	195	281
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	440	560	736	551	720	236	–	7	441	323
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	219	218	422	445	281	173	–	–	351	196
All other times	398	605	840	653	544	233	–	–	536	318
Worked in MSA of residence	1 570	1 655	2 273	2 146	1 787	813	–	14	1 434	1 111
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	381	289	442	614	917	145	–	–	320	236
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	91	25	58	41	82	7	–	7	43	7
Moundsville city, WV	153	558	940	707	229	400	–	7	663	529
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	6	51	14	7	42	–	–	–	–	–
Benwood city, WV	19	47	39	43	52	28	–	–	13	21
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	833	634	673	615	346	209	–	–	348	254
Martins Ferry city, OH	20	27	20	7	63	–	–	–	–	–
Bellaire city, OH	9	17	–	14	28	12	–	–	–	14
St. Clairsville city, OH	37	–	10	33	–	12	–	–	10	–
Bornesville village, OH	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	21	7	67	65	28	–	–	–	37	50
Worked outside MSA of residence	220	417	441	217	323	69	–	–	208	104
Steubenville city, OH	2	20	13	–	38	8	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	2	–	21	8	41	7	–	–	11	8
Weirton city, WV	17	–	–	11	17	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	2	–	–	11	6	5	–	–	–	11
Monroe County, OH	8	16	51	15	5	19	–	–	24	–
Harrison County, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wetzel County, WV	62	323	262	96	80	24	–	–	126	35
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	36	–	32	42	28	–	–	–	–	24
Worked elsewhere	91	58	62	34	108	6	–	–	47	26

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Marshall County, WV		Remainder of Marshall County, WV							
	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.02	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**181**	–	**1 669**	**2 131**	**1 612**	**5 070**	**5 453**	**2 959**	**2 708**	**4 820**
Native	181	–	1 623	2 119	1 578	5 056	5 447	2 924	2 641	4 783
Foreign born	–	–	46	12	34	14	6	35	67	37
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	16	6	8	2	–	–	12	6
Persons 5 years and over	**181**	–	**1 593**	**2 007**	**1 540**	**4 748**	**5 059**	**2 759**	**2 611**	**4 420**
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	18	6	10	2	–	–	24	12
Speak a language other than English	–	–	142	103	82	67	112	92	107	170
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	39	39	27	4	9	–	38	96
Speak Spanish	–	–	28	37	24	49	56	39	21	39
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	5	23	5	2	9	–	14	8
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	–	3	–	13	–	–	9	24	4
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**15**	–	**379**	**450**	**386**	**1 110**	**1 523**	**743**	**608**	**1 388**
Preprimary school	–	–	17	22	24	17	68	30	8	97
Public school	–	–	10	14	11	10	68	24	8	23
Elementary or high school	8	–	294	339	250	989	1 162	573	442	988
Public school	8	–	221	289	223	946	1 102	534	374	751
College	7	–	68	89	112	104	293	140	158	303
Public college	7	–	43	63	85	72	280	110	150	209
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**173**	–	**1 176**	**1 476**	**1 172**	**3 384**	**3 319**	**1 835**	**1 970**	**2 960**
Less than 9th grade	–	–	231	149	82	654	394	119	243	217
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10	–	275	268	123	572	515	241	155	348
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	96	–	434	664	397	1 495	1 735	901	782	1 305
Some college, no degree	31	–	138	213	206	342	376	319	317	464
Associate degree	9	–	39	70	74	146	130	85	156	185
Bachelor's degree	9	–	43	60	152	109	121	120	186	259
Graduate or professional degree	18	–	16	52	138	66	48	50	131	182
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.2	–	57.0	71.7	82.5	63.8	72.6	80.4	79.8	80.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.6	–	5.0	7.6	24.7	5.2	5.1	9.3	16.1	14.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	–	–	418	246	66	177	368	321	–	380
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	–	–	1 328	1 263	1 214	1 892	1 571	1 979	1 017	1 481
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	–	–	1 675	1 989	1 780	2 297	2 256	1 758	1 949	2 324
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**181**	–	**1 593**	**2 007**	**1 540**	**4 748**	**5 059**	**2 759**	**2 611**	**4 420**
Same house	125	–	1 143	1 468	1 143	3 417	3 734	2 086	1 858	3 119
Different house in United States	56	–	450	539	397	1 327	1 325	673	753	1 295
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	56	–	75	49	23	30	20	21	47	374
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	–	–	301	379	302	909	957	546	476	645
Different MSA/PMSA	–	–	56	77	40	281	132	71	115	178
Not in an MSA/PMSA	–	–	18	34	32	107	216	35	115	98
Abroad	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	181	–	1 669	2 131	1 612	–	–	1 046	124	1 116
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	118	–	1 109	1 758	1 360	–	–	931	107	878
Rural population	–	–	–	–	–	5 070	5 453	1 913	2 584	3 704
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	1 957	2 617	891	1 412	1 910
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	225	67	72	44	76
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**66**	–	**516**	**813**	**694**	**1 724**	**2 058**	**1 072**	**1 148**	**2 110**
Car, truck, or van	66	–	446	741	612	1 548	1 945	1 009	1 094	1 971
Drove alone	66	–	358	587	540	1 272	1 647	842	955	1 619
Carpooled	–	–	88	154	72	276	298	167	139	352
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	–	22	30	–	–	22	25	–	22
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	–	22	28	–	–	22	17	–	22
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	–	–	43	27	64	71	25	6	21	72
Other means	–	–	–	8	4	2	20	–	–	–
Worked at home	–	–	5	7	14	103	46	32	33	45
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	–	1.11	1.13	1.06	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.07	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.0	–	16.5	17.8	16.3	31.5	23.6	25.2	20.3	21.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	–	–	47	30	28	90	190	73	46	106
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	49	–	68	147	139	491	446	297	257	414
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10	–	121	197	207	430	553	295	228	720
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7	–	96	149	133	212	218	71	249	281
All other times	–	–	179	283	173	398	605	304	335	544
Worked in MSA of residence	66	–	460	717	617	1 504	1 641	839	1 035	1 787
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	59	–	215	239	156	322	289	122	378	917
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	7	–	12	24	6	84	18	15	34	82
Moundsville city, WV	–	–	26	72	136	153	551	277	178	229
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	–	–	4	6	2	6	51	14	7	42
Benwood city, WV	–	–	100	68	21	19	47	26	22	52
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	–	–	61	243	262	833	634	325	361	346
Martins Ferry city, OH	–	–	9	26	5	20	27	20	7	63
Bellaire city, OH	–	–	10	6	2	9	17	–	–	28
St. Clairsville city, OH	–	–	6	12	18	37	–	–	33	–
Barnesville village, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	–	–	17	21	9	21	7	30	15	28
Worked outside MSA of residence	–	–	56	96	77	220	417	233	113	323
Steubenville city, OH	–	–	8	1	–	2	20	13	–	38
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	–	–	15	8	10	2	–	10	–	41
Weirton city, WV	–	–	–	2	5	17	–	–	11	17
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	–	–	6	16	2	2	–	–	–	6
Monroe County, OH	–	–	3	5	16	8	16	27	15	5
Harrison County, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wetzel County, WV	–	–	4	24	21	62	323	136	61	80
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	–	–	6	17	4	36	–	32	18	28
Worked elsewhere	–	–	14	23	19	91	58	15	8	108

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ohio County, WV								
	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 22
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**4 106**	**1 896**	**1 806**	**3 047**	**2 498**	**1 877**	**6 079**	**4 964**	**2 667**
Native	4 012	1 830	1 806	2 996	2 419	1 865	6 054	4 851	2 653
Foreign born	94	66	–	51	79	12	25	113	14
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	21	–	–	18	6	6	15	2	3
Persons 5 years and over	**3 946**	**1 759**	**1 729**	**2 897**	**2 359**	**1 772**	**5 743**	**4 504**	**2 491**
In linguistically isolated households	35	–	–	18	6	6	22	2	3
Speak a language other than English	144	141	73	68	158	75	165	201	80
Do not speak English "very well"	64	33	50	30	24	19	67	42	19
Speak Spanish	52	29	51	7	18	7	24	81	29
Do not speak English "very well"	21	8	42	–	–	–	8	38	7
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	40	–	18	25	–	9	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	8	–	18	7	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 006**	**448**	**352**	**761**	**553**	**417**	**1 319**	**1 292**	**689**
Preprimary school	53	45	33	76	72	39	85	98	53
Public school	32	27	17	23	31	25	54	47	27
Elementary or high school	704	296	251	465	343	275	964	800	531
Public school	495	269	205	269	187	200	763	625	459
College	249	107	68	220	138	103	270	394	105
Public college	192	75	58	132	64	75	162	330	78
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**2 919**	**1 250**	**1 282**	**2 173**	**1 803**	**1 399**	**4 234**	**3 243**	**1 654**
Less than 9th grade	353	38	151	145	103	82	354	219	175
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	339	164	269	176	84	102	533	336	259
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 264	412	500	581	448	369	1 798	1 129	735
Some college, no degree	433	277	211	323	357	262	711	518	233
Associate degree	167	65	48	119	61	98	304	147	89
Bachelor's degree	225	179	62	454	455	285	371	589	109
Graduate or professional degree	138	115	41	375	295	201	163	305	54
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	83.8	67.2	85.2	89.6	86.8	79.1	82.9	73.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.4	23.5	8.0	38.2	41.6	34.7	12.6	27.6	9.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	87	428	351	76	74	30	331	111	231
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 772	1 124	1 109	786	1 238	1 250	1 233	1 273	1 372
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 644	1 408	1 880	1 842	1 533	1 737	1 892	1 968	1 996
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**3 946**	**1 759**	**1 729**	**2 897**	**2 359**	**1 772**	**5 743**	**4 504**	**2 491**
Same house	2 898	1 041	1 404	1 702	1 246	1 404	3 546	3 018	1 695
Different house in United States	1 048	718	325	1 177	1 106	368	2 197	1 464	796
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	450	347	177	464	514	190	1 147	457	279
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	222	161	109	283	133	86	725	475	374
Different MSA/PMSA	205	87	31	337	337	85	191	440	115
Not in an MSA/PMSA	171	123	8	93	122	7	134	92	28
Abroad	–	–	–	18	7	–	–	22	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 065	1 896	1 806	3 021	2 498	1 865	5 609	1 182	523
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 222	1 247	1 402	2 179	1 581	1 459	4 573	819	407
Rural population	41	–	–	26	–	12	470	3 782	2 144
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	12	270	1 951	910
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	60
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**1 708**	**957**	**811**	**1 428**	**1 115**	**938**	**2 640**	**2 302**	**1 214**
Car, truck, or van	1 533	820	705	1 281	988	864	2 415	2 158	1 140
Drove alone	1 313	730	554	1 110	836	796	2 045	1 806	962
Carpooled	220	90	151	171	152	68	370	352	178
Public transportation (including taxicab)	59	31	30	8	21	17	68	–	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	59	31	30	8	21	11	60	–	5
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	–	–
Walked	77	76	61	98	85	5	105	45	21
Other means	–	18	5	–	–	11	11	18	21
Worked at home	39	12	10	41	21	41	41	81	27
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.06	1.13	1.08	1.09	1.04	1.09	1.10	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	15.5	16.7	17.7	15.9	13.6	15.8	21.9	21.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	75	18	14	27	32	37	134	78	88
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	303	146	243	238	113	87	488	399	289
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	503	315	197	522	428	319	789	761	383
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	348	229	76	314	271	290	536	457	161
All other times	440	237	271	286	250	164	652	526	266
Worked in MSA of residence	1 490	833	754	1 222	988	893	2 429	1 992	1 051
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	1 213	705	582	994	866	701	1 969	1 377	592
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	96	40	13	53	29	72	166	353	320
Moundsville city, WV	21	18	24	36	5	14	8	27	6
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	6	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Benwood city, WV	–	–	29	5	5	6	11	11	5
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	48	19	15	22	15	26	108	73	58
Martins Ferry city, OH	29	8	26	41	6	23	58	64	23
Bellaire city, OH	15	9	19	12	10	7	8	7	8
St. Clairsville city, OH	32	4	40	11	12	5	27	15	15
Bornesville village, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	30	30	6	48	40	39	65	65	24
Worked outside MSA of residence	218	124	57	206	127	45	211	310	163
Steubenville city, OH	43	–	17	38	–	–	27	29	9
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	66	–	–	9	12	5	33	47	23
Weirton city, WV	34	9	–	5	19	–	–	40	3
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	27	18	16	37	46	6	24	61	13
Monroe County, OH	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	5	–
Harrison County, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wetzel County, WV	13	5	13	48	19	–	35	70	5
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	25	9	11	38	31	25	43	38	89
Worked elsewhere	10	75	–	31	–	9	41	20	21

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**402**	**4 065**	**1 896**	**1 278**	**1 881**	**1 779**	**1 983**	**972**	**1 192**	**3 645**
Native	390	3 971	1 830	1 261	1 867	1 759	1 959	956	1 192	3 543
Foreign born	12	94	66	17	14	20	24	16	–	102
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	21	–	24	–	7	5	–	–	15
Persons 5 years and over	**402**	**3 905**	**1 759**	**1 182**	**1 775**	**1 646**	**1 789**	**923**	**1 150**	**3 477**
In linguistically isolated households	6	35	–	24	–	14	13	–	–	35
Speak a language other than English	12	144	141	50	6	96	87	30	40	199
Do not speak English "very well"	6	64	33	29	–	35	10	16	31	45
Speak Spanish	–	52	29	17	–	27	15	–	40	37
Do not speak English "very well"	–	21	8	17	–	15	5	–	31	15
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	17	–	–	5	–	–	9
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	–	40	–	–	23	–	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	8	–	–	14	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**24**	**982**	**448**	**111**	**448**	**359**	**467**	**207**	**268**	**1 055**
Preprimary school	–	53	45	8	17	36	15	30	21	75
Public school	–	32	27	3	17	32	15	24	11	20
Elementary or high school	24	680	296	95	343	227	414	161	187	317
Public school	24	471	269	81	318	195	349	161	141	196
College	–	249	107	8	88	96	38	16	60	663
Public college	–	192	75	–	75	96	31	4	50	241
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**377**	**2 902**	**1 250**	**951**	**1 197**	**1 257**	**1 200**	**644**	**836**	**2 471**
Less than 9th grade	106	353	38	280	106	143	285	131	70	265
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	86	339	164	174	164	310	280	99	178	227
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	117	1 256	412	327	571	463	376	245	355	803
Some college, no degree	21	433	277	104	229	229	150	94	125	396
Associate degree	7	167	65	11	32	49	24	28	43	126
Bachelor's degree	14	216	179	33	55	54	62	32	36	446
Graduate or professional degree	26	138	115	22	40	9	23	15	29	208
Percent high school graduate or higher	49.1	76.2	83.8	52.3	77.4	64.0	52.9	64.3	70.3	80.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.6	12.2	23.5	5.8	7.9	5.0	7.1	7.3	7.8	26.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	–	87	428	953	476	661	540	–	124	21
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	800	1 772	1 124	658	2 000	1 521	1 713	1 770	1 270	1 156
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	–	1 699	1 408	2 404	1 734	1 095	2 676	2 351	1 960	1 306
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**402**	**3 905**	**1 759**	**1 182**	**1 775**	**1 646**	**1 789**	**923**	**1 150**	**3 477**
Same house	255	2 857	1 041	571	1 064	908	1 018	404	987	2 017
Different house in United States	147	1 048	718	611	711	738	771	519	163	1 430
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	81	450	347	380	527	466	502	458	114	601
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	31	222	161	114	99	106	118	11	30	219
Different MSA/PMSA	28	205	87	98	66	148	122	21	19	467
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7	171	123	19	19	18	29	29	–	143
Abroad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	402	4 065	1 896	1 278	1 881	1 779	1 983	972	1 192	3 645
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	6	3 222	1 247	631	1 209	887	985	390	975	2 222
Rural population	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**80**	**1 700**	**957**	**431**	**822**	**642**	**637**	**359**	**577**	**1 530**
Car, truck, or van	18	1 525	820	302	740	474	360	182	492	1 205
Drove alone	12	1 305	730	250	619	361	291	136	388	1 056
Carpooled	6	220	90	52	121	113	69	46	104	149
Public transportation (including taxicab)	4	59	31	26	25	47	115	52	9	46
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	4	59	31	26	25	47	90	52	9	46
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	51	77	76	98	52	83	137	125	61	236
Other means	–	–	18	–	–	7	18	–	5	–
Worked at home	7	39	12	5	5	31	7	–	10	43
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.20	1.08	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.15	1.12	1.14	1.13	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.1	18.5	15.5	14.9	16.5	16.9	16.9	15.1	16.9	12.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	–	75	18	22	52	51	42	–	6	45
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	–	303	146	36	140	48	107	79	182	169
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	26	495	315	155	219	148	186	93	139	387
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	22	348	229	102	148	92	76	48	49	292
All other times	25	440	237	111	258	272	219	139	191	594
Worked in MSA of residence	74	1 482	833	410	709	572	609	315	531	1 425
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	62	1 205	705	326	534	467	528	269	414	1 174
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	–	96	40	21	32	9	16	15	–	33
Moundsville city, WV	–	21	18	7	5	–	7	–	24	49
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	–	6	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–
Benwood city, WV	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	9	21	26
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	–	48	19	5	10	19	5	9	6	52
Martins Ferry city, OH	–	29	8	–	34	25	30	13	18	18
Bellaire city, OH	–	15	9	7	9	17	–	–	19	7
St. Clairsville city, OH	–	32	4	14	7	22	–	–	23	22
Barnesville village, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	12	30	30	30	66	13	13	–	6	44
Worked outside MSA of residence	6	218	124	21	113	70	28	44	46	105
Steubenville city, OH	–	43	–	–	7	22	–	–	17	19
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	–	66	–	8	18	6	15	–	–	19
Weirton city, WV	–	34	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	9	–	–
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	–	27	18	6	24	7	8	10	11	–
Monroe County, OH	–	–	8	–	7	14	–	–	–	–
Harrison County, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wetzel County, WV	–	13	5	–	–	9	–	–	7	–
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	6	25	9	–	28	–	5	–	11	24
Worked elsewhere	–	10	75	7	22	12	–	25	–	30

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV—Con.								Remainder of Ohio County, WV	
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**2 921**	**2 498**	**1 865**	**4 643**	**409**	–	**1 276**	**1 995**	**41**	–
Native	2 870	2 419	1 853	4 618	409	–	1 263	1 977	41	–
Foreign born	51	79	12	25	–	–	13	18	–	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	18	6	6	15	–	–	–	26	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**2 771**	**2 359**	**1 760**	**4 371**	**359**	–	**1 230**	**1 900**	**41**	–
In linguistically isolated households	18	6	6	22	–	–	–	32	–	–
Speak a language other than English	68	158	75	140	15	–	88	109	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	30	24	19	59	–	–	15	59	–	–
Speak Spanish	7	18	7	24	8	–	14	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	18	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	18	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**748**	**553**	**417**	**975**	**57**	–	**220**	**378**	**24**	–
Preprimary school	76	72	39	64	6	–	22	11	–	–
Public school	23	31	25	36	6	–	22	11	–	–
Elementary or high school	452	343	275	677	45	–	166	312	24	–
Public school	256	187	200	507	34	–	141	283	24	–
College	220	138	103	234	6	–	32	55	–	–
Public college	132	64	75	126	3	–	21	47	–	–
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**2 060**	**1 803**	**1 387**	**3 337**	**303**	–	**983**	**1 473**	**17**	–
Less than 9th grade	111	103	70	232	–	–	243	297	–	–
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	137	84	102	359	28	–	275	372	–	–
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	575	448	369	1 425	101	–	274	585	8	–
Some college, no degree	312	357	262	573	55	–	101	112	–	–
Associate degree	119	61	98	274	11	–	31	35	–	–
Bachelor's degree	442	455	285	322	75	–	48	37	9	–
Graduate or professional degree	364	295	201	152	33	–	11	35	–	–
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.0	89.6	87.6	82.3	90.8	–	47.3	54.6	100.0	–
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	39.1	41.6	35.0	14.2	35.6	–	6.0	4.9	52.9	–
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	76	74	30	283	–	–	632	–	–	–
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	786	1 238	1 250	1 056	1 074	–	1 556	2 000	–	–
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 802	1 533	1 737	1 799	1 460	–	1 492	1 544	–	–
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**2 771**	**2 359**	**1 760**	**4 371**	**359**	–	**1 230**	**1 900**	**41**	–
Same house	1 652	1 246	1 392	2 742	263	–	766	1 313	41	–
Different house in United States	1 101	1 106	368	1 629	96	–	464	587	–	–
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	406	514	190	1 004	58	–	340	413	–	–
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	283	133	86	382	14	–	56	106	–	–
Different MSA/PMSA	319	337	85	135	24	–	28	63	–	–
Not in an MSA/PMSA	93	122	7	108	–	–	40	5	–	–
Abroad	18	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 921	2 498	1 865	4 643	409	–	1 276	1 995	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 097	1 581	1 459	3 893	340	–	649	1 503	–	–
Rural population	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**1 375**	**1 115**	**938**	**2 012**	**239**	–	**475**	**722**	**8**	–
Car, truck, or van	1 228	988	864	1 806	227	–	284	521	8	–
Drove alone	1 057	836	796	1 523	198	–	229	381	8	–
Carpooled	171	152	68	283	29	–	55	140	–	–
Public transportation (including taxicab)	8	21	17	68	–	–	20	75	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	8	21	11	60	–	–	20	75	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	98	85	5	105	–	–	148	115	–	–
Other means	–	–	11	–	–	–	5	4	–	–
Worked at home	41	21	41	33	12	–	18	7	–	–
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.09	1.04	1.09	1.07	–	1.11	1.16	1.00	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	15.9	13.6	15.2	19.3	–	13.1	14.3	20.0	–
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	27	32	37	47	–	–	38	25	–	–
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	238	113	87	314	50	–	77	173	–	–
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	499	428	319	663	69	–	100	186	8	–
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	301	271	290	437	55	–	66	130	–	–
All other times	269	250	164	518	53	–	176	201	–	–
Worked in MSA of residence	1 175	988	893	1 851	201	–	447	667	8	–
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	958	866	701	1 564	158	–	389	534	8	–
Remainder of Ohio County, WV	53	29	72	72	18	–	12	23	–	–
Moundsville city, WV	36	5	14	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	20	–	–
Benwood city, WV	5	5	6	11	3	–	17	19	–	–
Remainder of Marshall County, WV	22	15	26	68	11	–	–	8	–	–
Martins Ferry city, OH	41	6	23	47	–	–	11	13	–	–
Bellaire city, OH	12	10	7	5	–	–	–	12	–	–
St. Clairsville city, OH	5	12	5	27	2	–	4	4	–	–
Bornesville village, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Belmont County, OH	43	40	39	48	9	–	14	29	–	–
Worked outside MSA of residence	200	127	45	161	38	–	28	55	–	–
Steubenville city, OH	32	–	–	18	–	–	3	4	–	–
Remainder of Jefferson County, OH	9	12	5	26	10	–	8	12	–	–
Weirton city, WV	5	19	–	–	15	–	7	–	–	–
Remainder of Hancock County, WV	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Brooke County, WV	37	46	6	16	3	–	5	10	–	–
Monroe County, OH	–	–	–	8	3	–	–	–	–	–
Harrison County, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wetzel County, WV	48	19	–	19	–	–	–	21	–	–
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	38	31	25	43	7	–	–	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	31	–	9	31	–	–	5	8	–	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ohio County, WV—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Troct 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Troct 18 (pt.)	Troct 19.01	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**614**	**126**	–	**12**	**1 436**	**2 694**	**4 555**	**4 026**	**2 667**
Native	614	126	–	12	1 436	2 615	4 442	3 988	2 653
Foreign barn	–	–	–	–	–	79	113	38	14
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	3
Persons 5 years and over	**579**	**126**	–	**12**	**1 372**	**2 541**	**4 145**	**3 845**	**2 491**
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	3
Speak o language ather than English	33	–	–	–	25	151	186	93	80
Do nat speak English "very well"	19	–	–	–	8	43	42	34	19
Speak Spanish	11	–	–	–	–	14	73	19	29
Da nat speak English "very well"	11	–	–	–	–	14	38	6	7
Linguistically isalated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian ar Pacific Island longuoge	–	–	–	–	9	15	–	10	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	7	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**84**	**13**	–	–	**344**	**591**	**1 235**	**1 740**	**689**
Preprimary school	12	–	–	–	21	34	92	49	53
Public school	6	–	–	–	18	8	41	19	27
Elementory or high school	64	13	–	–	287	411	755	541	531
Public school	64	13	–	–	256	320	591	502	459
College	8	–	–	–	36	146	388	1 150	105
Public callege	8	–	–	–	36	121	327	1 115	78
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**446**	**113**	–	**12**	**897**	**1 942**	**2 940**	**2 020**	**1 654**
Less than 9th grade	81	34	–	12	122	112	219	192	175
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	91	39	–	–	174	244	308	312	259
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	145	6	–	–	373	724	1 028	823	735
Some callege, no degree	86	11	–	–	138	305	463	258	233
Associate degree	5	–	–	–	30	144	136	76	89
Bachelar's degree	26	12	–	–	49	212	514	195	109
Graduote or professianal degree	12	11	–	–	11	201	272	164	54
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.4	35.4	–	–	67.0	81.7	82.1	75.0	73.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.5	20.4	–	–	6.7	21.3	26.7	17.8	9.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 ta 24 years	870	–	–	–	436	108	113	89	231
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 ta 34 years	894	–	–	–	1 766	1 589	1 288	1 409	1 372
Children ever barn per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 647	2 583	–	–	2 144	1 541	2 034	1 899	1 996
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and aver	**579**	**126**	–	**12**	**1 372**	**2 541**	**4 145**	**3 845**	**2 491**
Same house	417	50	–	12	804	1 786	2 755	2 217	1 695
Different hause in United States	162	76	–	–	568	750	1 368	1 615	796
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	63	58	–	–	143	256	399	231	279
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	79	–	–	–	343	155	461	514	374
Different MSA/PMSA	12	18	–	–	56	220	416	658	115
Not in an MSA/PMSA	8	–	–	–	26	119	92	212	28
Abrood	–	–	–	–	–	5	22	13	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	614	100	–	–	966	2 694	773	225	523
In housing units an properties af less than 1 acre	427	82	–	–	680	2 195	479	170	407
Rural population	–	26	–	12	470	–	3 782	3 801	2 144
In housing units an praperties af less thon 1 acre	–	–	–	12	270	–	1 951	1 240	910
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	61	60
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**234**	**53**	–	–	**628**	**1 174**	**2 063**	**1 730**	**1 214**
Car, truck, ar van	213	53	–	–	609	1 123	1 931	1 477	1 140
Drove alone	166	53	–	–	522	973	1 608	1 227	962
Carpooled	47	–	–	–	87	150	323	250	178
Public transpartatian (including taxicab)	21	–	–	–	–	7	–	10	5
Bus or trolley bus ar streetcar or trolley car	21	–	–	–	–	7	–	10	5
Subway ar elevated, railroad, ar ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	–	–	–	–	–	17	45	166	21
Other means	–	–	–	–	11	–	18	36	21
Worked at home	–	–	–	–	8	27	69	41	27
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.14	1.00	–	–	1.09	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.09
Mean travel time ta wark (minutes)	16.3	22.2	–	–	17.9	19.6	22.2	19.8	21.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m.	8	–	–	–	87	64	78	117	88
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	61	–	–	–	174	178	349	220	289
7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m.	58	23	–	–	126	366	692	423	383
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	27	13	–	–	99	255	402	263	161
All ather times	80	17	–	–	134	284	473	666	266
Worked in MSA of residence	223	47	–	–	578	1 037	1 791	1 489	1 051
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	168	36	–	–	405	645	1 219	744	592
Remainder af Ohia County, WV	13	–	–	–	94	104	335	590	320
Maundsville city, WV	–	–	–	–	8	21	27	41	6
Wheeling city (pt.), WV	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benwaad city, WV	8	–	–	–	–	28	8	2	5
Remainder af Marshall Caunty, WV	9	–	–	–	40	75	62	22	58
Martins Ferry city, OH	8	–	–	–	11	66	64	27	23
Bellaire city, OH	–	–	–	–	3	20	7	2	8
St. Clairsville city, OH	17	6	–	–	–	43	13	26	15
Barnesville village, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder af Belmant Caunty, OH	–	5	–	–	17	35	56	35	24
Worked autside MSA af residence	11	6	–	–	50	137	272	241	163
Steubenville city, OH	–	6	–	–	9	5	29	–	9
Remainder af Jefferson Caunty, OH	–	–	–	–	7	11	37	18	23
Weirtan city, WV	–	–	–	–	–	5	25	75	3
Remainder af Hancock Caunty, WV	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–
Remainder af Braake Caunty, WV	5	–	–	–	8	27	58	47	13
Monroe Caunty, OH	–	–	–	–	–	15	2	–	–
Harrison Caunty, OH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Wetzel Caunty, WV	6	–	–	–	16	33	70	7	5
Pittsburgh, PA PMSA	–	–	–	–	–	16	31	55	89
Worked elsewhere	–	–	–	–	10	25	20	20	21

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Marshall County, WV			Ohio County, WV	
					Total	Maundsville city	Wheeling city (pt.)	Total	Wheeling city (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**126 689**	**56 272**	**56 272**	**70 417**	**29 433**	**8 788**	**173**	**40 984**	**28 227**
In labor force	69 415	30 019	30 019	39 396	15 675	4 263	66	23 721	15 931
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.8	53.3	53.3	55.9	53.3	48.5	38.2	57.9	56.4
Civilian labor force	69 327	29 987	29 987	39 340	15 639	4 252	66	23 701	15 920
Employed	63 304	26 979	26 979	36 325	14 267	3 854	66	22 058	14 854
Unemployed	6 023	3 008	3 008	3 015	1 372	398	–	1 643	1 066
Percent of civilian labor force	8.7	10.0	10.0	7.7	8.8	9.4	–	6.9	6.7
Not in labor force	57 274	26 253	26 253	31 021	13 758	4 525	107	17 263	12 296
Institutionalized persons	2 307	916	916	1 391	800	596	–	591	550
Enrolled in school	7 566	3 246	3 246	4 320	1 780	385	–	2 540	1 294
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	24 367	11 434	11 434	12 933	5 020	1 810	47	7 913	6 249
Females 16 years and over	**68 109**	**30 453**	**30 453**	**37 656**	**15 359**	**4 557**	**106**	**22 297**	**15 705**
In labor force	30 807	13 104	13 104	17 703	6 692	1 932	48	11 011	7 561
Percent of females 16 years and over	45.2	43.0	43.0	47.0	43.6	42.4	45.3	49.4	48.1
Civilian labor force	30 803	13 104	13 104	17 699	6 692	1 932	48	11 007	7 557
Employed	28 523	12 082	12 082	16 441	6 173	1 742	48	10 268	7 082
Unemployed	2 280	1 022	1 022	1 258	519	190	–	739	475
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.1	7.8	9.8	–	6.7	6.3
With own children under 6 years	8 417	3 784	3 784	4 633	1 977	500	–	2 656	1 762
In labor force	4 606	1 851	1 851	2 755	1 077	240	–	1 678	1 134
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 461	5 192	5 192	6 269	2 950	806	7	3 319	2 116
In labor force	7 662	3 455	3 455	4 207	1 920	566	7	2 287	1 531
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**11 082**	**4 921**	**4 921**	**6 161**	**2 693**	**699**	**–**	**3 468**	**2 243**
All parents present in household in labor force	5 709	2 248	2 248	3 461	1 434	328	–	2 027	1 340
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**24 807**	**11 426**	**11 426**	**13 381**	**6 094**	**1 453**	**8**	**7 287**	**4 726**
All parents present in household in labor force	15 298	6 868	6 868	8 430	3 726	871	8	4 704	3 183
Persons 16 to 19 years	**9 348**	**3 896**	**3 896**	**5 452**	**2 284**	**610**	**–**	**3 168**	**1 804**
Not enrolled in school	1 683	621	621	1 062	518	223	–	544	361
Unemployed or not in labor force	941	337	337	604	314	140	–	290	211
Not high school graduate	739	235	235	504	226	101	–	278	198
Employed	151	59	59	92	39	10	–	53	36
Unemployed	176	60	60	116	48	5	–	68	39
Not in labor force	412	116	116	296	139	86	–	157	123
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**63 304**	**26 979**	**26 979**	**36 325**	**14 267**	**3 854**	**66**	**22 058**	**14 854**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 952	2 348	2 348	3 604	1 031	309	10	2 573	1 889
Professional specialty occupations	8 209	3 081	3 081	5 128	1 698	457	28	3 430	2 373
Technicians and related support occupations	2 149	929	929	1 220	556	195	–	664	466
Sales occupations	7 205	3 151	3 151	4 054	1 438	490	9	2 616	1 781
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 747	3 593	3 593	5 154	1 850	540	–	3 304	2 311
Private household occupations	234	69	69	165	62	13	–	103	54
Protective service occupations	1 043	372	372	671	285	130	9	386	263
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 709	3 757	3 757	4 952	1 955	545	10	2 997	2 081
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 095	598	598	497	220	28	–	277	152
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 464	3 857	3 857	4 607	2 207	434	–	2 400	1 385
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 675	1 612	1 612	2 063	1 028	237	–	1 035	650
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 353	2 153	2 153	2 200	1 056	222	–	1 144	721
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 469	1 459	1 459	2 010	881	254	–	1 129	728
Construction	3 574	1 590	1 590	1 984	918	194	–	1 066	587
Manufacturing	9 283	4 095	4 095	5 188	2 387	577	–	2 801	1 727
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 926	2 053	2 053	2 873	1 303	357	10	1 570	1 030
Wholesale and retail trade	15 179	6 851	6 851	8 328	2 925	881	10	5 403	3 678
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 061	1 301	1 301	1 760	485	125	–	1 275	911
Business and repair services	1 973	704	704	1 269	384	68	–	885	578
Professional and related services	16 840	6 598	6 598	10 242	3 735	983	28	6 507	4 722
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**63 304**	**26 979**	**26 979**	**36 325**	**14 267**	**3 854**	**66**	**22 058**	**14 854**
Private wage and salary workers	51 113	21 864	21 864	29 249	11 281	2 989	30	17 968	12 089
Government workers	8 109	3 301	3 301	4 808	2 115	633	27	2 693	1 808
Local government workers	4 381	2 057	2 057	2 324	1 057	361	20	1 267	985
Self-employed workers	3 833	1 687	1 687	2 146	836	224	9	1 310	911
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**74 221**	**31 799**	**31 799**	**42 422**	**16 733**	**4 623**	**75**	**25 689**	**16 984**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	54 188	23 009	23 009	31 179	12 609	3 421	65	18 570	12 272
50 to 52 weeks	37 906	16 188	16 188	21 718	8 483	2 278	38	13 235	8 948
40 to 49 weeks	6 311	2 559	2 559	3 752	1 707	417	7	2 045	1 314
27 to 39 weeks	3 498	1 572	1 572	1 926	868	261	11	1 058	702
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	10 461	4 676	4 676	5 785	2 119	587	10	3 666	2 504
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**97 209**	**42 901**	**42 901**	**54 308**	**23 112**	**6 204**	**126**	**31 196**	**20 485**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 804	1 970	1 970	2 834	1 508	451	–	1 326	943
With a mobility limitation	2 354	1 098	1 098	1 256	672	167	–	584	378
In labor force	403	230	230	173	81	18	–	92	52
With a self-care limitation	3 459	1 313	1 313	2 146	1 144	332	–	1 002	747
With a work disability	9 708	4 399	4 399	5 309	2 444	716	–	2 865	1 990
In labor force	3 083	1 416	1 416	1 667	623	243	–	1 044	786
Prevented from working	5 688	2 556	2 556	3 132	1 587	433	–	1 545	1 048
No work disability	87 501	38 502	38 502	48 999	20 668	5 488	126	28 331	18 495
In labor force	63 748	27 708	27 708	36 040	14 578	3 854	66	21 462	14 261
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**27 085**	**12 423**	**12 423**	**14 662**	**5 485**	**1 977**	**47**	**9 177**	**7 181**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6 265	2 789	2 789	3 476	1 477	612	–	1 999	1 618
With a mobility limitation	4 752	2 194	2 194	2 558	1 054	455	–	1 504	1 204
With a self-care limitation	3 627	1 552	1 552	2 075	914	338	–	1 161	930
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	8 890	4 423	4 423	4 467	2 088	654	21	2 379	1 772
Mean family income (dollars)	16 392	15 827	15 827	16 952	15 430	15 823	20 305	18 289	18 206
1 worker	14 098	6 467	6 467	7 631	3 404	956	26	4 227	2 879
Mean family income (dollars)	28 428	25 190	25 190	31 173	31 675	27 119	40 340	30 768	30 288
2 or more workers	21 515	9 489	9 489	12 026	5 021	1 287	9	7 005	4 600
Mean family income (dollars)	41 802	39 711	39 711	43 452	42 261	39 670	62 143	44 305	44 380

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.02	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**3 957**	**3 470**	**2 978**	**2 819**	**1 893**	**1 710**	**5 050**	**3 879**	**2 819**	**3 588**
In labor force	2 063	1 786	1 665	1 488	1 067	897	2 811	1 896	1 572	1 674
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.1	51.5	55.9	52.8	56.4	52.5	55.7	48.9	55.8	46.7
Civilian labor force	2 061	1 780	1 665	1 484	1 067	897	2 811	1 896	1 572	1 674
Employed	1 822	1 676	1 556	1 337	989	802	2 458	1 611	1 431	1 566
Unemployed	239	104	109	147	78	95	353	285	141	108
Percent of civilian labor force	11.6	5.8	6.5	9.9	7.3	10.6	12.6	15.0	9.0	6.5
Not in labor force	1 894	1 684	1 313	1 331	826	813	2 239	1 983	1 247	1 914
Institutionalized persons	122	–	63	–	98	–	123	–	–	97
Enrolled in school	201	151	175	161	108	132	337	283	192	208
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	840	905	514	559	259	346	918	694	417	1 007
Females 16 years and over	**2 154**	**1 881**	**1 511**	**1 445**	**1 026**	**925**	**2 752**	**2 009**	**1 453**	**2 011**
In labor force	933	821	680	625	451	393	1 185	714	654	732
Percent of females 16 years and over	43.3	43.6	45.0	43.3	44.0	42.5	43.1	35.5	45.0	36.4
Civilian labor force	933	821	680	625	451	393	1 185	714	654	732
Employed	849	796	636	575	441	362	1 073	620	615	691
Unemployed	84	25	44	50	10	31	112	94	39	41
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	3.0	6.5	8.0	2.2	7.9	9.5	13.2	6.0	5.6
With own children under 6 years	224	211	193	189	137	113	382	252	192	197
In labor force	114	111	94	121	72	37	185	117	84	98
With own children 6 to 17 years only	390	247	312	319	224	198	488	428	293	270
In labor force	259	191	219	186	138	130	332	213	217	197
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**288**	**293**	**211**	**257**	**183**	**168**	**526**	**296**	**289**	**235**
All parents present in household in labor force	150	150	93	155	93	41	235	121	120	121
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**768**	**569**	**676**	**706**	**465**	**400**	**1 142**	**895**	**684**	**602**
All parents present in household in labor force	463	372	441	413	267	237	736	403	387	391
Persons 16 to 19 years	**253**	**198**	**216**	**231**	**124**	**149**	**356**	**316**	**246**	**200**
Not enrolled in school	42	37	17	29	3	20	49	57	30	32
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	15	–	20	–	8	31	25	20	32
Not high school graduate	23	13	11	21	3	9	13	21	5	22
Employed	7	13	11	3	3	2	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	10	–	–	1	–	5	13	2	5	–
Not in labor force	6	–	–	17	–	2	–	19	–	22
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 822**	**1 676**	**1 556**	**1 337**	**989**	**802**	**2 458**	**1 611**	**1 431**	**1 566**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	161	125	142	133	113	72	161	61	129	106
Professional specialty occupations	208	161	168	83	85	77	248	104	103	259
Technicians and related support occupations	69	72	29	31	25	28	103	54	19	76
Sales occupations	243	244	230	113	109	95	243	69	91	174
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	273	290	175	157	79	98	308	188	193	311
Private household occupations	20	2	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	7
Protective service occupations	35	6	8	15	24	7	24	23	17	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	222	293	165	204	110	129	337	225	257	144
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	35	16	70	67	10	136	64	47	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	191	170	361	189	168	123	334	277	260	225
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	144	97	66	67	50	33	84	190	103	112
Transportation and material moving occupations	142	84	100	201	109	76	334	205	135	97
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	96	97	96	73	50	54	146	147	77	37
Construction	93	68	100	81	46	60	123	178	185	77
Manufacturing	319	241	350	109	101	61	324	330	220	298
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	81	97	112	157	89	74	274	156	95	172
Wholesale and retail trade	521	497	431	302	237	238	496	218	331	361
Finance, insurance, and real estate	115	150	77	67	37	25	81	61	41	91
Business and repair services	54	54	27	36	12	17	30	24	42	29
Professional and related services	480	388	263	257	188	190	705	301	325	413
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 822**	**1 676**	**1 556**	**1 337**	**989**	**802**	**2 458**	**1 611**	**1 431**	**1 566**
Private wage and salary workers	1 504	1 439	1 317	1 069	783	619	1 890	1 333	1 204	1 320
Government workers	221	130	145	161	122	135	307	154	140	175
Local government workers	156	54	88	86	85	72	198	63	81	110
Self-employed workers	93	71	94	96	80	46	252	115	78	71
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 167**	**1 960**	**1 753**	**1 597**	**1 132**	**1 003**	**2 860**	**1 958**	**1 710**	**1 844**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 602	1 373	1 264	1 130	879	667	2 144	1 453	1 245	1 346
50 to 52 weeks	1 140	949	932	769	645	420	1 404	980	761	993
40 to 49 weeks	138	175	119	119	90	119	266	179	155	121
27 to 39 weeks	94	76	136	103	56	35	213	118	108	64
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	301	367	258	173	135	150	406	252	232	332
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**2 906**	**2 483**	**2 383**	**2 246**	**1 502**	**1 348**	**3 882**	**3 143**	**2 382**	**2 433**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	136	116	93	106	36	69	141	133	133	88
With a mobility limitation	86	68	66	35	25	49	77	66	74	36
In labor force	7	5	8	2	–	16	40	–	6	12
With a self-care limitation	113	62	51	83	24	51	87	83	78	76
With a work disability	343	274	257	232	145	121	402	284	279	157
In labor force	83	71	86	72	51	23	119	55	99	48
Prevented from working	241	163	151	134	86	76	230	173	150	84
No work disability	2 563	2 209	2 126	2 014	1 357	1 227	3 480	2 859	2 103	2 276
In labor force	1 914	1 637	1 561	1 402	982	860	2 579	1 805	1 453	1 588
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**927**	**981**	**532**	**569**	**293**	**362**	**1 045**	**736**	**437**	**1 058**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	217	205	79	143	60	96	282	201	117	205
With a mobility limitation	159	180	74	93	48	84	233	176	106	143
With a self-care limitation	141	112	47	89	31	29	169	97	55	142
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	322	270	205	211	132	135	324	426	184	335
Mean family income (dollars)	16 286	15 531	19 297	16 423	16 132	12 018	11 700	14 599	20 314	19 526
1 worker	467	309	319	354	273	198	733	487	364	403
Mean family income (dollars)	23 759	20 785	30 222	24 137	28 148	21 323	22 906	27 321	19 849	26 550
2 or more workers	636	590	607	470	297	301	792	551	537	543
Mean family income (dollars)	41 630	35 687	40 223	35 147	40 084	34 538	39 201	38 197	38 828	42 366

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**3 756**	**1 557**	**1 531**	**1 741**	**2 749**	**2 590**	**1 098**	**2 530**	**3 244**	**3 313**
In labor force	2 174	806	654	866	1 565	1 386	396	1 325	1 820	2 108
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.9	51.8	42.7	49.7	56.9	53.5	36.1	52.4	56.1	63.6
Civilian labor force	2 160	806	648	866	1 565	1 386	396	1 325	1 820	2 108
Employed	1 927	713	501	764	1 399	1 235	346	1 160	1 695	1 991
Unemployed	233	93	147	102	166	151	50	165	125	117
Percent of civilian labor force	10.8	11.5	22.7	11.8	10.6	10.9	12.6	12.5	6.9	5.6
Not in labor force	1 582	751	877	875	1 184	1 204	702	1 205	1 424	1 205
Institutianalized persons	57	–	–	–	–	–	87	148	121	–
Enrolled in school	197	80	66	119	136	139	78	115	179	189
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	619	354	459	417	639	521	362	395	635	574
Females 16 years and over	**1 966**	**840**	**891**	**1 003**	**1 551**	**1 452**	**701**	**1 312**	**1 855**	**1 715**
In labor force	969	367	293	372	745	667	209	548	812	934
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.3	43.7	32.9	37.1	48.0	45.9	29.8	41.8	43.8	54.5
Civilian labor force	969	367	293	372	745	667	209	548	812	934
Employed	902	326	223	346	688	623	182	483	759	892
Unemployed	67	41	70	26	57	44	27	65	53	42
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	11.2	23.9	7.0	7.7	6.6	12.9	11.9	6.5	4.5
With own children under 6 years	320	79	78	165	210	269	50	125	187	211
In labor force	159	34	36	45	113	119	20	68	115	109
With own children 6 to 17 years only	345	124	93	160	235	155	53	284	301	273
In labor force	248	88	42	102	200	90	45	153	211	194
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**350**	**127**	**102**	**228**	**217**	**361**	**50**	**203**	**244**	**293**
All parents present in household in labor force	153	59	62	48	112	135	16	106	137	141
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**844**	**258**	**187**	**362**	**483**	**483**	**145**	**539**	**683**	**535**
All parents present in household in labor force	532	152	77	203	373	246	89	281	454	351
Persons 16 to 19 years	**270**	**117**	**96**	**132**	**204**	**153**	**54**	**138**	**271**	**172**
Not enrolled in school	62	20	18	34	28	22	–	25	43	53
Unemployed or not in labor force	27	14	10	16	18	22	–	25	25	11
Not high school graduate	33	14	13	–	–	9	–	–	25	–
Employed	12	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	–	10	–	–	–	9	–	–	5	–
Not in labor force	21	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	20	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 927**	**713**	**501**	**764**	**1 399**	**1 235**	**346**	**1 160**	**1 695**	**1 991**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	138	56	15	70	122	83	51	105	275	230
Professional specialty occupations	205	62	43	61	189	132	34	167	249	443
Technicians and related support occupations	76	6	7	12	73	56	–	17	90	86
Sales occupations	210	94	41	94	149	200	50	160	312	230
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	221	123	48	71	194	187	45	123	226	283
Private household occupations	5	–	6	–	–	11	–	–	–	13
Protective service occupations	45	4	7	16	40	20	–	37	26	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	283	152	107	179	216	203	73	141	140	177
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	–	7	–	3	–	–	60	30	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	337	98	79	105	155	121	32	157	156	319
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	162	46	33	49	97	98	10	56	61	54
Transportation and material moving occupations	87	57	42	57	86	74	24	99	65	79
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	143	15	66	50	75	50	27	38	65	57
Construction	95	35	30	56	33	50	7	77	64	132
Manufacturing	321	67	74	127	332	271	53	131	123	243
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	180	51	35	53	67	64	25	54	94	123
Wholesale and retail trade	583	230	146	161	364	324	82	309	535	485
Finance, insurance, and real estate	68	30	12	35	75	61	37	13	109	116
Business and repair services	46	18	25	54	39	40	11	55	54	37
Professional and related services	438	204	131	207	392	310	93	260	434	619
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 927**	**713**	**501**	**764**	**1 399**	**1 235**	**346**	**1 160**	**1 695**	**1 991**
Private wage and salary workers	1 581	551	388	652	1 183	1 070	269	826	1 343	1 523
Government workers	206	128	69	79	165	134	60	193	225	352
Local government workers	148	59	48	61	127	102	37	126	154	202
Self-employed workers	134	34	44	33	37	31	17	118	127	116
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 245**	**851**	**667**	**918**	**1 684**	**1 445**	**417**	**1 334**	**1 990**	**2 264**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 643	671	422	601	1 206	1 093	272	977	1 366	1 655
50 to 52 weeks	1 204	452	292	390	823	814	206	640	1 065	1 309
40 to 49 weeks	142	75	47	79	178	111	12	124	115	195
27 to 39 weeks	141	49	47	23	65	40	13	76	72	43
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	326	69	109	182	321	194	66	167	339	297
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**2 964**	**1 182**	**1 039**	**1 288**	**2 042**	**2 024**	**623**	**1 939**	**2 423**	**2 669**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	131	41	97	115	71	108	95	127	54	80
With a mobility limitation	93	18	39	56	53	71	34	76	47	29
In labor force	39	6	–	6	6	18	–	30	14	15
With a self-care limitation	90	29	65	63	45	71	67	76	42	57
With a work disability	318	122	178	181	206	243	102	229	147	179
In labor force	102	31	43	74	93	93	17	94	57	105
Prevented from working	178	85	127	87	113	150	85	119	69	55
No work disability	2 646	1 060	861	1 107	1 836	1 781	521	1 710	2 276	2 490
In labor force	1 965	754	578	756	1 417	1 256	372	1 183	1 705	1 941
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**721**	**375**	**486**	**453**	**707**	**566**	**388**	**443**	**700**	**644**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	152	87	136	119	119	178	106	44	161	82
With a mobility limitation	112	63	107	106	78	124	86	44	116	62
With a self-care limitation	100	45	68	55	85	95	45	28	75	44
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	269	151	193	187	182	267	85	213	145	187
Mean family income (dollars)	13 940	15 643	13 423	14 392	19 068	12 164	9 452	17 409	19 806	19 295
1 worker	360	160	159	181	362	307	85	269	297	380
Mean family income (dollars)	23 453	23 000	18 353	24 963	24 376	21 765	16 718	22 708	36 921	36 082
2 or more workers	723	266	145	258	461	440	100	417	622	733
Mean family income (dollars)	41 964	39 291	27 647	31 026	35 780	38 246	31 438	37 070	48 250	48 238

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Marshall County, WV					Moundsville city, Marshall County, WV				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**4 062**	**4 056**	**5 585**	**5 018**	**3 603**	**2 740**	–	**14**	**3 283**	**2 751**
In labor force	2 031	2 315	2 995	2 750	2 335	1 011	–	14	1 747	1 491
Percent of persons 16 years and over	50.0	57.1	53.6	54.8	64.8	36.9	–	100.0	53.2	54.2
Civilian labor force	2 031	2 307	2 985	2 739	2 329	1 011	–	14	1 747	1 480
Employed	1 814	2 108	2 736	2 456	2 172	896	–	14	1 650	1 294
Unemployed	217	199	249	283	157	115	–	–	97	186
Percent of civilian labor force	10.7	8.6	8.3	10.3	6.7	11.4	–	–	5.6	12.6
Not in labor force	2 031	1 741	2 590	2 268	1 268	1 729	–	–	1 536	1 260
Institutionalized persons	44	–	–	160	–	596	–	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	231	292	413	321	229	67	–	–	173	145
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	728	392	922	843	445	594	–	–	684	532
Females 16 years and over	**2 124**	**2 051**	**3 015**	**2 710**	**1 796**	**1 230**	–	**7**	**1 815**	**1 505**
In labor force	790	857	1 267	1 249	1 004	462	–	7	777	686
Percent of females 16 years and over	37.2	41.8	42.0	46.1	55.9	37.6	–	100.0	42.8	45.6
Civilian labor force	790	857	1 267	1 249	1 004	462	–	7	777	686
Employed	703	797	1 143	1 127	987	410	–	7	728	597
Unemployed	87	60	124	122	17	52	–	–	49	89
Percent of civilian labor force	11.0	7.0	9.8	9.8	1.7	11.3	–	–	6.3	13.0
With own children under 6 years	248	332	419	233	369	135	–	–	224	141
In labor force	107	182	156	158	255	57	–	–	96	87
With own children 6 to 17 years only	440	450	589	535	370	162	–	–	341	303
In labor force	289	222	418	369	238	95	–	–	267	204
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**360**	**462**	**536**	**352**	**464**	**190**	–	–	**275**	**234**
All parents present in household in labor force	192	264	175	221	316	54	–	–	121	153
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**925**	**1 078**	**1 111**	**957**	**860**	**313**	–	–	**584**	**556**
All parents present in household in labor force	564	513	661	669	593	148	–	–	362	361
Persons 16 to 19 years	**278**	**333**	**498**	**415**	**335**	**144**	–	–	**243**	**223**
Not enrolled in school	54	86	118	89	53	74	–	–	76	73
Unemployed or not in labor force	43	32	75	57	20	66	–	–	33	41
Not high school graduate	36	8	67	26	26	48	–	–	36	17
Employed	–	8	10	–	19	–	–	–	10	–
Unemployed	11	–	14	9	7	5	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	25	–	43	17	–	43	–	–	26	17
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 814**	**2 108**	**2 736**	**2 456**	**2 172**	**896**	–	**14**	**1 650**	**1 294**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	95	116	214	202	206	30	–	–	143	136
Professional specialty occupations	144	118	319	348	318	112	–	–	216	129
Technicians and related support occupations	44	83	143	91	72	30	–	–	110	55
Sales occupations	123	119	407	275	236	75	–	7	298	110
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	169	216	333	332	353	116	–	–	239	185
Private household occupations	17	9	8	–	7	5	–	–	8	–
Protective service occupations	45	27	46	80	6	39	–	–	27	64
Service occupations, except protective and household	223	263	380	332	294	164	–	–	198	183
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	83	42	19	30	44	–	–	7	–	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	357	465	392	335	288	135	–	–	173	126
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	133	234	182	149	122	92	–	–	63	82
Transportation and material moving occupations	198	287	168	134	134	27	–	–	77	118
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	183	129	125	148	92	71	–	–	98	85
Construction	196	255	102	62	142	71	–	–	77	46
Manufacturing	203	416	582	340	392	125	–	–	268	184
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	265	199	286	206	128	56	–	–	181	120
Wholesale and retail trade	290	373	646	551	445	182	–	7	452	240
Finance, insurance, and real estate	72	61	86	90	79	21	–	–	56	48
Business and repair services	48	30	54	48	100	23	–	–	22	23
Professional and related services	352	444	600	734	649	282	–	–	324	377
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 814**	**2 108**	**2 736**	**2 456**	**2 172**	**896**	–	**14**	**1 650**	**1 294**
Private wage and salary workers	1 342	1 780	2 141	1 873	1 806	680	–	7	1 297	1 005
Government workers	292	257	424	435	246	153	–	–	249	231
Local government workers	148	129	260	177	108	94	–	–	161	106
Self-employed workers	174	71	171	129	114	63	–	7	104	50
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 076**	**2 541**	**3 273**	**2 856**	**2 461**	**1 152**	–	**14**	**1 932**	**1 525**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 570	1 848	2 540	2 181	1 862	835	–	–	1 436	1 150
50 to 52 weeks	1 076	1 194	1 761	1 500	1 251	474	–	–	1 063	741
40 to 49 weeks	245	269	291	288	267	110	–	–	152	155
27 to 39 weeks	85	133	186	106	143	107	–	–	90	64
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	305	315	366	362	319	127	–	14	271	175
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**3 182**	**3 618**	**4 556**	**3 915**	**3 122**	**1 521**	–	–	**2 518**	**2 165**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	190	182	443	188	182	87	–	–	244	120
With a mobility limitation	84	139	109	85	94	59	–	–	32	76
In labor force	2	24	22	8	–	10	–	–	–	8
With a self-care limitation	157	105	394	128	119	44	–	–	219	69
With a work disability	374	379	481	406	261	210	–	–	269	237
In labor force	71	81	143	117	54	67	–	–	102	74
Prevented from working	250	235	295	273	177	143	–	–	134	156
No work disability	2 808	3 239	4 075	3 509	2 861	1 311	–	–	2 249	1 928
In labor force	1 852	2 188	2 753	2 545	2 245	915	–	–	1 564	1 375
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**836**	**430**	**1 019**	**932**	**475**	**623**	–	**14**	**765**	**575**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	175	112	319	265	157	183	–	–	244	185
With a mobility limitation	136	63	220	235	95	103	–	–	179	173
With a self-care limitation	107	88	187	131	134	123	–	–	145	70
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	358	171	411	404	196	153	–	–	254	247
Mean family income (dollars)	13 083	13 222	15 698	17 187	15 027	12 338	–	–	16 767	17 011
1 worker	553	609	795	473	301	209	–	–	451	296
Mean family income (dollars)	35 897	27 828	27 332	39 340	31 055	42 662	–	–	24 752	19 751
2 or more workers	580	751	910	961	829	282	–	7	530	468
Mean family income (dollars)	41 336	37 804	44 172	40 178	46 036	33 837	–	24 323	43 362	39 233

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Morshall County, WV		Remainder of Marshall County, WV							
	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.02	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**173**	–	**1 338**	**1 709**	**1 322**	**3 889**	**4 042**	**2 302**	**2 267**	**3 603**
In labor force	66	–	607	890	741	1 965	2 301	1 248	1 259	2 335
Percent of persons 16 years and over	38.2	–	45.4	52.1	56.1	50.5	56.9	54.2	55.5	64.8
Civilian labor force	66	–	607	890	740	1 965	2 293	1 238	1 259	2 329
Employed	66	–	535	836	714	1 748	2 094	1 086	1 162	2 172
Unemployed	–	–	72	54	26	217	199	152	97	157
Percent of civilian labor force	–	–	11.9	6.1	3.5	11.0	8.7	12.3	7.7	6.7
Not in labor force	107	–	731	819	581	1 924	1 741	1 054	1 008	1 268
Institutianalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	160	–
Enralled in schaal	–	–	67	82	78	231	292	240	176	229
Naninstitutianalized persans 65 years and aver, nat enralled in schaal	47	–	372	418	306	681	392	238	311	445
Femoles 16 years and over	**106**	–	**757**	**944**	**732**	**2 018**	**2 044**	**1 200**	**1 205**	**1 796**
In labar farce	48	–	292	420	351	742	850	490	563	1 004
Percent of females 16 years and aver	45.3	–	38.6	44.5	48.0	36.8	41.6	40.8	46.7	55.9
Civilian labar farce	48	–	292	420	351	742	850	490	563	1 004
Employed	48	–	265	404	337	655	790	415	530	987
Unemployed	–	–	27	16	14	87	60	75	33	17
Percent of civilian labar farce	–	–	9.2	3.8	4.0	11.7	7.1	15.3	5.9	1.7
With awn children under 6 years	–	–	75	108	58	248	332	195	92	369
In labar farce	–	–	46	74	42	107	182	60	71	255
With own children 6 to 17 years anly	7	–	119	155	130	433	450	248	232	370
In labar farce	7	–	70	112	107	282	222	151	165	238
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	–	–	**100**	**143**	**86**	**360**	**462**	**261**	**118**	**464**
All parents present in household in labar farce	–	–	68	85	59	192	264	54	68	316
Own children 6 to 17 years in fomilies and subfamilies	8	–	**284**	**321**	**245**	**917**	**1 078**	**527**	**401**	**860**
All parents present in hausehald in labar farce	8	–	164	218	196	556	513	299	308	593
Persons 16 to 19 years	–	–	**87**	**115**	**79**	**278**	**333**	**255**	**192**	**335**
Not enrolled in schaal	–	–	10	31	3	54	86	42	16	53
Unemplayed ar nat in labar farce	–	–	6	13	2	43	32	42	16	20
Nat high schaal graduate	–	–	4	9	2	36	8	31	9	26
Emplayed	–	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	–	19
Unemployed	–	–	2	–	–	11	–	14	9	7
Not in labar farce	–	–	2	7	2	25	–	17	–	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**66**	–	**535**	**836**	**714**	**1 748**	**2 094**	**1 086**	**1 162**	**2 172**
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations	10	–	30	61	77	85	116	71	66	206
Professianal specialty occupations	28	–	54	90	195	116	118	103	219	318
Technicians and related suppart accupations	–	–	22	32	39	44	83	33	36	72
Sales accupations	9	–	62	68	73	114	112	109	165	236
Administrative suppart occupations, including clerical	–	–	89	141	101	169	216	94	147	353
Private household occupations	–	–	7	5	4	17	9	–	–	7
Protective service accupations	9	–	13	20	9	36	27	19	16	6
Service accupations, except protective and household	10	–	96	134	69	213	263	182	149	294
Farming, farestry, and fishing occupations	–	–	2	–	–	83	35	19	9	44
Precision production, craft, and repair accupations	–	–	54	117	64	357	465	219	209	288
Machine operatars, assemblers, and inspectars	–	–	33	59	24	133	234	119	67	122
Transpartatian and material maving accupations	–	–	30	50	28	198	287	91	16	134
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	–	–	43	59	31	183	129	27	63	92
Canstructian	–	–	20	32	38	196	255	25	16	142
Manufacturing	–	–	81	159	89	203	416	314	156	392
Transpartatian, communicatians, and ather utilities	10	–	54	55	54	255	199	105	86	128
Wholesale and retail trade	10	–	147	179	112	280	366	194	311	445
Finance, insurance, and real estate	–	–	24	23	29	72	61	30	42	79
Business and repair services	–	–	22	42	17	48	30	32	25	100
Prafessional and related services	28	–	138	234	302	324	444	276	357	649
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**66**	–	**535**	**836**	**714**	**1 748**	**2 094**	**1 086**	**1 162**	**2 172**
Private wage and salary workers	30	–	427	702	530	1 312	1 773	844	868	1 806
Gavernment workers	27	–	86	103	119	265	257	175	204	246
Local gavemment workers	20	–	38	55	48	128	129	99	71	108
Self-emplayed workers	9	–	22	31	61	165	64	67	79	114
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**75**	–	**633**	**933**	**808**	**2 001**	**2 527**	**1 341**	**1 331**	**2 461**
Usually worked 35 ar mare haurs per week	65	–	453	706	614	1 505	1 848	1 104	1 031	1 862
50 to 52 weeks	38	–	279	512	436	1 038	1 194	698	759	1 251
40 to 49 weeks	7	–	71	84	82	238	269	139	133	267
27 to 39 weeks	11	–	37	41	30	74	133	96	42	143
Usually warked 1 ta 34 haurs per week, 40 ta 52 weeks	10	–	82	120	123	295	301	95	187	319
DISABILITY										
Civilion noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years	**126**	–	**945**	**1 264**	**989**	**3 056**	**3 618**	**2 038**	**1 750**	**3 122**
With a mability ar self-care limitation	–	–	80	102	54	190	182	199	68	182
With a mability limitation	–	–	43	33	26	84	139	77	9	94
In labar farce	–	–	8	3	4	2	24	22	–	–
With a self-care limitation	–	–	58	91	48	157	105	175	59	119
With a wark disability	–	–	132	114	87	374	379	212	169	261
In labar farce	–	–	33	32	25	71	81	41	43	54
Prevented fram warking	–	–	81	77	56	250	235	161	117	177
Na wark disability	126	–	813	1 150	902	2 682	3 239	1 826	1 581	2 861
In labar farce	66	–	555	836	689	1 786	2 188	1 189	1 170	2 245
Civilon noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over	**47**	–	**393**	**445**	**332**	**789**	**416**	**254**	**357**	**475**
With a mability ar self-care limitatian	–	–	90	106	70	175	112	75	80	157
With a mability limitatian	–	–	61	85	56	136	63	41	62	95
With a self-care limitatian	–	–	55	62	27	107	88	42	61	134
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Na warkers	21	–	138	153	104	337	171	157	157	196
Mean family income (dallars)	20 305	–	15 088	17 711	21 659	12 633	13 222	13 968	17 463	15 027
1 warker	26	–	175	175	114	527	609	344	177	301
Mean family income (dallars)	40 340	–	21 304	25 973	36 398	35 678	27 828	30 715	72 099	31 055
2 ar mare warkers	9	–	147	288	273	571	744	380	493	829
Mean family income (dallars)	62 143	–	32 628	36 412	66 046	41 008	37 931	45 300	41 075	46 036

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ohio Caunty, WV								
	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 15	Troct 16	Tract 17	Troct 18	Tract 20	Tract 22
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years ond over	**3 323**	**1 503**	**1 520**	**2 452**	**2 015**	**1 513**	**4 856**	**3 806**	**1 995**
In labor force	1 844	1 016	869	1 498	1 160	962	2 839	2 494	1 335
Percent of persons 16 yeors ond over	55.5	67.6	57.2	61.1	57.6	63.6	58.5	65.5	66.9
Civilian labor force	1 844	1 016	869	1 487	1 160	962	2 839	2 485	1 335
Employed	1 720	976	811	1 446	1 134	949	2 673	2 337	1 223
Unemployed	124	40	58	41	26	13	166	148	112
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	3.9	6.7	2.8	2.2	1.4	5.8	6.0	8.4
Not in labor force	1 479	487	651	954	855	551	2 017	1 312	660
Institutionolized persons	20	10	41	144	125	–	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	166	65	58	88	82	63	193	269	101
Noninstitutianolized persons 65 yeors ond over, not enrolled in school	838	146	313	407	434	327	1 054	402	228
Females 16 years ond over	**1 848**	**806**	**847**	**1 311**	**1 240**	**802**	**2 652**	**1 969**	**1 015**
In labor force	825	486	425	708	584	426	1 294	1 107	600
Percent of females 16 years and over	44.6	60.3	50.2	54.0	47.1	53.1	48.8	56.2	59.1
Civilian labor force	825	486	425	704	584	426	1 294	1 107	600
Employed	766	473	398	681	574	413	1 221	1 048	558
Unemployed	59	13	27	23	10	13	73	59	42
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	2.7	6.4	3.3	1.7	3.1	5.6	5.3	7.0
With own children under 6 years	164	152	87	124	112	100	280	369	124
In labor force	88	84	65	98	83	76	193	231	85
With own children 6 to 17 years only	337	115	115	197	121	114	413	364	267
In labor force	244	79	73	159	55	78	275	225	171
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**186**	**161**	**101**	**166**	**170**	**116**	**361**	**514**	**215**
All parents present in household in labor force	109	92	61	121	121	91	229	286	141
Own children 6 to 17 years in families ond subfamilies	**678**	**255**	**247**	**460**	**352**	**294**	**960**	**768**	**510**
All parents present in household in labor force	441	164	162	362	154	192	660	465	275
Persons 16 to 19 years	**180**	**104**	**159**	**103**	**80**	**73**	**301**	**301**	**173**
Not enrolled in school	–	24	58	9	5	10	92	65	44
Unemployed or nat in labor force	–	15	–	9	–	–	59	25	14
Not high school graduate	–	15	17	9	–	–	70	19	22
Employed	–	–	17	–	–	–	11	–	11
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	17	3
Not in labor force	–	15	–	9	–	–	39	2	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 720**	**976**	**811**	**1 446**	**1 134**	**949**	**2 673**	**2 337**	**1 223**
Executive, administrative, ond monagenal occupotions	177	111	82	259	216	203	329	304	65
Professional specialty occupotions	235	99	36	386	346	272	297	425	163
Technicians and reloted support occupations	40	28	23	24	29	25	89	114	52
Sales occupotions	207	112	142	146	162	130	295	272	85
Administrotive support occupotians, indouing clericol	321	214	113	223	170	85	430	304	141
Private household occupotians	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	21	10
Protective service occupotians	44	32	6	6	5	20	42	24	12
Service occupations, except protective and household	188	142	127	154	82	76	343	257	207
Forming, forestry, ond fishing occupotians	13	–	17	24	9	8	34	32	40
Precision productian, croft, ond repair occupotians	243	112	109	52	56	66	318	290	168
Mochine operatars, ossemblers, and inspectars	120	27	30	42	35	31	145	103	90
Transportatian ond moterial moving occupations	58	56	63	61	–	30	168	70	113
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, ond loborers	74	43	63	69	24	3	175	121	77
Construction	91	39	57	43	40	32	142	153	103
Monufacturing	248	120	109	154	124	72	347	372	196
Tronspartatian, communications, and ather utilities	128	76	38	97	92	32	204	103	101
Wholesale and retoil trade	439	265	263	261	280	217	742	500	254
Finance, insurance, ond real estate	122	52	38	84	50	73	165	162	30
Business and repair services	65	77	43	52	16	30	96	70	58
Professional and related services	432	264	193	607	438	363	669	669	268
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 720**	**976**	**811**	**1 446**	**1 134**	**949**	**2 673**	**2 337**	**1 223**
Private wage and salary workers	1 347	771	685	1 104	848	703	2 243	1 880	1 037
Government workers	241	139	84	213	170	154	324	262	97
Local gavernment workers	143	87	18	90	62	91	228	99	21
Self-employed workers	126	66	37	129	102	84	106	177	82
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 045**	**1 112**	**894**	**1 537**	**1 308**	**1 029**	**2 980**	**2 670**	**1 430**
Usually worked 35 or mare hours per week	1 451	792	661	1 203	961	806	2 224	1 955	1 102
50 to 52 weeks	1 059	554	569	864	650	629	1 694	1 423	833
40 to 49 weeks	171	99	24	183	172	73	275	229	97
27 to 39 weeks	104	47	–	75	66	55	112	154	48
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	309	124	114	201	185	130	358	446	169
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**2 363**	**1 303**	**1 124**	**1 806**	**1 343**	**1 119**	**3 664**	**3 241**	**1 730**
With o mobility or self-care limitation	69	50	42	52	58	13	145	81	86
With o mobility limitation	33	9	35	34	7	13	70	46	50
In labor force	8	–	6	14	–	–	9	10	8
With a self-care limitation	48	41	35	36	58	13	89	49	56
With o work disability	173	76	110	123	56	57	364	279	154
In labor farce	89	23	7	87	27	33	131	100	49
Prevented from working	68	34	97	31	29	24	170	141	93
No wark disability	2 190	1 227	1 014	1 683	1 287	1 062	3 300	2 962	1 576
In labor farce	1 674	949	820	1 316	1 025	874	2 577	2 239	1 249
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**940**	**190**	**355**	**491**	**547**	**394**	**1 192**	**556**	**265**
With o mobility or self-care limitatian	207	19	81	95	102	62	253	99	61
With a mability limitatian	179	13	51	80	89	57	176	67	58
With a self-care limitatian	101	13	62	64	59	26	151	68	18
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	201	66	98	132	83	76	281	183	69
Mean family income (dollars)	20 440	8 555	15 835	33 551	32 855	33 316	16 922	17 746	14 469
1 worker	334	95	189	256	154	141	560	397	234
Mean family income (dollars)	28 973	28 669	29 325	48 839	44 126	40 124	26 760	41 645	24 306
2 or more workers	620	383	246	433	367	331	910	851	446
Mean family income (dollars)	40 230	49 771	34 960	53 171	56 336	62 265	39 701	56 316	39 407

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**389**	**3 306**	**1 503**	**1 090**	**1 473**	**1 402**	**1 465**	**749**	**998**	**3 151**
In labor force	91	1 836	1 016	527	911	721	798	450	601	1 647
Percent of persons 16 years and over	23.4	55.5	67.6	48.3	61.8	51.4	54.5	60.1	60.2	52.3
Civilian labor force	91	1 836	1 016	527	911	721	798	450	601	1 647
Employed	80	1 712	976	438	843	659	650	375	577	1 554
Unemployed	11	124	40	89	68	62	148	75	24	93
Percent of civilian labor force	12.1	6.8	3.9	16.9	7.5	8.6	18.5	16.7	4.0	5.6
Not in labor force	298	1 470	487	563	562	681	667	299	397	1 504
Institutionalized persons	44	20	10	–	–	–	14	–	–	193
Enrolled in school	5	166	65	12	66	63	65	22	36	260
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	211	838	146	320	233	288	281	150	224	765
Females 16 years and over	**262**	**1 839**	**806**	**595**	**765**	**735**	**849**	**393**	**571**	**1 827**
In labor force	41	825	486	254	372	352	427	220	294	846
Percent of females 16 years and over	15.6	44.9	60.3	42.7	48.6	47.9	50.3	56.0	51.5	46.3
Civilian labor force	41	825	486	254	372	352	427	220	294	846
Employed	41	766	473	215	337	336	363	186	289	798
Unemployed	–	59	13	39	35	16	64	34	5	48
Percent of civilian labor force	–	7.2	2.7	15.4	9.4	4.5	15.0	15.5	1.7	5.7
With own children under 6 years	–	164	152	84	103	113	147	45	40	160
In labor force	–	88	84	59	58	56	64	29	25	110
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10	328	115	48	139	106	168	76	72	113
In labor force	4	244	79	34	104	66	118	76	57	92
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	–	**186**	**161**	**100**	**140**	**147**	**229**	**60**	**48**	**214**
All parents present in household in labor force	–	109	92	53	64	77	72	23	26	153
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**18**	**654**	**255**	**100**	**297**	**213**	**340**	**158**	**183**	**311**
All parents present in household in labor force	8	441	164	63	182	162	189	149	144	230
Persons 16 to 19 years	**12**	**180**	**104**	**56**	**122**	**34**	**162**	**43**	**111**	**313**
Not enrolled in school	7	–	24	38	40	16	53	23	43	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	–	15	31	27	16	28	23	–	5
Not high school graduate	7	–	15	20	27	8	25	17	17	–
Employed	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	17	–
Unemployed	–	–	–	7	12	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	7	–	15	13	15	8	19	17	–	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**80**	**1 712**	**976**	**438**	**843**	**659**	**650**	**375**	**577**	**1 554**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	–	177	111	39	49	32	27	39	76	228
Professional specialty occupations	15	235	99	34	74	28	52	50	36	315
Technicians and related support occupations	8	40	28	–	18	16	29	–	18	74
Sales occupations	–	199	112	46	144	105	59	9	79	218
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	22	321	214	96	115	104	84	30	80	285
Private household occupations	–	–	–	–	6	8	11	–	–	5
Protective service occupations	–	44	32	7	51	18	15	–	–	26
Service occupations, except protective and household	14	188	142	64	126	145	152	121	98	128
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	13	–	–	–	25	11	–	17	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	–	243	112	36	116	45	56	53	75	133
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	120	27	31	73	44	40	9	24	18
Transportation and material moving occupations	4	58	56	42	41	48	57	48	37	37
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	74	43	43	30	41	57	16	37	80
Construction	–	91	39	28	58	18	8	–	45	26
Manufacturing	–	248	120	56	154	71	103	21	77	115
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	7	128	76	43	48	41	37	70	21	74
Wholesale and retail trade	29	431	265	105	202	197	144	52	153	452
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	122	52	24	62	32	26	19	31	101
Business and repair services	8	65	77	32	40	54	30	–	37	35
Professional and related services	16	432	264	91	187	117	226	169	171	635
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**80**	**1 712**	**976**	**438**	**843**	**659**	**650**	**375**	**577**	**1 554**
Private wage and salary workers	59	1 339	771	367	729	569	560	316	463	1 314
Government workers	15	241	139	52	79	23	64	59	78	144
Local government workers	–	143	87	29	44	12	35	50	12	53
Self-employed workers	6	126	66	19	28	67	26	–	31	90
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**137**	**2 037**	**1 112**	**555**	**917**	**793**	**789**	**426**	**615**	**1 899**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	93	1 443	792	396	655	527	541	329	433	1 185
50 to 52 weeks	34	1 051	554	260	500	359	361	233	386	835
40 to 49 weeks	12	171	99	59	65	35	62	24	10	67
27 to 39 weeks	8	104	47	11	33	59	57	9	–	63
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	19	309	124	89	173	124	137	81	78	346
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**101**	**2 346**	**1 303**	**740**	**1 214**	**1 077**	**1 153**	**579**	**745**	**2 051**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4	69	50	20	48	75	156	71	10	35
With a mobility limitation	4	33	9	14	25	12	21	11	10	35
In labor force	4	8	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	11
With a self-care limitation	4	48	41	20	34	63	141	60	10	17
With a work disability	33	173	76	122	128	162	153	79	65	164
In labor force	12	89	23	45	37	53	58	46	7	62
Prevented from working	21	68	34	73	80	101	82	33	52	95
No work disability	68	2 173	1 227	618	1 086	915	1 000	500	680	1 887
In labor force	46	1 666	949	452	848	640	723	384	565	1 448
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**244**	**940**	**190**	**350**	**259**	**325**	**298**	**170**	**253**	**907**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	60	207	19	83	67	66	90	47	67	213
With a mobility limitation	37	179	13	66	37	46	60	17	44	174
With a self-care limitation	48	101	13	47	37	30	49	41	48	108
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	–	201	66	89	117	116	126	77	52	193
Mean family income (dollars)	–	20 440	8 555	14 357	12 577	12 212	6 242	5 682	21 656	21 290
1 worker	17	326	95	130	183	175	196	103	140	185
Mean family income (dollars)	12 101	29 157	28 669	18 867	23 364	24 144	15 652	20 523	30 470	36 478
2 or more workers	6	620	383	96	218	177	175	78	164	470
Mean family income (dollars)	20 929	40 230	49 771	27 211	36 237	30 637	25 929	27 030	36 242	46 562

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV—Con.								Remainder of Ohio County, WV	
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**2 339**	**2 015**	**1 501**	**3 788**	**321**	–	**1 074**	**1 663**	**17**	–
In labor force	1 445	1 160	962	2 147	242	–	550	827	8	–
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.8	57.6	64.1	56.7	75.4	–	51.2	49.7	47.1	–
Civilian labor force	1 434	1 160	962	2 147	242	–	550	827	8	–
Employed	1 393	1 134	949	2 039	242	–	483	750	8	–
Unemployed	41	26	13	108	–	–	67	77	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	2.9	2.2	1.4	5.0	–	–	12.2	9.3	–	–
Not in labor force	894	855	539	1 641	79	–	524	836	9	–
Institutianalized persons	144	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enralled in school	88	82	63	161	10	–	38	92	–	–
Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in schaol	372	434	315	933	11	–	292	436	–	–
Females 16 years and over	**1 255**	**1 240**	**797**	**2 100**	**164**	–	**592**	**915**	**9**	–
In labor farce	684	584	426	998	103	–	288	361	–	–
Percent of females 16 years ond over	54.5	47.1	53.5	47.5	62.8	–	48.6	39.5	–	–
Civilion labor force	680	584	426	998	103	–	288	361	–	–
Employed	657	574	413	947	103	–	258	326	–	–
Unemployed	23	10	13	51	–	–	30	35	–	–
Percent of civilion labor force	3.4	1.7	3.1	5.1	–	–	10.4	9.7	–	–
With own children under 6 years	117	112	100	229	30	–	60	106	–	–
In labor force	91	83	76	175	21	–	45	70	–	–
With own children 6 to 17 years only	197	121	114	285	27	–	66	131	9	–
In labor force	159	55	78	193	27	–	66	79	–	–
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**160**	**170**	**116**	**281**	**53**	–	**60**	**118**	–	–
All parents present in household in labor force	115	121	91	193	26	–	46	79	–	–
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**453**	**352**	**294**	**642**	**45**	–	**166**	**245**	**24**	–
All parents present in household in labor force	355	154	192	459	41	–	135	115	–	–
Persons 16 to 19 years	**103**	**80**	**73**	**231**	**10**	–	**36**	**134**	–	–
Not enrolled in school	9	5	10	73	–	–	–	15	–	–
Unemplayed or not in labor force	9	–	–	40	–	–	–	10	–	–
Not high school graduate	9	–	–	51	–	–	–	2	–	–
Emplayed	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	2	–	–
Unemployed	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nat in labor force	9	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 393**	**1 134**	**949**	**2 039**	**242**	–	**483**	**750**	**8**	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	241	216	203	308	52	–	30	61	–	–
Professional specialty occupations	381	346	272	272	46	–	73	45	–	–
Technicians and related suppart occupations	24	29	25	89	23	–	16	29	–	–
Sales accupations	140	162	130	238	41	–	25	74	8	–
Administrative suppart occupations, including clericol	216	170	85	307	33	–	50	99	–	–
Privote household occupations	–	–	–	8	–	–	10	6	–	–
Protective service occupations	6	5	20	27	–	–	5	7	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and hausehald	149	82	76	262	9	–	156	169	–	–
Farming, farestry, and fishing occupations	24	9	8	25	–	–	7	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	46	56	66	183	21	–	26	118	–	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	42	35	31	80	–	–	29	43	–	–
Transpartotion and material maving accupations	55	–	30	130	6	–	20	52	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	69	24	3	110	11	–	36	47	–	–
Canstructian	38	40	32	84	11	–	11	58	–	–
Manufacturing	154	124	72	230	27	–	45	110	–	–
Transpartotion, communicatians, and ather utilities	97	92	32	163	16	–	42	43	–	–
Whalesale and retail trade	244	280	217	522	64	–	83	238	8	–
Finonce, insurance, and real estate	77	50	73	154	3	–	26	46	–	–
Business and repair services	39	16	30	70	15	–	13	17	–	–
Professional and related services	596	438	363	567	67	–	199	184	–	–
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 393**	**1 134**	**949**	**2 039**	**242**	–	**483**	**750**	**8**	–
Private wage and salary workers	1 057	848	703	1 709	190	–	437	658	8	–
Gavernment workers	207	170	154	255	22	–	46	60	–	–
Local gavernment workers	90	62	91	189	9	–	29	50	–	–
Self-emplayed workers	129	102	84	75	30	–	–	32	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**1 484**	**1 308**	**1 029**	**2 260**	**253**	–	**543**	**827**	**8**	–
Usually warked 35 ar mare haurs per week	1 150	961	806	1 699	186	–	443	633	8	–
50 to 52 weeks	822	650	629	1 306	155	–	302	511	8	–
40 to 49 weeks	172	172	73	210	23	–	33	27	–	–
27 ta 39 weeks	75	66	55	54	5	–	18	38	–	–
Usually warked 1 ta 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	201	185	130	297	50	–	58	103	–	–
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 734**	**1 343**	**1 119**	**2 758**	**299**	–	**764**	**1 159**	**17**	–
With a mobility ar self-care limitatian	52	58	13	117	–	–	74	91	–	–
With o mobility limitation	34	7	13	44	–	–	58	48	–	–
In labor force	14	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
With a self-care limitatian	36	58	13	87	–	–	41	74	–	–
With a work disability	123	56	57	233	15	–	193	158	–	–
In labor farce	87	27	33	95	7	–	54	51	–	–
Prevented fram working	31	29	24	105	8	–	121	91	–	–
Na work disability	1 611	1 287	1 062	2 525	284	–	571	1 001	17	–
In labor force	1 269	1 025	874	1 962	224	–	478	708	8	–
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**450**	**547**	**382**	**1 030**	**22**	–	**310**	**504**	–	–
With a mobility or self-care limitatian	70	102	62	224	6	–	106	129	–	–
With a mobility limitatian	62	89	57	147	3	–	89	84	–	–
With a self-care limitatian	45	59	26	130	3	–	63	82	–	–
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Na workers	119	83	69	230	3	–	84	147	–	–
Mean family income (dollars)	36 225	32 855	35 949	18 861	18 132	–	8 649	15 824	–	–
1 warker	251	154	141	420	38	–	128	197	8	–
Mean family incame (dallars)	46 617	44 126	40 124	28 539	33 876	–	19 091	39 304	21 500	–
2 ar mare warkers	421	367	331	680	90	–	117	207	–	–
Mean family income (dallars)	53 126	56 336	62 265	41 603	76 021	–	34 444	32 837	–	–

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ohio County, WV—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**522**	**113**	**–**	**12**	**1 068**	**2 187**	**3 485**	**3 358**	**1 995**
In labor force	268	53	–	–	692	1 266	2 252	1 916	1 335
Percent of persons 16 years and over	51.3	46.9	–	–	64.8	57.9	64.6	57.1	66.9
Civilian labor force	268	53	–	–	692	1 266	2 243	1 916	1 335
Employed	234	53	–	–	634	1 198	2 095	1 759	1 223
Unemployed	34	–	–	–	58	68	148	157	112
Percent of civilian labor force	12.7	–	–	–	8.4	5.4	6.6	8.2	8.4
Not in labor force	254	60	–	12	376	921	1 233	1 442	660
Institutionalized persons	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	22	–	–	–	32	135	259	697	101
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	89	35	–	12	121	459	391	329	228
Females 16 years and over	**276**	**56**	**–**	**5**	**552**	**1 157**	**1 805**	**1 717**	**1 015**
In labor force	131	24	–	–	296	504	1 004	891	600
Percent of females 16 years and over	47.5	42.9	–	–	53.6	43.6	55.6	51.9	59.1
Civilian labor force	131	24	–	–	296	504	1 004	891	600
Employed	109	24	–	–	274	473	945	803	558
Unemployed	22	–	–	–	22	31	59	88	42
Percent of civilian labor force	16.8	–	–	–	7.4	6.2	5.9	9.9	7.0
With own children under 6 years	47	7	–	–	51	161	339	165	124
In labor force	40	7	–	–	18	77	210	107	85
With own children 6 to 17 years only	43	–	–	–	128	202	337	217	267
In labor force	16	–	–	–	82	153	198	136	171
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**53**	**6**	**–**	**–**	**80**	**195**	**461**	**215**	**215**
All parents present in household in labor force	35	6	–	–	36	81	260	128	141
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**64**	**7**	**–**	**–**	**318**	**384**	**723**	**531**	**510**
All parents present in household in labor force	18	7	–	–	201	291	424	305	275
Persons 16 to 19 years	**48**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**70**	**143**	**291**	**639**	**173**
Not enrolled in school	15	–	–	–	19	11	65	29	44
Unemployed or not in labor force	–	–	–	–	19	11	25	10	14
Not high school graduate	–	–	–	–	19	7	19	13	22
Employed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	–	7	17	2	3
Not in labor force	–	–	–	–	19	–	2	5	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**234**	**53**	**–**	**–**	**634**	**1 198**	**2 095**	**1 759**	**1 223**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6	18	–	–	21	191	252	131	65
Professional specialty occupations	–	5	–	–	25	219	379	266	163
Technicians and related support occupations	5	–	–	–	–	16	91	34	52
Sales occupations	63	6	–	–	57	137	231	248	85
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	33	7	–	–	123	182	271	236	141
Private household occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	18	10
Protective service occupations	6	–	–	–	15	55	24	11	12
Service occupations, except protective and household	29	5	–	–	81	77	248	269	207
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	–	–	–	9	8	32	36	40
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	34	6	–	–	135	165	269	238	168
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6	–	–	–	65	60	103	61	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	6	–	–	38	35	64	141	113
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26	–	–	–	65	53	110	70	77
Construction	12	5	–	–	58	62	142	97	103
Manufacturing	32	–	–	–	117	164	345	220	196
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	17	–	–	–	41	167	87	127	101
Wholesale and retail trade	110	17	–	–	220	218	436	462	254
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7	7	–	–	11	88	159	62	30
Business and repair services	6	13	–	–	26	67	55	82	58
Professional and related services	22	11	–	–	102	312	602	468	268
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**234**	**53**	**–**	**–**	**634**	**1 198**	**2 095**	**1 759**	**1 223**
Private wage and salary workers	222	47	–	–	534	984	1 690	1 357	1 037
Government workers	6	6	–	–	69	141	240	326	97
Local government workers	6	–	–	–	39	50	90	76	21
Self-employed workers	6	–	–	–	31	67	147	66	82
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**279**	**53**	**–**	**–**	**720**	**1 347**	**2 417**	**2 451**	**1 430**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	228	53	–	–	525	1 034	1 769	1 579	1 102
50 to 52 weeks	183	42	–	–	388	746	1 268	819	833
40 to 49 weeks	14	11	–	–	65	165	206	173	97
27 to 39 weeks	–	–	–	–	58	22	149	79	48
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	36	–	–	–	61	171	396	329	169
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**379**	**72**	**–**	**–**	**906**	**1 665**	**2 942**	**3 000**	**1 730**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	–	–	–	28	62	81	94	86
With a mobility limitation	25	–	–	–	26	20	46	39	50
In labor force	6	–	–	–	–	13	10	3	8
With a self-care limitation	25	–	–	–	2	49	49	74	56
With a work disability	45	–	–	–	131	99	264	182	154
In labor force	–	–	–	–	36	34	93	46	49
Prevented from working	45	–	–	–	65	58	133	103	93
No work disability	334	72	–	–	775	1 566	2 678	2 818	1 576
In labor force	255	47	–	–	615	1 169	2 015	1 843	1 249
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**102**	**41**	**–**	**12**	**162**	**522**	**534**	**358**	**265**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	25	–	–	29	89	93	70	61
With a mobility limitation	7	18	–	–	29	54	64	70	58
With a self-care limitation	14	19	–	–	21	53	65	41	18
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	46	13	–	7	51	119	180	122	69
Mean family income (dollars)	9 256	9 070	–	7 366	8 178	32 674	17 740	17 669	14 469
1 worker	49	5	–	–	140	261	359	292	234
Mean family income (dollars)	26 056	160 364	–	–	21 423	32 280	42 467	28 255	24 306
2 or more workers	82	12	–	–	230	384	761	490	446
Mean family income (dollars)	32 394	54 750	–	–	34 079	46 836	53 986	37 575	39 407

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Doto bosed on somple ond subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginio (pt.)	Morsholl County, WV			Ohio County, WV	
					Totol	Moundsville city	Wheeling city (pt.)	Totol	Wheeling city (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**62 858**	**28 136**	**28 136**	**34 722**	**14 062**	**4 260**	**107**	**20 660**	**15 019**
Less thon $5,000	5 582	2 455	2 455	3 127	1 222	384	10	1 905	1 578
$5,000 to $9,999	8 641	3 956	3 956	4 685	1 880	786	–	2 805	2 325
$10,000 to $14,999	7 720	3 624	3 624	4 096	1 598	541	20	2 498	1 887
$15,000 to $24,999	13 187	6 213	6 213	6 974	2 999	941	32	3 975	2 762
$25,000 to $34,999	9 968	4 397	4 397	5 571	2 068	595	27	3 503	2 497
$35,000 to $49,999	9 736	4 387	4 387	5 349	2 268	559	–	3 081	2 022
$50,000 to $74,999	5 919	2 494	2 494	3 425	1 618	330	18	1 807	1 138
$75,000 to $99,999	1 066	356	356	710	204	72	–	506	355
$100,000 or more	1 039	254	254	785	205	52	–	580	455
Medion (dollors)	21 831	20 987	20 987	22 578	22 687	20 036	23 068	22 489	21 005
Mean (dollors)	27 775	25 820	25 820	29 359	28 853	25 131	26 535	29 703	28 552
Fomilies	**44 503**	**20 379**	**20 379**	**24 124**	**10 513**	**2 897**	**56**	**13 611**	**9 251**
Medion income (dollors)	27 287	25 945	25 945	28 722	26 974	24 126	31 029	30 037	29 211
Moles 15 years ond over, with income	54 706	24 398	24 398	30 308	12 725	3 596	67	17 583	11 766
Medion income (dollors)	17 134	16 730	16 730	17 431	17 643	15 508	20 655	17 308	17 008
Percent yeor-round full-time workers	44.6	42.6	42.6	46.2	44.8	40.2	26.9	47.1	46.3
Medion income (dollors)	27 297	27 359	27 359	27 254	30 424	27 033	22 500	26 167	25 756
Femoles 15 yeors ond over, with income	55 557	24 618	24 618	30 939	11 923	3 723	85	19 016	13 697
Medion income (dollors)	7 308	7 164	7 164	7 422	6 872	6 805	14 312	7 987	8 207
Percent yeor-round full-time workers	24.2	23.4	23.4	24.9	23.1	22.1	23.5	26.0	25.5
Median income (dollors)	14 420	14 259	14 259	14 526	13 653	14 250	18 750	14 866	14 692
Per copito income (dollors)	11 119	10 329	10 329	11 754	10 946	10 048	15 665	12 348	12 649
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**62 858**	**28 136**	**28 136**	**34 722**	**14 062**	**4 260**	**107**	**20 660**	**15 019**
With eorthings	43 533	19 016	19 016	24 517	9 893	2 798	66	14 624	10 133
Meon eornings (dollors)	29 637	27 695	27 695	31 143	31 797	27 705	21 107	30 701	29 913
With Sociol Security income	23 492	10 786	10 786	12 706	4 993	1 698	80	7 713	6 061
Meon Sociol Security income (dollors)	7 697	7 678	7 678	7 712	7 733	7 695	6 055	7 698	7 513
With public ossistonce income	5 841	3 168	3 168	2 673	1 115	426	–	1 558	1 242
Meon public ossistonce income (dollors)	3 377	3 516	3 516	3 212	3 200	3 163	–	3 219	3 160
With retirement income	14 234	6 867	6 867	7 367	3 234	1 095	50	4 133	3 131
Meon retirement income (dollors)	6 521	6 402	6 402	6 631	6 540	5 503	9 023	6 702	6 471
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Fomilies (dollors)	**32 489**	**29 919**	**29 919**	**34 661**	**33 504**	**30 145**	**36 331**	**35 554**	**34 981**
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	31 833	29 285	29 285	33 950	34 507	31 027	30 200	33 506	32 273
No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	33 006	30 410	30 410	35 228	32 679	29 494	37 207	37 148	36 935
Morried-couple fomilies (dollors)	**35 643**	**32 636**	**32 636**	**38 264**	**36 443**	**32 750**	**37 207**	**39 758**	**39 681**
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	36 994	33 720	33 720	39 791	39 221	35 955	–	40 292	39 991
No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	34 631	31 838	31 838	37 102	34 177	30 472	37 207	39 373	39 480
Female householder, no husband present (dollors)	**16 946**	**15 807**	**15 807**	**17 804**	**16 375**	**16 175**	**30 200**	**18 656**	**19 669**
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	11 027	10 176	10 176	11 653	10 378	9 135	30 200	12 308	12 595
No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	23 185	21 581	21 581	24 423	21 704	22 369	–	26 317	27 654
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Fomilies	**44 503**	**20 379**	**20 379**	**24 124**	**10 513**	**2 897**	**56**	**13 611**	**9 251**
Householder worked in 1989	31 016	13 642	13 642	17 374	7 411	1 890	16	9 963	6 524
With reloted children under 18 yeors	20 806	9 459	9 459	11 347	5 016	1 307	7	6 331	4 181
With reloted children under 5 yeors	7 585	3 370	3 370	4 215	1 709	407	–	2 506	1 723
Morried-couple fomilies	**36 217**	**16 865**	**16 865**	**19 352**	**8 717**	**2 349**	**49**	**10 635**	**6 967**
Householder worked in 1989	26 478	11 865	11 865	14 613	6 443	1 598	9	8 170	5 205
With reloted children under 18 yeors	16 164	7 463	7 463	8 701	4 063	1 034	–	4 638	2 899
With reloted children under 5 yeors	5 998	2 720	2 720	3 278	1 388	315	–	1 890	1 257
Female householder, no husband present	**6 692**	**2 874**	**2 874**	**3 818**	**1 426**	**470**	**7**	**2 392**	**1 903**
Householder worked in 1989	3 412	1 303	1 303	2 109	721	244	7	1 388	1 072
With reloted children under 18 yeors	3 904	1 689	1 689	2 215	770	239	7	1 445	1 130
With related children under 5 years	1 325	545	545	780	230	84	–	550	426
Unrelated individuols for whom poverty status is determined	**21 526**	**8 949**	**8 949**	**12 577**	**4 249**	**1 532**	**51**	**8 328**	**6 744**
Nonfomily householder	18 355	7 757	7 757	10 598	3 549	1 363	51	7 049	5 768
65 yeors ond over	10 249	4 426	4 426	5 823	1 918	773	20	3 905	3 279
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**155 062**	**69 952**	**69 952**	**85 110**	**36 383**	**10 130**	**181**	**48 727**	**33 606**
Persons under 18 years	36 580	16 677	16 677	19 903	8 941	2 221	8	10 962	7 123
Reloted children under 18 years	36 417	16 592	16 592	19 825	8 918	2 209	8	10 907	7 097
Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors	27 157	12 447	12 447	14 710	6 721	1 668	8	7 989	5 196
Persons 65 years and over	27 085	12 423	12 423	14 662	5 485	1 977	47	9 177	7 181
Persons 75 years and over	10 831	4 976	4 976	5 855	2 107	824	20	3 748	2 980
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Fomilies	**5 852**	**2 846**	**2 846**	**3 006**	**1 335**	**410**	**–**	**1 671**	**1 270**
Percent below poverty level	13.1	14.0	14.0	12.5	12.7	14.2	–	12.3	13.7
Householder worked in 1989	2 563	1 189	1 189	1 374	585	195	–	789	577
With reloted children under 18 yeors	4 442	2 175	2 175	2 267	1 018	308	–	1 249	951
With related children under 5 years	2 090	1 027	1 027	1 063	419	117	–	644	501
Morried-couple fomilies	**2 866**	**1 521**	**1 521**	**1 345**	**737**	**223**	**–**	**608**	**446**
Householder worked in 1989	1 394	702	702	692	378	148	–	314	229
With reloted children under 18 yeors	1 885	1 066	1 066	819	471	143	–	348	242
With related children under 5 years	890	510	510	380	194	37	–	186	134
Female householder, no husband present	**2 650**	**1 142**	**1 142**	**1 508**	**546**	**180**	**–**	**962**	**756**
Householder worked in 1989	982	366	366	616	172	47	–	444	330
With reloted children under 18 yeors	2 311	964	964	1 347	499	158	–	848	677
With reloted children under 5 yeors	1 074	447	447	627	188	80	–	439	348
Unrelated individuols	**6 453**	**2 727**	**2 727**	**3 726**	**1 405**	**420**	**10**	**2 321**	**1 919**
Nonfomily householder	4 609	1 979	1 979	2 630	992	320	10	1 638	1 400
65 yeors ond over	2 873	1 192	1 192	1 681	557	187	10	1 124	1 006
Persons	**25 353**	**12 185**	**12 185**	**13 168**	**5 836**	**1 692**	**10**	**7 332**	**5 705**
Percent below poverty level	16.4	17.4	17.4	15.5	16.0	16.7	5.5	15.0	17.0
Persons under 18 years	8 501	4 311	4 311	4 190	1 912	521	–	2 278	1 726
Reloted children under 18 yeors	8 362	4 240	4 240	4 122	1 892	509	–	2 230	1 700
Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors	5 653	2 877	2 877	2 776	1 329	329	–	1 447	1 124
Persons 65 yeors ond over	3 781	1 582	1 582	2 199	751	247	10	1 448	1 257
Persons 75 yeors ond over	1 960	850	850	1 110	381	135	10	729	620
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	11 685	5 581	5 581	6 104	2 671	734	–	3 433	2 721
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	32 951	15 703	15 703	17 248	7 562	2 262	10	9 686	7 434
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	58 175	27 458	27 458	30 717	13 678	4 446	20	17 039	12 424

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH								
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.02	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**1 980**	**1 809**	**1 375**	**1 383**	**864**	**864**	**2 528**	**1 895**	**1 312**	**1 860**
Less than $5,000	208	159	52	128	67	94	258	175	124	121
$5,000 to $9,999	247	303	105	209	57	129	408	289	137	218
$10,000 to $14,999	232	253	167	171	89	109	327	210	154	289
$15,000 to $24,999	476	460	306	319	189	224	555	335	300	462
$25,000 to $34,999	276	304	220	280	175	145	335	376	207	283
$35,000 to $49,999	347	187	331	167	151	100	424	352	232	266
$50,000 to $74,999	163	106	150	91	111	58	165	139	145	182
$75,000 to $99,999	8	33	20	4	25	5	48	12	9	29
$100,000 or more	23	4	24	14	–	–	8	7	4	10
Median (dollars)	20 874	19 130	27 528	20 118	26 339	19 350	19 409	22 050	22 222	20 914
Mean (dollars)	25 905	22 463	30 813	24 252	29 518	22 560	23 922	25 104	26 709	26 161
Families	**1 425**	**1 169**	**1 131**	**1 035**	**702**	**634**	**1 849**	**1 464**	**1 085**	**1 281**
Median income (dollars)	24 720	23 974	31 483	24 496	27 419	22 361	23 697	27 453	26 108	27 163
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 705	1 464	1 394	1 292	845	721	2 169	1 686	1 300	1 489
Median income (dollars)	16 795	14 479	18 426	14 350	21 079	16 178	15 478	19 524	15 574	19 596
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.0	38.9	44.9	38.7	52.0	39.5	40.9	41.3	37.0	42.4
Median income (dollars)	26 884	24 297	29 868	23 333	26 947	23 062	25 610	30 070	30 072	29 172
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 774	1 656	1 166	1 144	756	778	2 190	1 382	1 099	1 614
Median income (dollars)	6 591	7 057	7 842	7 114	6 380	6 333	6 557	6 045	7 005	7 889
Percent year-round full-time workers	21.9	21.7	26.2	23.3	27.2	17.1	23.6	20.5	25.5	22.4
Median income (dollars)	16 556	14 205	16 250	13 342	13 026	12 366	12 714	13 547	11 775	16 196
Per capita income (dollars)	10 592	9 558	11 445	9 191	10 577	8 805	9 608	9 602	9 426	11 303
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**1 980**	**1 809**	**1 375**	**1 383**	**864**	**864**	**2 528**	**1 895**	**1 312**	**1 860**
With earnings	1 310	1 126	993	923	678	599	1 837	1 223	980	1 137
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 713	24 212	32 134	25 661	30 117	23 616	24 892	28 456	27 584	28 886
With Social Security income	832	844	476	543	226	322	800	695	399	843
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 661	7 411	7 816	7 579	7 181	7 069	7 559	7 452	7 219	8 604
With public assistance income	193	247	125	150	72	115	345	284	147	54
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 689	3 521	3 284	4 233	3 347	3 755	2 779	3 154	4 393	4 580
With retirement income	540	492	355	324	191	187	437	456	337	555
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 716	5 837	7 352	7 531	8 262	6 142	5 668	5 790	7 414	6 147
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollors)	**30 046**	**27 092**	**33 609**	**27 564**	**30 939**	**25 616**	**27 922**	**27 712**	**29 321**	**31 417**
With own children under 18 years (dallars)	30 125	27 111	32 184	28 641	29 050	23 231	27 512	28 223	29 041	32 490
No own children under 18 years (dallors)	29 989	27 082	34 801	26 603	32 712	28 077	28 322	27 267	29 571	30 838
Married-couple families (dollors)	**32 800**	**29 992**	**35 130**	**30 206**	**32 782**	**27 697**	**29 996**	**29 934**	**32 006**	**33 288**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	36 545	32 472	34 576	32 359	31 524	27 233	31 068	32 089	33 015	35 474
No own children under 18 years (dallars)	30 414	28 721	35 594	28 389	34 049	28 133	29 059	28 147	31 131	32 071
Female householder, no husband present (dollors)	**18 891**	**15 413**	**21 820**	**13 251**	**19 903**	**13 781**	**14 600**	**12 983**	**11 750**	**21 642**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	12 629	9 578	12 960	11 192	12 834	7 047	9 114	6 623	6 655	14 333
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	27 434	19 482	32 125	15 902	24 953	25 665	21 876	19 791	15 901	25 364
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**1 425**	**1 169**	**1 131**	**1 035**	**702**	**634**	**1 849**	**1 464**	**1 085**	**1 281**
Householder worked in 1989	915	765	786	683	501	444	1 349	932	768	857
With related children under 18 years	619	464	548	532	353	346	944	714	546	464
With related children under 5 years	197	198	175	187	110	113	373	236	186	168
Married-couple families	**1 123**	**918**	**1 004**	**874**	**588**	**514**	**1 566**	**1 244**	**936**	**1 085**
Householder worked in 1989	756	639	718	593	438	384	1 176	839	701	773
With related children under 18 years	449	334	480	427	295	271	731	581	469	403
With related children under 5 years	142	145	161	151	103	92	301	204	163	148
Female householder, no husband present	**253**	**185**	**106**	**135**	**108**	**94**	**221**	**176**	**98**	**163**
Householder worked in 1989	120	68	52	74	57	42	117	62	32	59
With related children under 18 years	153	105	63	93	58	62	157	106	44	55
With related children under 5 years	46	35	9	30	7	19	64	28	6	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**652**	**724**	**278**	**394**	**195**	**268**	**853**	**543**	**318**	**605**
Nonfamily householder	555	640	244	348	162	230	679	431	227	579
65 years and over	310	417	174	210	66	141	328	197	133	354
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**4 762**	**4 252**	**3 667**	**3 652**	**2 372**	**2 213**	**6 461**	**4 926**	**3 691**	**4 226**
Persons under 18 years	1 070	865	892	981	666	583	1 694	1 205	1 000	856
Related children under 18 years	1 063	865	892	980	659	581	1 677	1 205	988	851
Related children 5 to 17 years	832	619	713	744	514	426	1 221	951	749	643
Persons 65 years and over	927	981	532	569	293	362	1 045	736	437	1 058
Persons 75 years and over	368	390	204	218	88	145	482	315	189	413
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**178**	**169**	**116**	**161**	**92**	**104**	**280**	**269**	**174**	**107**
Percent below poverty level	12.5	14.5	10.3	15.6	13.1	16.4	15.1	18.4	16.0	8.4
Householder worked in 1989	70	73	59	84	48	35	127	80	101	61
With related children under 18 years	128	106	99	120	65	86	222	189	132	68
With related children under 5 years	65	68	36	50	17	46	90	72	55	44
Married-couple families	**73**	**94**	**80**	**85**	**51**	**53**	**157**	**170**	**85**	**69**
Householder worked in 1989	23	45	45	51	38	30	60	49	61	37
With related children under 18 years	48	43	68	58	41	38	116	104	60	43
With related children under 5 years	23	28	27	27	10	25	53	40	32	24
Female householder, no husband present	**84**	**57**	**31**	**61**	**41**	**49**	**107**	**87**	**56**	**25**
Householder worked in 1989	34	12	9	28	10	5	51	26	17	11
With related children under 18 years	71	45	31	55	24	46	90	73	39	19
With related children under 5 years	35	26	9	18	7	19	37	28	6	14
Unrelated individuals	**204**	**226**	**73**	**138**	**44**	**96**	**335**	**184**	**123**	**127**
Nonfamily householder	149	157	52	104	24	71	245	120	65	107
65 years and over	85	104	50	67	24	40	111	61	44	58
Persons	**755**	**762**	**488**	**716**	**323**	**425**	**1 313**	**1 022**	**740**	**459**
Percent below poverty level	15.9	17.9	13.3	19.6	13.6	19.2	20.3	20.7	20.0	10.9
Persons under 18 years	239	210	193	246	114	151	462	353	304	150
Related children under 18 years	232	210	193	245	107	149	445	353	299	145
Related children 5 to 17 years	146	134	160	181	87	78	315	277	210	89
Persons 65 years and over	104	166	60	105	30	67	160	114	44	63
Persons 75 years and over	67	90	39	65	16	36	99	83	21	44
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	418	246	98	317	113	232	687	527	354	159
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 020	1 090	574	830	393	531	1 670	1 251	955	618
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 745	1 922	1 130	1 697	763	1 093	2 844	1 936	1 536	1 144

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**1 751**	**813**	**857**	**907**	**1 465**	**1 332**	**695**	**1 156**	**1 601**	**1 689**
Less than $5,000	152	94	146	116	93	120	131	105	47	65
$5,000 to $9,999	215	123	211	140	184	206	232	184	228	131
$10,000 to $14,999	197	145	141	148	205	191	127	134	150	185
$15,000 to $24,999	388	187	178	218	406	263	112	245	284	306
$25,000 to $34,999	297	82	106	123	216	251	40	193	281	207
$35,000 to $49,999	283	100	54	106	246	182	31	172	253	403
$50,000 to $74,999	183	52	21	44	96	112	18	95	251	312
$75,000 to $99,999	16	30	–	12	5	7	4	5	37	47
$100,000 or more	20	–	–	–	14	–	–	23	70	33
Median (dollars)	22 008	18 489	13 280	17 971	20 960	19 416	9 421	20 938	28 549	31 740
Mean (dollars)	27 621	23 557	16 319	20 868	24 848	23 981	13 570	25 204	34 093	35 507
Families	**1 352**	**577**	**497**	**626**	**1 005**	**1 014**	**270**	**899**	**1 064**	**1 300**
Median income (dollars)	26 367	22 409	16 122	22 368	23 777	23 929	14 700	25 124	37 391	39 121
Moles 15 years ond over, with income	1 639	680	597	668	1 180	1 082	389	1 152	1 364	1 582
Median income (dallars)	15 484	15 595	12 261	13 858	18 087	16 747	9 707	12 436	21 709	23 585
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.1	39.6	30.7	37.3	45.4	44.6	28.3	35.8	46.6	57.0
Median income (dollors)	27 542	24 732	20 298	21 960	25 692	27 379	16 518	22 228	32 457	32 048
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 610	679	776	879	1 273	1 253	600	1 022	1 565	1 402
Median incame (dollars)	7 917	6 491	5 303	6 527	8 128	6 849	6 908	6 895	8 742	9 909
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.8	27.0	14.0	16.0	22.5	26.4	16.0	21.8	27.5	29.0
Median income (dallors)	15 324	14 417	10 156	13 665	13 457	14 028	16 023	11 859	19 423	14 290
Per copito incame (dollars)	10 135	10 092	7 724	8 257	10 852	9 389	7 750	9 164	13 767	14 699
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**1 751**	**813**	**857**	**907**	**1 465**	**1 332**	**695**	**1 156**	**1 601**	**1 689**
With earnings	1 240	507	399	579	1 036	878	284	826	1 126	1 335
Mean earnings (dallars)	30 285	25 998	18 179	20 919	24 675	26 149	17 893	25 351	35 610	35 788
With Social Security income	602	350	446	336	624	501	394	363	646	544
Meon Social Security income (dollars)	7 857	7 673	7 901	9 013	7 804	7 993	5 985	8 008	7 094	8 099
With public assistance income	210	104	189	196	118	221	112	161	71	54
Mean public assistance income (dallors)	3 523	4 278	3 385	3 572	3 024	4 626	2 662	3 715	3 869	3 906
With retirement income	426	203	232	194	387	266	171	288	418	408
Mean retirement income (dallars)	5 539	6 420	4 551	5 545	6 004	6 363	5 248	6 475	7 817	6 917
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**31 459**	**28 585**	**19 150**	**24 304**	**28 646**	**26 389**	**19 883**	**28 114**	**41 211**	**40 521**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	31 314	26 548	14 951	22 381	27 511	23 550	15 242	28 501	41 602	40 670
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 586	29 925	21 452	26 354	29 511	28 445	23 025	27 831	40 901	40 430
Married-couple families (dollars)	**34 235**	**32 156**	**22 919**	**27 914**	**31 478**	**31 762**	**23 382**	**29 800**	**43 077**	**42 077**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 105	34 432	21 962	27 718	31 605	30 803	20 332	30 315	44 969	44 821
No own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	33 502	30 959	23 343	28 112	31 386	32 385	25 004	29 411	41 657	40 480
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**15 671**	**10 239**	**10 927**	**14 253**	**14 656**	**13 471**	**10 855**	**14 588**	**23 009**	**23 790**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	10 964	7 120	6 353	9 379	11 522	9 582	4 768	10 620	15 605	12 651
No own children under 18 years (dallars)	19 976	17 385	14 636	20 706	17 290	17 445	15 899	17 817	32 819	35 526
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**1 352**	**577**	**497**	**626**	**1 005**	**1 014**	**270**	**899**	**1 064**	**1 300**
Householder worked in 1989	917	321	250	349	693	582	162	564	821	983
With related children under 18 years	680	234	206	348	479	448	114	399	510	511
With related children under 5 years	241	58	69	116	188	256	45	108	163	183
Married-couple families	**1 139**	**464**	**316**	**457**	**810**	**716**	**193**	**802**	**963**	**1 153**
Householder worked in 1989	815	254	191	298	557	471	102	517	760	883
With related children under 18 years	554	165	111	235	379	282	67	358	435	437
With related children under 5 years	185	35	30	80	175	160	26	103	153	163
Female householder, no husband present	**157**	**79**	**134**	**165**	**173**	**277**	**64**	**78**	**93**	**115**
Householder worked in 1989	70	44	31	47	114	102	47	41	56	68
With related children under 18 years	93	55	76	113	85	162	34	41	70	64
With related children under 5 years	50	18	34	36	13	92	19	5	5	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**441**	**248**	**450**	**347**	**529**	**379**	**443**	**298**	**571**	**413**
Nanfamily hausehalder	399	236	360	281	460	318	425	257	537	389
65 years and aver	210	133	242	119	254	211	291	125	334	177
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**4 791**	**1 910**	**1 797**	**2 273**	**3 387**	**3 362**	**1 187**	**3 062**	**3 902**	**4 059**
Persons under 18 years	1 227	391	317	590	745	850	195	762	945	843
Related children under 18 years	1 220	391	313	590	733	850	195	758	938	843
Related children 5 to 17 years	913	301	234	417	539	549	157	589	732	604
Persons 65 years and aver	721	375	486	453	707	566	388	443	700	644
Persons 75 years and aver	280	138	229	180	289	270	119	149	331	179
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**165**	**112**	**126**	**159**	**87**	**206**	**90**	**128**	**66**	**57**
Percent below paverty level	12.2	19.4	25.4	25.4	8.7	20.3	33.3	14.2	6.2	4.4
Householder worked in 1989	59	40	38	54	53	66	45	43	25	28
With related children under 18 years	127	95	86	141	74	185	57	91	59	45
With related children under 5 years	66	44	27	73	27	142	35	18	19	33
Married-couple families	**94**	**58**	**54**	**78**	**40**	**59**	**46**	**105**	**33**	**37**
Householder worked in 1989	41	21	25	48	20	32	8	36	14	18
With related children under 18 years	62	47	20	66	33	59	28	74	33	25
With related children under 5 years	22	21	7	37	14	59	16	13	14	18
Female householder, no husband present	**50**	**49**	**58**	**81**	**43**	**143**	**44**	**23**	**33**	**20**
Householder worked in 1989	12	14	7	6	29	30	37	7	11	10
With related children under 18 years	50	43	52	75	37	122	29	17	26	20
With related children under 5 years	38	18	20	36	13	79	19	5	5	15
Unrelated Individuals	**114**	**69**	**185**	**133**	**128**	**92**	**173**	**115**	**106**	**62**
Nanfamily hausehalder	93	65	138	82	80	46	164	90	75	52
65 years and aver	42	37	89	34	51	31	139	45	54	26
Persons	**683**	**465**	**562**	**676**	**372**	**840**	**419**	**562**	**346**	**257**
Percent below paverty level	14.3	24.3	31.3	29.7	11.0	25.0	35.3	18.4	8.9	6.3
Persons under 18 years	276	188	141	239	122	396	103	193	131	100
Related children under 18 years	276	188	137	239	110	396	103	189	124	100
Related children 5 to 17 years	176	117	108	121	85	206	73	161	99	54
Persons 65 years and aver	42	58	89	51	63	50	158	53	66	39
Persons 75 years and aver	30	26	40	15	28	21	71	19	27	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of paverty level	389	249	244	233	166	423	119	345	99	163
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	959	542	739	712	519	996	561	778	532	433
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 736	831	1 127	1 211	1 384	1 418	768	1 238	1 050	885

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Marshall County, WV					Maundsville city, Marshall County, WV				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**2 041**	**1 858**	**2 743**	**2 365**	**1 561**	**1 217**	–	**7**	**1 658**	**1 378**
Less than $5,000	281	131	203	125	89	157	–	–	142	85
$5,000 to $9,999	282	221	306	333	122	308	–	–	206	272
$10,000 to $14,999	211	155	254	327	165	165	–	–	141	235
$15,000 to $24,999	426	451	635	507	271	244	–	7	425	265
$25,000 to $34,999	258	283	457	349	193	144	–	–	268	183
$35,000 to $49,999	270	366	493	372	326	119	–	–	269	171
$50,000 to $74,999	288	212	301	291	309	40	–	–	155	135
$75,000 to $99,999	12	9	58	23	59	24	–	–	33	15
$100,000 or more	13	30	36	38	27	16	–	–	19	17
Median (dollars)	20 012	24 503	24 653	22 700	31 843	14 544	–	23 750	23 086	19 024
Mean (dollars)	27 281	28 628	29 016	30 484	35 075	22 411	–	24 323	27 679	24 471
Families	**1 491**	**1 531**	**2 116**	**1 838**	**1 326**	**644**	–	**7**	**1 235**	**1 011**
Median income (dollars)	25 960	26 130	27 570	25 859	35 560	21 389	–	23 750	25 980	23 142
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 841	1 867	2 371	2 091	1 680	1 086	–	7	1 388	1 115
Median income (dollars)	16 490	17 716	20 406	17 491	20 582	10 842	–	11 250	19 266	16 152
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.0	48.7	50.9	43.7	49.5	27.8	–	–	51.6	38.4
Median income (dollars)	30 651	34 096	32 315	30 676	30 678	26 371	–	–	27 464	26 591
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 513	1 381	2 283	2 230	1 467	1 026	–	7	1 460	1 230
Median income (dollars)	5 950	5 901	7 109	6 741	8 688	6 459	–	11 250	7 103	6 809
Percent year-raund full-time workers	20.0	20.6	24.3	25.4	28.6	16.8	–	–	23.8	24.7
Median income (dallars)	13 565	11 792	16 142	12 339	15 186	12 708	–	–	17 201	12 381
Per capita income (dallars)	10 589	9 665	11 363	11 725	11 665	8 811	–	12 162	11 352	9 653
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**2 041**	**1 858**	**2 743**	**2 365**	**1 561**	**1 217**	–	**7**	**1 658**	**1 378**
With earnings	1 335	1 503	1 978	1 720	1 263	676	–	7	1 149	966
Mean earnings (dallars)	30 514	30 279	31 017	32 932	36 484	28 337	–	2 670	29 146	25 730
With Social Security income	792	493	902	779	448	586	–	7	642	463
Mean Social Security income (dallars)	7 281	7 385	8 032	8 234	7 118	7 031	–	6 803	8 011	8 112
With public assistance income	193	107	214	253	108	81	–	7	145	193
Mean public assistance income (dallars)	3 012	2 234	3 569	3 059	4 377	2 976	–	6 023	3 429	2 939
With retirement income	443	261	705	581	326	311	–	–	473	311
Mean retirement income (dallars)	8 703	6 687	6 363	6 248	6 717	4 437	–	–	5 984	5 837
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**32 535**	**31 090**	**32 314**	**34 909**	**38 052**	**31 593**	–	**24 323**	**31 096**	**28 100**
With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	29 367	32 477	29 799	41 854	38 580	35 504	–	–	30 877	28 263
Na awn children under 18 years (dollars)	35 031	29 620	34 329	30 078	37 473	28 508	–	24 323	31 253	27 978
Married-couple families (dollars)	**35 377**	**33 950**	**34 497**	**38 471**	**40 479**	**35 560**	–	**24 323**	**32 750**	**31 165**
With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	33 258	36 399	33 183	47 277	43 657	44 211	–	–	34 880	32 385
Na awn children under 18 years (dollars)	37 038	31 391	35 512	31 952	37 108	29 102	–	24 323	31 351	30 223
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**12 184**	**14 497**	**18 881**	**16 121**	**12 161**	**14 435**	–	–	**20 119**	**13 375**
With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	7 830	9 077	10 438	7 955	7 930	8 575	–	–	11 030	7 303
Na awn children under 18 years (dollars)	17 870	17 207	26 249	21 206	21 528	19 941	–	–	29 105	17 865
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**1 491**	**1 531**	**2 116**	**1 838**	**1 326**	**644**	–	**7**	**1 235**	**1 011**
Hausehalder warked in 1989	993	1 238	1 528	1 220	1 024	393	–	7	865	625
With related children under 18 years	716	850	966	798	709	303	–	–	528	476
With related children under 5 years	222	326	347	207	300	98	–	–	183	126
Married-couple families	**1 261**	**1 272**	**1 778**	**1 528**	**1 156**	**489**	–	**7**	**1 024**	**829**
Hausehalder warked in 1989	906	1 028	1 315	1 087	957	315	–	7	725	551
With related children under 18 years	580	677	800	686	600	217	–	–	420	397
With related children under 5 years	197	234	305	168	254	64	–	–	157	94
Female hausehalder, no husband present	**166**	**159**	**294**	**271**	**135**	**128**	–	–	**175**	**167**
Hausehalder warked in 1989	60	110	177	111	50	65	–	–	112	67
With related children under 18 years	125	80	137	112	93	73	–	–	87	79
With related children under 5 years	21	35	34	39	30	34	–	–	18	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**625**	**505**	**736**	**578**	**365**	**653**	–	–	**477**	**402**
Nanfamily hausehalder	550	327	627	527	235	573	–	–	423	367
65 years and aver	273	117	373	253	98	375	–	–	249	149
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**5 194**	**5 421**	**7 027**	**5 965**	**4 761**	**2 607**	–	**14**	**4 068**	**3 441**
Persons under 18 years	1 324	1 557	1 663	1 336	1 328	537	–	–	875	809
Related children under 18 years	1 324	1 557	1 663	1 328	1 328	525	–	–	875	809
Related children 5 ta 17 years	1 004	1 169	1 247	1 038	949	393	–	–	659	616
Persons 65 years and aver	836	430	1 019	932	475	623	–	14	765	575
Persons 75 years and aver	317	130	373	364	170	282	–	–	294	248
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**256**	**221**	**223**	**210**	**122**	**113**	–	–	**123**	**174**
Percent belaw poverty level	17.2	14.4	10.5	11.4	9.2	17.5	–	–	10.0	17.2
Hausehalder warked in 1989	76	130	97	107	41	41	–	–	66	88
With related children under 18 years	192	138	178	169	106	89	–	–	78	141
With related children under 5 years	67	78	63	74	52	37	–	–	18	62
Married-couple families	**152**	**137**	**134**	**115**	**45**	**58**	–	–	**70**	**95**
Hausehalder warked in 1989	56	63	83	84	23	24	–	–	52	72
With related children under 18 years	96	62	95	90	29	34	–	–	31	78
With related children under 5 years	47	31	29	42	17	7	–	–	–	30
Female hausehalder, no husband present	**96**	**62**	**89**	**95**	**72**	**48**	–	–	**53**	**79**
Hausehalder warked in 1989	18	45	14	23	13	17	–	–	14	16
With related children under 18 years	90	54	83	79	72	48	–	–	47	63
With related children under 5 years	16	25	34	32	30	30	–	–	18	32
Unrelated individuals	**272**	**256**	**175**	**151**	**104**	**216**	–	–	**109**	**95**
Nanfamily hausehalder	232	105	142	118	46	156	–	–	86	78
65 years and aver	139	48	90	66	6	93	–	–	58	36
Persons	**1 115**	**999**	**952**	**848**	**527**	**559**	–	–	**456**	**677**
Percent belaw poverty level	21.5	18.4	13.5	14.2	11.1	21.4	–	–	11.2	19.7
Persons under 18 years	333	295	332	318	204	157	–	–	115	249
Related children under 18 years	333	295	332	310	204	145	–	–	115	249
Related children 5 ta 17 years	229	193	258	202	150	89	–	–	90	150
Persons 65 years and aver	186	84	111	75	18	123	–	–	79	45
Persons 75 years and aver	85	37	61	19	18	89	–	–	37	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons belaw 50 percent af poverty level	517	349	468	404	269	264	–	–	167	303
Persons belaw 125 percent af poverty level	1 340	1 318	1 303	1 057	681	733	–	–	667	862
Persons belaw 200 percent af poverty level	2 123	2 221	2 504	2 217	1 270	1 284	–	–	1 492	1 670

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Marshall County, WV		Remainder of Marshall County, WV							
	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.02	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**107**	–	**724**	**862**	**691**	**1 934**	**1 851**	**1 085**	**987**	**1 561**
Less than $5,000	10	–	124	80	32	271	131	61	40	89
$5,000 to $9,999	–	–	127	122	59	282	221	100	61	122
$10,000 to $14,999	20	–	117	125	79	191	155	113	92	165
$15,000 to $24,999	32	–	154	180	131	394	444	210	242	271
$25,000 to $34,999	27	–	105	172	107	231	283	189	166	193
$35,000 to $49,999	–	–	66	129	127	270	366	224	201	326
$50,000 to $74,999	18	–	22	41	114	270	212	146	156	309
$75,000 to $99,999	–	–	1	5	13	12	9	25	8	59
$100,000 or more	–	–	8	8	29	13	30	17	21	27
Median (dollars)	23 068	–	14 659	20 644	30 393	19 407	24 541	28 072	28 550	31 843
Mean (dollars)	26 535	–	19 969	24 068	40 434	27 323	28 644	31 060	38 879	35 075
Families	**56**	–	**460**	**616**	**491**	**1 435**	**1 524**	**881**	**827**	**1 326**
Median income (dollars)	31 029	–	19 847	25 871	37 132	25 647	26 235	30 270	31 771	35 560
Males 15 years and over, with income	67	–	523	700	566	1 774	1 860	983	976	1 680
Median income (dollars)	20 655	–	15 417	16 563	23 558	16 078	17 795	22 996	19 324	20 582
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.9	–	34.2	46.4	47.0	42.6	48.9	49.8	49.8	49.5
Median income (dollars)	22 500	–	22 250	24 777	31 731	30 968	34 096	36 667	33 947	30 678
Females 15 years and over, with income	85	–	604	803	616	1 428	1 374	823	1 000	1 467
Median income (dollars)	14 312	–	6 188	7 366	11 205	5 687	5 873	7 120	6 640	8 688
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.5	–	16.6	23.3	27.3	19.8	20.7	25.3	26.2	28.6
Median income (dollars)	18 750	–	12 857	12 535	20 250	13 565	11 792	13 250	12 295	15 186
Per capita income (dollars)	15 665	–	8 766	9 966	17 331	10 408	9 659	11 379	14 364	11 665
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**107**	–	**724**	**862**	**691**	**1 934**	**1 851**	**1 085**	**987**	**1 561**
With earnings	66	–	426	534	458	1 269	1 496	829	754	1 263
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 107	–	21 891	27 568	45 956	31 003	30 409	33 610	42 158	36 484
With Social Security income	80	–	344	373	276	712	486	260	316	448
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 055	–	7 653	8 280	9 113	7 419	7 393	8 084	8 414	7 118
With public assistance income	–	–	85	55	19	193	100	69	60	108
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	–	–	3 022	2 578	5 163	3 012	1 969	3 863	3 445	4 377
With retirement income	50	–	171	220	216	393	261	232	270	326
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 023	–	5 757	5 884	7 342	8 662	6 687	7 136	6 721	6 717
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**36 331**	–	**23 058**	**28 802**	**49 761**	**32 387**	**31 121**	**34 021**	**43 232**	**38 052**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 200	–	20 477	29 196	60 324	29 358	32 477	28 501	60 088	38 580
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 207	–	24 874	28 525	43 375	34 895	29 670	39 214	32 485	37 473
Married-couple families (dollars)	**37 207**	–	**25 878**	**29 909**	**53 826**	**35 303**	**34 003**	**36 868**	**47 137**	**40 479**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	–	25 653	30 593	68 695	33 258	36 399	31 316	65 880	43 657
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 207	–	26 035	29 444	45 504	37 025	31 471	42 190	33 925	37 108
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**30 200**	–	**13 433**	**23 527**	**26 700**	**11 391**	**14 497**	**17 060**	**20 531**	**12 161**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 200	–	7 443	22 396	24 099	6 030	9 077	9 407	9 357	7 930
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	–	18 746	24 402	29 561	17 870	17 207	22 606	25 725	21 528
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	**56**	–	**460**	**616**	**491**	**1 435**	**1 524**	**881**	**827**	**1 326**
Householder worked in 1989	16	–	258	404	353	977	1 231	663	595	1 024
With related children under 18 years	7	–	202	279	193	709	850	438	322	709
With related children under 5 years	–	–	66	96	47	222	326	164	81	300
Married-couple families	**49**	–	**323**	**492**	**418**	**1 212**	**1 265**	**754**	**699**	**1 156**
Householder worked in 1989	9	–	195	331	309	897	1 021	590	536	957
With related children under 18 years	–	–	139	211	153	580	677	380	289	600
With related children under 5 years	–	–	49	79	38	197	234	148	74	254
Female householder, no husband present	**7**	–	**100**	**110**	**63**	**159**	**159**	**119**	**104**	**135**
Householder worked in 1989	7	–	48	61	39	53	110	65	44	50
With related children under 18 years	7	–	51	61	38	118	80	50	33	93
With related children under 5 years	–	–	13	15	9	21	35	16	7	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**51**	–	**295**	**278**	**214**	**574**	**505**	**259**	**176**	**365**
Nonfamily householder	51	–	264	246	200	499	327	204	160	235
65 years and over	20	–	149	153	127	253	117	124	104	98
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**181**	–	**1 669**	**2 131**	**1 608**	**5 013**	**5 407**	**2 959**	**2 524**	**4 761**
Persons under 18 years	8	–	389	476	331	1 316	1 557	788	527	1 328
Related children under 18 years	8	–	386	476	331	1 316	1 557	788	519	1 328
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	–	310	352	259	996	1 169	588	422	949
Persons 65 years and over	47	–	393	445	332	789	416	254	357	475
Persons 75 years and over	20	–	160	172	139	297	130	79	116	170
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	–	–	**102**	**64**	**24**	**256**	**221**	**100**	**36**	**122**
Percent below poverty level	–	–	22.2	10.4	4.9	17.8	14.5	11.4	4.4	9.2
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	51	30	12	76	130	31	19	41
With related children under 18 years	–	–	83	43	20	192	138	100	28	106
With related children under 5 years	–	–	26	11	11	67	78	45	12	52
Married-couple families	–	–	**50**	**32**	**14**	**152**	**137**	**64**	**20**	**45**
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	23	15	7	56	63	31	12	23
With related children under 18 years	–	–	38	17	10	96	62	64	12	29
With related children under 5 years	–	–	14	3	4	47	31	29	12	17
Female householder, no husband present	–	–	**46**	**28**	**10**	**96**	**62**	**36**	**16**	**72**
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	24	13	5	18	45	–	7	13
With related children under 18 years	–	–	39	24	10	90	54	36	16	72
With related children under 5 years	–	–	8	6	7	16	25	16	–	30
Unrelated individuals	**10**	–	**112**	**92**	**27**	**262**	**256**	**66**	**56**	**104**
Nonfamily householder	10	–	97	72	24	222	105	56	40	46
65 years and over	10	–	56	51	8	129	48	32	30	6
Persons	**10**	–	**432**	**300**	**104**	**1 105**	**999**	**496**	**171**	**527**
Percent below poverty level	5.5	–	25.9	14.1	6.5	22.0	18.5	16.8	6.8	11.1
Persons under 18 years	–	–	148	87	38	333	295	217	69	204
Related children under 18 years	–	–	148	87	38	333	295	217	61	204
Related children 5 to 17 years	–	–	118	70	20	229	193	168	52	150
Persons 65 years and over	10	–	73	71	10	176	84	32	30	18
Persons 75 years and over	10	–	37	32	3	75	37	24	10	18
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	–	–	215	135	50	517	349	301	101	269
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	10	–	558	415	157	1 330	1 318	636	195	681
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	20	–	911	853	295	2 103	2 221	1 012	547	1 270

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ohio County, WV								
	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 22
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**1 764**	**738**	**716**	**1 193**	**1 090**	**796**	**2 539**	**1 784**	**958**
Less than $5,000	136	98	44	54	67	6	180	130	38
$5,000 to $9,999	288	93	95	51	74	74	314	131	108
$10,000 to $14,999	184	31	70	82	123	70	358	177	112
$15,000 to $24,999	315	144	153	191	210	149	510	281	253
$25,000 to $34,999	332	91	164	208	221	109	513	275	143
$35,000 to $49,999	358	155	124	238	138	180	346	329	201
$50,000 to $74,999	88	72	66	174	118	81	249	288	77
$75,000 to $99,999	23	26	–	81	61	56	51	78	8
$100,000 or more	40	28	–	114	78	71	18	95	18
Median (dollars)	23 910	25 160	24 697	35 453	27 875	32 069	22 710	30 429	23 095
Mean (dollars)	28 429	35 286	26 479	45 788	38 390	44 380	26 714	42 333	29 066
Families	**1 155**	**544**	**533**	**821**	**604**	**548**	**1 751**	**1 431**	**749**
Median income (dollars)	32 330	29 250	30 508	40 772	36 216	38 625	29 850	35 275	27 204
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 439	650	623	1 070	732	706	2 034	1 740	935
Median income (dollars)	17 911	20 236	19 303	24 866	25 000	24 238	17 789	23 716	16 775
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.0	54.9	57.1	52.8	54.9	57.8	48.6	54.5	55.8
Median income (dollars)	25 676	24 458	26 302	32 650	31 136	29 474	24 333	31 397	23 125
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 552	682	699	1 137	1 151	714	2 289	1 587	843
Median income (dollars)	8 638	8 536	7 920	11 197	11 103	12 849	9 378	9 147	8 265
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.8	28.9	30.5	26.3	21.5	31.0	30.8	29.9	36.9
Median income (dollars)	14 267	14 509	12 873	19 007	15 577	19 329	14 837	15 965	14 708
Per capita income (dollars)	12 355	13 920	10 405	18 190	17 164	18 987	11 278	15 340	10 589
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**1 764**	**738**	**716**	**1 193**	**1 090**	**796**	**2 539**	**1 784**	**958**
With earnings	1 179	597	504	939	845	592	1 804	1 451	801
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 341	33 299	27 947	42 890	34 843	45 039	27 495	42 390	28 275
With Social Security income	774	135	280	389	370	265	1 047	454	264
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 512	8 205	7 783	9 414	8 044	8 741	7 716	8 880	7 636
With public assistance income	84	35	67	55	27	25	173	82	56
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 262	3 443	3 179	3 500	3 156	5 175	3 998	3 046	3 674
With retirement income	415	111	173	194	138	152	652	256	132
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 674	6 257	5 930	8 074	9 915	5 687	6 422	8 181	7 565
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**33 531**	**41 086**	**29 446**	**48 666**	**49 996**	**52 553**	**31 907**	**47 314**	**32 392**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 930	31 847	29 307	44 137	56 258	51 247	29 798	44 575	29 675
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 661	48 434	29 533	52 290	45 838	53 477	33 195	50 173	35 608
Married-couple families (dollars)	**35 857**	**48 133**	**32 156**	**50 670**	**56 450**	**55 382**	**34 388**	**52 778**	**34 903**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 477	38 243	35 315	50 571	64 092	56 658	34 039	52 313	32 558
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 052	56 580	30 444	50 746	50 956	54 551	34 580	53 225	37 542
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**25 056**	**10 631**	**14 033**	**36 550**	**24 234**	**25 854**	**21 420**	**14 129**	**13 283**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 722	6 134	8 797	16 843	15 683	16 909	16 714	9 680	12 811
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 682	14 783	21 397	56 257	28 301	34 273	25 545	23 284	14 190
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	**1 155**	**544**	**533**	**821**	**604**	**548**	**1 751**	**1 431**	**749**
Householder worked in 1989	846	460	368	607	476	448	1 254	1 181	601
With related children under 18 years	531	286	212	376	253	229	710	757	410
With related children under 5 years	147	163	74	131	100	97	256	365	111
Married-couple families	**939**	**419**	**421**	**675**	**483**	**502**	**1 340**	**1 209**	**659**
Householder worked in 1989	741	380	311	502	403	407	999	1 038	533
With related children under 18 years	442	213	148	303	214	200	493	597	353
With related children under 5 years	119	118	61	107	92	89	180	287	96
Female householder, no husband present	**175**	**100**	**77**	**114**	**121**	**33**	**319**	**159**	**73**
Householder worked in 1989	91	55	44	73	73	28	171	100	54
With related children under 18 years	70	73	45	57	39	16	170	115	48
With related children under 5 years	28	45	13	24	8	–	68	59	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**643**	**274**	**217**	**487**	**585**	**317**	**876**	**473**	**289**
Nonfamily householder	609	194	183	372	486	248	788	353	209
65 years and over	416	67	129	141	302	109	428	196	106
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**4 073**	**1 877**	**1 756**	**2 885**	**2 364**	**1 877**	**6 058**	**4 958**	**2 654**
Persons under 18 years	873	429	348	637	529	410	1 360	1 289	748
Related children under 18 years	873	429	348	632	529	410	1 339	1 289	727
Related children 5 to 17 years	719	292	271	487	390	305	1 024	829	553
Persons 65 years and over	940	190	355	491	547	394	1 192	556	265
Persons 75 years and over	377	26	119	209	254	198	455	235	89
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**99**	**109**	**62**	**37**	**27**	**46**	**144**	**142**	**56**
Percent below poverty level	8.6	20.0	11.6	4.5	4.5	8.4	8.2	9.9	7.5
Householder worked in 1989	17	55	21	10	20	39	39	83	39
With related children under 18 years	48	93	34	19	27	26	97	131	46
With related children under 5 years	30	59	5	9	14	16	56	87	17
Married-couple families	**52**	**36**	**24**	**11**	**6**	**34**	**57**	**54**	**25**
Householder worked in 1989	8	22	–	–	6	27	17	37	13
With related children under 18 years	8	27	6	–	6	14	26	49	18
With related children under 5 years	8	14	–	–	6	8	8	40	7
Female householder, no husband present	**35**	**73**	**38**	**26**	**21**	**4**	**87**	**72**	**24**
Householder worked in 1989	9	33	21	10	14	4	22	44	19
With related children under 18 years	35	66	28	19	21	4	71	72	21
With related children under 5 years	22	45	5	9	8	–	48	47	10
Unrelated individuals	**166**	**95**	**48**	**75**	**152**	**31**	**222**	**167**	**89**
Nonfamily householder	150	46	31	35	80	6	176	110	38
65 years and over	132	12	35	15	107	6	104	62	17
Persons	**385**	**395**	**222**	**187**	**253**	**164**	**693**	**607**	**265**
Percent below poverty level	9.5	21.0	12.6	6.5	10.7	8.7	11.4	12.2	10.0
Persons under 18 years	57	116	59	39	69	57	214	225	101
Related children under 18 years	57	116	59	34	69	57	193	225	87
Related children 5 to 17 years	29	68	54	20	50	41	120	111	58
Persons 65 years and over	201	18	35	34	107	29	192	77	24
Persons 75 years and over	114	–	14	13	60	6	98	37	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	137	265	99	102	115	52	281	204	120
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	583	496	259	286	296	185	931	794	516
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 117	661	563	516	464	367	1 936	1 316	1 089

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**322**	**1 756**	**738**	**693**	**778**	**829**	**809**	**460**	**476**	**1 459**
Less than $5,000	69	136	98	103	83	142	187	91	13	114
$5,000 to $9,999	133	288	93	240	120	188	152	108	70	181
$10,000 to $14,999	54	184	31	73	118	82	196	119	33	226
$15,000 to $24,999	41	307	144	155	165	210	100	54	92	255
$25,000 to $34,999	6	332	91	59	139	92	127	23	142	323
$35,000 to $49,999	–	358	155	48	83	95	42	32	75	125
$50,000 to $74,999	7	88	72	15	58	11	5	22	51	153
$75,000 to $99,999	–	23	26	–	5	–	–	11	–	33
$100,000 or more	12	40	28	–	7	9	–	–	–	49
Median (dollars)	7 610	24 016	25 160	10 127	20 777	15 149	11 861	10 651	29 457	22 628
Mean (dollars)	15 096	28 461	35 286	15 594	24 294	19 273	14 647	16 529	28 218	29 714
Families	**23**	**1 147**	**544**	**315**	**518**	**468**	**497**	**258**	**356**	**848**
Median income (dollars)	15 536	32 481	29 250	16 062	22 364	22 200	14 082	10 433	31 172	30 767
Males 15 years and over, with income	104	1 431	650	479	648	652	527	301	417	1 269
Median income (dollars)	11 250	17 768	20 236	10 590	16 932	14 818	9 413	10 841	20 423	15 112
Percent year-round full-time workers	13.5	48.7	54.9	26.9	49.4	30.7	39.1	44.9	59.7	37.6
Median income (dollars)	42 500	25 840	24 458	17 361	25 481	21 467	20 714	27 596	25 906	27 253
Females 15 years and over, with income	262	1 552	682	509	627	645	746	356	485	1 690
Median income (dollars)	6 884	8 638	8 536	6 406	7 233	6 212	5 987	6 780	7 317	7 085
Percent year-round full-time workers	7.6	22.8	28.9	25.7	28.7	24.7	20.8	27.5	28.2	20.8
Median income (dollars)	13 438	14 267	14 509	11 964	12 734	13 618	12 775	13 281	12 966	17 895
Per capita income (dollars)	12 476	12 437	13 920	8 570	10 170	8 944	5 957	8 333	11 043	13 306
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**322**	**1 756**	**738**	**693**	**778**	**829**	**809**	**460**	**476**	**1 459**
With earnings	100	1 171	597	428	561	548	502	314	342	861
Mean earnings (dollars)	10 602	31 412	33 299	14 823	24 461	17 486	17 671	17 108	28 156	34 481
With Social Security income	220	774	135	306	248	323	297	169	208	777
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 008	7 512	8 205	6 844	7 053	7 388	5 470	6 614	7 718	7 455
With public assistance income	30	84	35	110	86	108	174	76	32	45
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 270	3 262	3 443	2 868	4 766	3 952	1 870	2 767	2 939	2 464
With retirement income	75	415	111	157	128	219	124	48	134	345
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 540	5 674	6 257	5 250	7 121	5 855	4 736	5 981	6 155	5 785
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**14 404**	**33 615**	**41 086**	**20 135**	**26 345**	**23 642**	**16 885**	**18 061**	**31 842**	**38 610**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 594	36 162	31 847	17 823	19 493	17 871	14 040	15 253	31 251	42 946
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 874	31 661	48 434	21 892	32 353	28 546	20 774	20 700	32 186	36 450
Married-couple families (dollars)	**18 874**	**35 980**	**48 133**	**23 286**	**28 988**	**28 961**	**21 609**	**22 515**	**34 501**	**40 440**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	40 842	38 243	21 600	26 857	24 808	21 149	40 816	36 130	43 927
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 874	32 052	56 580	24 199	30 552	31 881	22 027	16 271	33 672	38 662
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**8 594**	**25 056**	**10 631**	**10 210**	**16 231**	**9 906**	**8 805**	**15 327**	**17 878**	**29 056**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 594	9 722	6 134	10 371	6 839	6 164	6 695	6 400	11 788	38 165
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	33 682	14 783	9 950	34 179	16 560	16 579	37 890	23 501	23 591
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**23**	**1 147**	**544**	**315**	**518**	**468**	**497**	**258**	**356**	**848**
Householder worked in 1989	23	838	460	199	355	264	331	142	245	614
With related children under 18 years	10	523	286	149	256	260	315	132	137	299
With related children under 5 years	–	147	163	98	100	127	135	38	38	161
Married-couple families	**13**	**931**	**419**	**222**	**352**	**327**	**294**	**114**	**279**	**693**
Householder worked in 1989	13	733	380	146	265	176	227	68	208	506
With related children under 18 years	–	434	213	85	149	157	163	36	94	240
With related children under 5 years	–	119	118	64	54	87	71	20	33	143
Female householder, no husband present	**10**	**175**	**100**	**76**	**131**	**125**	**178**	**127**	**50**	**128**
Householder worked in 1989	10	91	55	48	62	80	87	69	24	92
With related children under 18 years	10	70	73	53	91	95	145	91	24	59
With related children under 5 years	–	28	45	23	39	40	64	18	5	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**299**	**643**	**274**	**451**	**311**	**459**	**376**	**232**	**149**	**687**
Nonfamily householder	299	609	194	378	260	361	312	202	120	611
65 years and over	230	416	67	201	94	134	186	86	90	450
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**358**	**4 032**	**1 877**	**1 278**	**1 881**	**1 757**	**1 955**	**972**	**1 183**	**3 023**
Persons under 18 years	18	849	429	200	449	366	573	243	231	525
Related children under 18 years	18	849	429	200	449	366	573	243	231	525
Related children 5 to 17 years	18	695	292	104	343	242	379	194	189	357
Persons 65 years and over	244	940	190	350	259	325	298	170	253	907
Persons 75 years and over	153	377	26	127	96	68	135	79	84	459
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**10**	**99**	**109**	**89**	**109**	**133**	**168**	**91**	**31**	**36**
Percent below poverty level	43.5	8.6	20.0	28.3	21.0	28.4	33.8	35.3	8.7	4.2
Householder worked in 1989	10	17	55	56	49	66	72	37	15	14
With related children under 18 years	10	48	93	65	102	106	152	63	21	9
With related children under 5 years	–	30	59	51	39	58	89	22	5	–
Married-couple families	**–**	**52**	**36**	**54**	**31**	**52**	**47**	**12**	**6**	**5**
Householder worked in 1989	–	8	22	41	20	17	31	8	–	5
With related children under 18 years	–	8	27	30	31	25	42	4	6	–
With related children under 5 years	–	8	14	23	10	18	25	4	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	**10**	**35**	**73**	**30**	**71**	**81**	**121**	**67**	**25**	**26**
Householder worked in 1989	10	9	33	10	29	49	41	29	15	9
With related children under 18 years	10	35	66	30	71	81	110	59	15	9
With related children under 5 years	–	22	45	23	29	40	64	18	5	–
Unrelated individuals	**99**	**166**	**95**	**160**	**82**	**150**	**160**	**90**	**40**	**175**
Nonfamily householder	99	150	46	115	51	104	113	68	23	120
65 years and over	81	132	12	74	24	35	77	47	27	122
Persons	**127**	**385**	**395**	**428**	**469**	**500**	**741**	**369**	**144**	**259**
Percent below poverty level	35.5	9.5	21.0	33.5	24.9	28.5	37.9	38.0	12.2	8.6
Persons under 18 years	18	57	116	113	220	139	315	124	41	20
Related children under 18 years	18	57	116	113	220	139	315	124	41	20
Related children 5 to 17 years	18	29	68	57	175	79	179	88	36	20
Persons 65 years and over	81	201	18	74	36	42	99	63	27	143
Persons 75 years and over	46	114	–	19	24	12	38	55	6	59
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	–	137	265	180	248	305	384	209	42	97
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	174	583	496	559	506	607	922	514	169	407
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	246	1 076	661	798	914	938	1 420	678	332	883

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV—Con.								Remainder of Ohio County, WV	
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**1 130**	**1 090**	**789**	**1 986**	**164**	–	**672**	**868**	**8**	–
Less than $5,000	47	67	6	141	–	–	147	134	–	–
$5,000 to $9,999	51	74	67	274	9	–	164	113	–	–
$10,000 to $14,999	76	123	70	249	10	–	95	148	–	–
$15,000 to $24,999	182	210	149	371	23	–	88	216	8	–
$25,000 to $34,999	189	221	109	406	30	–	81	127	–	–
$35,000 to $49,999	233	138	180	269	49	–	58	82	–	–
$50,000 to $74,999	162	118	81	207	25	–	25	38	–	–
$75,000 to $99,999	81	61	56	51	–	–	8	–	–	–
$100,000 or more	109	78	71	18	18	–	6	10	–	–
Median (dollars)	35 862	27 875	32 371	23 833	37 083	–	11 330	16 875	21 250	–
Mean (dollars)	46 186	38 390	44 709	27 508	57 644	–	17 536	24 004	21 500	–
Families	**791**	**604**	**541**	**1 330**	**131**	–	**329**	**551**	**8**	–
Median income (dollars)	40 625	36 216	39 063	30 854	34 063	–	16 553	21 875	21 250	–
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 013	732	699	1 555	156	–	426	707	8	–
Median income (dollars)	24 779	25 000	24 345	18 536	28 333	–	11 591	15 221	21 250	–
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.9	54.9	58.4	46.9	78.8	–	33.8	46.1	100.0	–
Median income (dollars)	33 600	31 136	29 474	24 861	35 089	–	20 156	19 327	21 250	–
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 081	1 151	709	1 818	132	–	519	733	–	–
Median income (dollars)	11 303	11 103	12 994	9 907	11 354	–	7 325	7 245	–	–
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.5	21.5	31.2	31.7	24.2	–	30.4	25.2	–	–
Median income (dollars)	18 529	15 577	19 329	15 089	13 125	–	12 973	13 969	–	–
Per capita income (dollars)	18 116	17 164	19 083	11 890	23 162	–	9 279	10 776	4 195	–
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**1 130**	**1 090**	**789**	**1 986**	**164**	–	**672**	**868**	8	–
With earnings	904	845	592	1 347	152	–	352	517	8	–
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 485	34 843	45 039	28 715	57 795	–	21 317	24 559	21 000	–
With Social Security income	356	370	258	893	23	–	297	407	–	–
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 587	8 044	8 817	7 957	9 807	–	5 663	7 437	–	–
With public assistance income	55	27	25	124	–	–	148	83	–	–
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 500	3 156	5 175	3 552	–	–	2 750	3 425	–	–
With retirement income	172	138	145	538	8	–	127	247	–	–
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 585	9 915	5 894	6 627	4 113	–	5 953	8 211	–	–
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**48 518**	**49 996**	**53 138**	**33 545**	**62 470**	–	**21 885**	**30 610**	**21 500**	–
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 031	56 258	51 247	31 175	39 330	–	19 073	25 482	21 500	–
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 247	45 838	54 505	34 883	82 635	–	23 746	33 818	–	–
Married-couple families (dollars)	**50 922**	**56 450**	**56 061**	**35 692**	**69 698**	–	**27 467**	**35 870**	**21 500**	–
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 572	64 092	56 658	34 731	43 324	–	31 986	26 997	21 500	–
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 192	50 956	55 663	36 180	93 799	–	25 361	40 684	–	–
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**38 678**	**24 234**	**25 854**	**23 706**	**23 450**	–	**17 366**	**21 593**	–	–
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 843	15 683	16 909	18 869	13 000	–	10 561	23 566	–	–
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 570	28 301	34 273	27 790	28 675	–	26 893	19 962	–	–
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	**791**	**604**	**541**	**1 330**	**131**	–	**329**	**551**	**8**	–
Householder worked in 1989	590	476	448	916	114	–	212	297	8	–
With related children under 18 years	370	253	229	510	61	–	146	245	8	–
With related children under 5 years	131	100	97	212	36	–	55	85	–	–
Married-couple families	**657**	**483**	**495**	**1 060**	**111**	–	**173**	**344**	**8**	–
Householder worked in 1989	490	403	407	755	108	–	110	210	8	–
With related children under 18 years	297	214	200	374	53	–	59	131	8	–
With related children under 5 years	107	92	89	165	30	–	15	50	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	**107**	**121**	**33**	**225**	**18**	–	**120**	**179**	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	73	73	28	124	6	–	77	73	–	–
With related children under 18 years	57	39	16	116	6	–	81	104	–	–
With related children under 5 years	24	8	–	39	6	–	40	29	–	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**443**	**585**	**317**	**734**	**36**	–	**402**	**346**	–	–
Nonfamily householder	339	486	248	656	33	–	343	317	–	–
65 years and over	126	302	109	375	3	–	212	198	–	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**2 759**	**2 364**	**1 865**	**4 622**	**409**	–	**1 276**	**1 995**	**41**	–
Persons under 18 years	624	529	410	962	98	–	231	386	24	–
Related children under 18 years	619	529	410	941	98	–	231	386	24	–
Related children 5 to 17 years	474	390	305	690	48	–	185	291	24	–
Persons 65 years and over	450	547	382	1 030	22	–	310	504	–	–
Persons 75 years and over	184	254	198	415	3	–	167	155	–	–
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**30**	**27**	**39**	**92**	**2**	–	**82**	**123**	–	–
Percent below poverty level	3.8	4.5	7.2	6.9	1.5	–	24.9	22.3	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	10	20	39	28	–	–	45	44	–	–
With related children under 18 years	19	27	26	68	2	–	50	90	–	–
With related children under 5 years	9	14	16	35	–	–	33	41	–	–
Married-couple families	**11**	**6**	**27**	**50**	–	–	**31**	**26**	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	6	27	17	–	–	12	15	–	–
With related children under 18 years	–	6	14	26	–	–	4	19	–	–
With related children under 5 years	–	6	8	8	–	–	4	6	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	**19**	**21**	**4**	**42**	–	–	**40**	**91**	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	10	14	4	11	–	–	28	29	–	–
With related children under 18 years	19	21	4	42	–	–	40	65	–	–
With related children under 5 years	9	8	–	27	–	–	29	29	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**75**	**152**	**31**	**195**	**3**	–	**159**	**87**	–	–
Nonfamily householder	35	80	6	159	–	–	144	87	–	–
65 years and over	15	107	6	101	–	–	94	52	–	–
Persons	**174**	**253**	**152**	**496**	**11**	–	**356**	**446**	–	–
Percent below poverty level	6.3	10.7	8.2	10.7	2.7	–	27.9	22.4	–	–
Persons under 18 years	39	69	57	159	4	–	79	156	–	–
Related children under 18 years	34	69	57	138	4	–	79	156	–	–
Related children 5 to 17 years	20	50	41	96	4	–	51	113	–	–
Persons 65 years and over	28	107	17	158	–	–	111	52	–	–
Persons 75 years and over	7	60	6	74	–	–	65	35	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	89	115	52	173	–	–	193	232	–	–
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	267	296	173	689	26	–	453	593	–	–
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	484	464	355	1 411	70	–	720	974	41	–

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ohio County, WV—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**240**	**63**	–	**7**	**553**	**1 028**	**1 620**	**1 164**	**958**
Less than $5,000	31	7	–	–	39	17	130	65	38
$5,000 to $9,999	25	–	–	7	40	68	122	110	108
$10,000 to $14,999	37	6	–	–	109	64	167	116	112
$15,000 to $24,999	61	9	–	–	139	235	258	250	253
$25,000 to $34,999	22	19	–	–	107	210	245	260	143
$35,000 to $49,999	49	5	–	–	77	220	280	227	201
$50,000 to $74,999	15	12	–	–	42	171	263	89	77
$75,000 to $99,999	–	–	–	–	–	22	78	43	8
$100,000 or more	–	5	–	–	–	21	77	4	18
Median (dollars)	19 485	26 827	–	5 360	20 525	31 815	29 484	26 553	23 095
Mean (dollars)	23 031	38 654	–	7 366	23 864	34 957	40 784	28 875	29 066
Families	**177**	**30**	–	**7**	**421**	**764**	**1 300**	**904**	**749**
Median income (dollars)	22 604	51 389	–	5 360	24 432	35 676	35 350	30 185	27 204
Males 15 years and over, with income	206	57	–	7	479	988	1 584	1 553	935
Median income (dollars)	13 500	25 197	–	6 250	16 660	24 273	23 015	11 437	16 775
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.9	50.9	–	–	54.1	56.3	52.1	33.7	55.8
Median income (dollars)	27 847	26 250	–	–	21 510	30 700	31 065	22 179	23 125
Females 15 years and over, with income	214	56	–	5	471	913	1 455	1 362	843
Median income (dollars)	9 145	6 974	–	2 500–	7 873	7 896	8 789	5 143	8 265
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.5	23.2	–	–	27.4	20.2	30.4	21.4	36.9
Median income (dollars)	12 381	25 179	–	–	13 875	16 538	16 201	15 625	14 708
Per capita income (dollars)	9 166	19 903	–	4 021	9 296	13 661	14 637	8 885	10 589
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**240**	**63**	–	**7**	**553**	**1 028**	**1 620**	**1 164**	**958**
With earnings	162	35	–	–	457	777	1 299	952	801
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 504	53 361	–	–	23 900	34 150	40 587	27 883	28 275
With Social Security income	72	33	–	7	154	375	431	316	264
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 972	7 544	–	5 960	6 316	9 297	8 830	8 523	7 636
With public assistance income	35	–	–	–	49	31	82	63	56
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 398	–	–	–	5 127	3 698	3 046	2 402	3 674
With retirement income	39	22	–	7	114	186	248	254	132
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 155	4 077	–	1 406	5 457	9 275	8 312	6 825	7 565
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**24 626**	**52 558**	–	**7 366**	**26 733**	**39 657**	**45 786**	**31 878**	**32 392**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 911	50 500	–	–	26 205	41 351	45 053	28 688	29 675
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 681	53 072	–	7 366	27 143	38 449	46 566	34 561	35 608
Married-couple families (dollars)	**27 551**	**41 484**	–	**7 366**	**29 452**	**40 459**	**51 068**	**34 074**	**34 903**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 896	50 500	–	–	31 964	42 370	53 197	32 451	32 558
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 657	36 977	–	7 366	27 595	39 063	49 015	35 414	37 542
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**6 912**	**4 028**	–	–	**15 948**	**25 847**	**12 939**	**15 643**	**13 283**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 378	–	–	–	11 889	23 312	9 483	11 544	12 811
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 281	4 028	–	–	19 838	27 899	21 667	21 935	14 190
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	**177**	**30**	–	**7**	**421**	**764**	**1 300**	**904**	**749**
Householder worked in 1989	123	17	–	–	338	593	1 067	692	601
With related children under 18 years	75	6	–	–	200	318	696	437	410
With related children under 5 years	36	–	–	–	44	113	329	150	111
Married-couple families	**142**	**18**	–	**7**	**280**	**713**	**1 098**	**743**	**659**
Householder worked in 1989	103	12	–	–	244	558	930	577	533
With related children under 18 years	54	6	–	–	119	301	544	354	353
With related children under 5 years	28	–	–	–	15	113	257	124	96
Female householder, no husband present	**27**	**7**	–	–	**94**	**38**	**141**	**109**	**73**
Householder worked in 1989	20	–	–	–	47	22	94	79	54
With related children under 18 years	21	–	–	–	54	17	109	66	48
With related children under 5 years	8	–	–	–	29	–	53	19	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**68**	**44**	–	–	**142**	**301**	**437**	**303**	**289**
Nonfamily householder	63	33	–	–	132	264	320	260	209
65 years and over	39	15	–	–	53	124	193	96	106
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**573**	**126**	–	**12**	**1 436**	**2 694**	**4 549**	**3 036**	**2 654**
Persons under 18 years	117	13	–	–	398	591	1 191	757	748
Related children under 18 years	117	13	–	–	398	585	1 191	755	727
Related children 5 to 17 years	82	13	–	–	334	432	781	574	553
Persons 65 years and over	102	41	–	12	162	522	534	358	265
Persons 75 years and over	35	25	–	–	40	200	232	147	89
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**31**	**7**	–	**7**	**52**	**5**	**140**	**103**	**56**
Percent below poverty level	17.5	23.3	–	100.0	12.4	.7	10.8	11.4	7.5
Householder worked in 1989	6	–	–	–	11	5	83	68	39
With related children under 18 years	13	–	–	–	29	5	129	76	46
With related children under 5 years	–	–	–	–	21	–	87	18	17
Married-couple families	**18**	–	–	**7**	**7**	**5**	**54**	**46**	**25**
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	–	–	–	5	37	30	13
With related children under 18 years	–	–	–	–	–	5	49	34	18
With related children under 5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	5	7
Female householder, no husband present	**13**	**7**	–	–	**45**	–	**72**	**45**	**24**
Householder worked in 1989	6	–	–	–	11	–	44	34	19
With related children under 18 years	13	–	–	–	29	–	72	36	21
With related children under 5 years	–	–	–	–	21	–	47	13	10
Unrelated individuals	**8**	–	–	–	**27**	**39**	**164**	**75**	**89**
Nonfamily householder	8	–	–	–	17	24	110	41	38
65 years and over	8	–	–	–	3	13	62	15	17
Persons	**78**	**13**	–	**12**	**197**	**70**	**596**	**396**	**265**
Percent below poverty level	13.6	10.3	–	100.0	13.7	2.6	13.1	13.0	10.0
Persons under 18 years	18	–	–	–	55	26	221	131	101
Related children under 18 years	18	–	–	–	55	20	221	129	87
Related children 5 to 17 years	18	–	–	–	24	20	107	96	58
Persons 65 years and over	8	6	–	12	34	13	77	17	24
Persons 75 years and over	8	6	–	–	24	3	37	17	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	57	13	–	–	108	67	204	143	120
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	90	19	–	12	242	98	768	507	516
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	231	32	–	12	525	429	1 246	1 010	1 089

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 7
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	**155 513**	**69 462**	**69 462**	**86 051**	**49 041**	**33 094**	**1 370**
Native	154 043	68 811	68 811	85 232	48 419	32 656	1 346
Foreign born	1 470	651	651	819	622	438	24
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	383	178	178	205	148	136	5
Persons 5 years and over	**146 537**	**65 446**	**65 446**	**81 091**	**46 269**	**31 315**	**1 269**
Speak a language other than English	5 682	2 822	2 822	2 860	1 841	1 327	78
Do not speak English "very well"	1 642	777	777	865	577	425	10
In linguistically isolated households	494	224	224	270	203	191	13
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**36 607**	**15 958**	**15 958**	**20 649**	**11 929**	**7 303**	**290**
Preprimary school	2 159	956	956	1 203	821	560	–
Public school	1 357	701	701	656	424	305	–
Elementary or high school	25 518	11 585	11 585	13 933	7 250	4 672	262
Public school	22 436	10 863	10 863	11 573	5 689	3 491	211
College	8 930	3 417	3 417	5 513	3 858	2 071	28
Public college	7 028	2 812	2 812	4 216	2 860	1 210	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	**105 910**	**47 703**	**47 703**	**58 207**	**33 386**	**23 454**	**868**
Less than 9th grade	12 285	5 530	5 530	6 755	3 628	2 699	233
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16 342	7 681	7 681	8 661	4 606	3 191	186
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	44 703	21 760	21 760	22 943	12 169	8 351	254
Some college, no degree	14 527	6 046	6 046	8 481	5 173	3 693	119
Associate degree	5 224	2 410	2 410	2 814	1 628	1 148	11
Bachelor's degree	8 116	2 774	2 774	5 342	3 836	2 729	48
Graduate or professional degree	4 713	1 502	1 502	3 211	2 346	1 643	17
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.0	72.3	72.3	73.5	75.3	74.9	51.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	9.0	9.0	14.7	18.5	18.6	7.5
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 271	1 322	1 322	1 232	1 129	1 149	1 460
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	**146 537**	**65 446**	**65 446**	**81 091**	**46 269**	**31 315**	**1 269**
Same house	99 371	45 931	45 931	53 440	29 507	19 834	731
Different house in United States	47 015	19 462	19 462	27 553	16 700	11 451	538
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9 280	749	749	8 531	7 687	6 264	317
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	25 334	13 919	13 919	11 415	4 049	2 140	91
Different MSA/PMSA	8 043	3 027	3 027	5 016	3 570	2 134	101
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 358	1 767	1 767	2 591	1 394	913	29
Abroad	151	53	53	98	62	30	–
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	**60 882**	**25 976**	**25 976**	**34 906**	**21 073**	**14 051**	**496**
Car, truck, or van	54 785	23 855	23 855	30 930	18 223	11 737	312
Drove alone	46 874	20 733	20 733	26 141	15 426	9 958	250
Carpooled	7 911	3 122	3 122	4 789	2 797	1 779	62
Public transportation	961	256	256	705	562	522	74
Other means	3 607	1 168	1 168	2 439	1 804	1 480	103
Worked at home	1 529	697	697	832	484	312	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.8	21.1	21.1	18.8	17.2	15.6	16.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	52 721	21 943	21 943	30 778	18 854	12 685	468
Central city	22 040	4 246	4 246	17 794	14 284	10 491	415
Outside central city	30 681	17 697	17 697	12 984	4 570	2 194	53
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8 161	4 033	4 033	4 128	2 219	1 366	28
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	**124 033**	**55 166**	**55 166**	**68 867**	**39 689**	**27 090**	**1 072**
In labor force	67 955	29 446	29 446	38 509	22 975	15 269	574
Employed	62 077	26 520	26 520	35 557	21 413	14 291	509
Unemployed	5 790	2 894	2 894	2 896	1 542	967	65
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	9.8	9.8	7.5	6.7	6.3	11.3
Females 16 years and over	**66 691**	**29 830**	**29 830**	**36 861**	**21 616**	**15 125**	**660**
Employed	27 928	11 859	11 859	16 069	9 943	6 803	279
Unemployed	2 209	991	991	1 218	706	444	33
With own children under 6 years	8 181	3 682	3 682	4 499	2 556	1 679	95
In labor force	4 466	1 806	1 806	2 660	1 595	1 068	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 172	5 101	5 101	6 071	3 157	1 974	113
In labor force	7 478	3 392	3 392	4 086	2 176	1 428	86
Persons 16 to 19 years	**9 108**	**3 799**	**3 799**	**5 309**	**3 054**	**1 707**	**128**
Not enrolled in school	1 636	617	617	1 019	508	325	44
Unemployed or not in labor force	901	333	333	568	254	175	19
Not high school graduate	708	232	232	476	257	177	25
Employed	144	59	59	85	53	36	6
Unemployed	176	60	60	116	68	39	–
Not in labor force	388	113	113	275	136	102	19
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**72 715**	**31 214**	**31 214**	**41 501**	**24 906**	**16 297**	**566**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 053	22 574	22 574	30 479	17 966	11 723	386
50 to 52 weeks	37 222	15 957	15 957	21 265	12 834	8 591	276
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**95 050**	**42 004**	**42 004**	**53 046**	**30 134**	**19 561**	**810**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 595	1 900	1 900	2 695	1 220	841	123
With a mobility limitation	2 272	1 046	1 046	1 226	559	357	12
In labor force	397	230	230	167	88	48	6
With a self-care limitation	3 325	1 295	1 295	2 030	917	662	117
With a work disability	9 476	4 283	4 283	5 193	2 772	1 915	137
In labor force	3 010	1 389	1 389	1 621	1 006	748	51
Prevented from working	5 529	2 467	2 467	3 062	1 490	1 011	73
No work disability	85 574	37 721	37 721	47 853	27 362	17 646	673
In labor force	62 399	27 177	27 177	35 222	20 777	13 657	506
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**26 671**	**12 233**	**12 233**	**14 438**	**8 976**	**7 000**	**248**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6 152	2 750	2 750	3 402	1 927	1 557	63
With a mobility limitation	4 666	2 169	2 169	2 497	1 443	1 154	33
With a self-care limitation	3 572	1 538	1 538	2 034	1 122	898	41

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 7
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	**62 077**	**26 520**	**26 520**	**35 557**	**21 413**	**14 291**	**509**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 870	2 323	2 323	3 547	2 534	1 863	27
Professional specialty occupations	7 943	2 993	2 993	4 950	3 284	2 246	42
Technicians and related support occupations	2 107	900	900	1 207	651	453	16
Sales occupations	7 166	3 136	3 136	4 030	2 598	1 764	52
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 618	3 544	3 544	5 074	3 227	2 253	69
Private household occupations	212	58	58	154	92	43	–
Protective service occupations	1 034	370	370	664	379	256	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 431	3 666	3 666	4 765	2 840	1 936	121
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 090	593	593	497	277	152	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 331	3 774	3 774	4 557	2 350	1 342	56
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 576	1 591	1 591	1 985	979	605	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 301	2 131	2 131	2 170	1 119	696	57
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 398	1 441	1 441	1 957	1 083	682	36
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	**61 508**	**27 588**	**27 588**	**33 920**	**19 981**	**14 407**	**607**
Less than $5,000	5 361	2 370	2 370	2 991	1 785	1 469	142
$5,000 to $9,999	8 362	3 857	3 857	4 505	2 657	2 189	121
$10,000 to $14,999	7 511	3 554	3 554	3 957	2 371	1 766	145
$15,000 to $24,999	12 969	6 124	6 124	6 845	3 872	2 676	61
$25,000 to $34,999	9 847	4 339	4 339	5 508	3 447	2 442	98
$35,000 to $49,999	9 568	4 298	4 298	5 270	3 004	1 953	35
$50,000 to $74,999	5 860	2 463	2 463	3 397	1 779	1 122	5
$75,000 to $99,999	1 045	347	347	698	494	343	–
$100,000 or more	985	236	236	749	572	447	–
Median (dollars)	21 957	21 014	21 014	22 831	22 883	21 394	11 387
Mean (dollars)	27 736	25 778	25 778	29 329	30 033	28 940	14 846
Families	**43 541**	**19 945**	**19 945**	**23 596**	**13 185**	**8 868**	**339**
Median income (dollars)	27 406	26 007	26 007	28 941	30 246	29 614	14 280
Per capita income (dollars)	11 133	10 350	10 350	11 765	12 526	12 893	6 718
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	**61 508**	**27 588**	**27 588**	**33 920**	**19 981**	**14 407**	**607**
With earnings	42 542	18 625	18 625	23 917	14 118	9 679	356
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 510	27 576	27 576	31 015	31 015	30 310	19 080
With Social Security income	23 088	10 600	10 600	12 488	7 514	5 884	223
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 724	7 699	7 699	7 746	7 747	7 564	5 455
With public assistance income	5 625	3 071	3 071	2 554	1 455	1 144	128
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 408	3 528	3 528	3 263	3 289	3 241	1 790
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	**32 395**	**29 863**	**29 863**	**34 534**	**35 907**	**35 453**	**17 611**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 722	29 334	29 334	33 721	34 190	33 263	14 530
Married-couple families (dollars)	**35 383**	**32 474**	**32 474**	**37 917**	**39 901**	**39 888**	**22 054**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 598	33 677	33 677	39 091	40 573	40 468	22 293
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**17 303**	**15 990**	**15 990**	**18 290**	**19 361**	**20 567**	**9 249**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 283	10 247	10 247	12 072	12 882	13 331	5 925
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	**43 541**	**19 945**	**19 945**	**23 596**	**13 185**	**8 868**	**339**
Householder worked in 1989	30 343	13 340	13 340	17 003	9 661	6 257	240
With related children under 18 years	20 158	9 195	9 195	10 963	5 999	3 886	188
With related children under 5 years	7 317	3 243	3 243	4 074	2 391	1 620	80
Married-couple families	**35 580**	**16 565**	**16 565**	**19 015**	**10 371**	**6 735**	**213**
Householder worked in 1989	25 999	11 630	11 630	14 369	7 988	5 047	175
With related children under 18 years	15 783	7 293	7 293	8 490	4 457	2 747	105
With related children under 5 years	5 822	2 642	2 642	3 180	1 811	1 190	41
Female householder, no husband present	**6 403**	**2 749**	**2 749**	**3 654**	**2 250**	**1 772**	**116**
Householder worked in 1989	3 242	1 241	1 241	2 001	1 280	975	55
With related children under 18 years	3 654	1 600	1 600	2 054	1 306	999	83
With related children under 5 years	1 238	501	501	737	514	390	39
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**20 992**	**8 778**	**8 778**	**12 214**	**7 996**	**6 441**	**323**
Nonfamily householder	17 967	7 643	7 643	10 324	6 796	5 539	268
65 years and over	10 082	4 366	4 366	5 716	3 812	3 198	162
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**151 408**	**68 367**	**68 367**	**83 041**	**46 972**	**32 046**	**1 342**
Persons under 18 years	35 341	16 116	16 116	19 225	10 388	6 623	336
Related children under 18 years	35 178	16 031	16 031	19 147	10 333	6 597	336
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 334	12 074	12 074	14 260	7 599	4 854	235
Persons 65 years and over	26 671	12 233	12 233	14 438	8 976	7 000	248
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	**5 572**	**2 735**	**2 735**	**2 837**	**1 527**	**1 137**	**100**
Percent below poverty level	12.8	13.7	13.7	12.0	11.6	12.8	29.5
Householder worked in 1989	2 428	1 148	1 148	1 280	698	492	40
With related children under 18 years	4 191	2 083	2 083	2 108	1 115	825	84
With related children under 5 years	1 966	963	963	1 003	594	451	58
Married-couple families	**2 780**	**1 478**	**1 478**	**1 302**	**568**	**411**	**34**
Householder worked in 1989	1 346	678	678	668	293	208	24
With related children under 18 years	1 814	1 028	1 028	786	318	214	29
With related children under 5 years	848	485	485	363	172	120	19
Female householder, no husband present	**2 456**	**1 074**	**1 074**	**1 382**	**858**	**658**	**66**
Householder worked in 1989	895	349	349	546	374	266	16
With related children under 18 years	2 131	910	910	1 221	744	579	55
With related children under 5 years	992	408	408	584	403	312	39
Unrelated individuals	**6 188**	**2 625**	**2 625**	**3 563**	**2 180**	**1 791**	**129**
Nonfamily householder	4 456	1 932	1 932	2 524	1 544	1 316	91
65 years and over	2 790	1 167	1 167	1 623	1 078	963	65
Persons	**24 172**	**11 714**	**11 714**	**12 458**	**6 739**	**5 147**	**458**
Percent below poverty level	16.0	17.1	17.1	15.0	14.3	16.1	34.1
Persons under 18 years	7 992	4 108	4 108	3 884	2 027	1 486	164
Related children under 18 years	7 853	4 037	4 037	3 816	1 979	1 460	164
Related children 5 to 17 years	5 359	2 776	2 776	2 583	1 298	979	94
Persons 65 years and over	3 654	1 537	1 537	2 117	1 378	1 193	82
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	11 122	5 341	5 341	5 781	3 172	2 479	269
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	31 519	15 176	15 176	16 343	8 907	6 702	589

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Ooto bosed on sompla ond subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginio (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Totol	Wheeling city (pt.)	Troct 7
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	**2 839**	**1 191**	**1 191**	**1 648**	**1 517**	**1 426**	**613**
Notive	2 822	1 191	1 191	1 631	1 500	1 409	613
Foreign born	17	–	–	17	17	17	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isoloted households	6	6	6	–	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and aver	**2 544**	**1 064**	**1 064**	**1 480**	**1 356**	**1 272**	**520**
Speok o longuoge other than English	57	41	41	16	16	16	9
Oo not speok English "very well"	14	14	14	–	–	–	–
In linguistically isolated households	6	6	6	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**745**	**322**	**322**	**423**	**406**	**368**	**177**
Preprimory school	50	20	20	30	30	30	15
Public school	50	20	20	30	30	30	15
Elementory or high school	577	230	230	347	330	315	152
Public school	558	228	228	330	316	301	138
College	118	72	72	46	46	23	10
Public college	100	59	59	41	41	18	10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	**1 756**	**750**	**750**	**1 006**	**906**	**866**	**332**
Less thon 9th grode	236	81	81	155	127	113	52
9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	353	117	117	236	196	187	94
High school groduote (includes equivolency)	700	344	344	356	349	338	122
Some college, no degree	244	86	86	158	140	134	31
Associote degree	101	71	71	30	23	23	13
Bochelor's degree	58	25	25	33	33	33	14
Groduote or professionol degree	64	26	26	38	38	38	6
Percent high school groduote or higher	66.5	73.6	73.6	61.1	64.3	65.4	56.0
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.8	8.2	6.0
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors	1 308	1 307	1 307	1 308	1 370	1 496	2 010
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and aver	**2 544**	**1 064**	**1 064**	**1 480**	**1 356**	**1 272**	**520**
Same house	1 330	613	613	717	657	610	287
Oifferent house in United Stotes	1 214	451	451	763	699	662	233
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	595	18	18	577	570	564	185
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	416	352	352	64	39	31	27
Oifferent MSA/PMSA	147	68	68	79	79	56	21
Not in on MSA/PMSA	56	13	13	43	11	11	–
Abroad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and aver	**874**	**344**	**344**	**530**	**503**	**479**	**141**
Cor, truck, or von	564	293	293	271	250	240	48
Orove olone	439	253	253	186	179	170	41
Corpooled	125	40	40	85	71	70	7
Public tronsportotion	117	13	13	104	98	95	41
Other means	164	29	29	135	135	124	52
Worked ot home	29	9	9	20	20	20	–
Meon trovel time to work (minutes)	19.2	19.8	19.8	18.9	18.3	18.7	19.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	746	274	274	472	452	439	141
Centrol city	402	27	27	375	368	358	123
Outside central city	344	247	247	97	84	81	18
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	128	70	70	58	51	40	–
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and aver	**2 057**	**880**	**880**	**1 177**	**1 059**	**985**	**393**
In lobor force	1 111	464	464	647	602	578	224
Employed	880	350	350	530	503	479	141
Unemployed	231	114	114	117	99	99	83
Percent of civilian lobor force	20.8	24.6	24.6	18.1	16.4	17.1	37.1
Females 16 years and aver	**1 079**	**478**	**478**	**601**	**550**	**500**	**189**
Employed	455	174	174	281	268	247	84
Unemployed	69	31	31	38	31	31	31
With own children under 6 years	152	64	64	88	74	74	52
In lobor force	94	31	31	63	57	57	39
With own children 6 to 17 yeors only	237	69	69	168	143	139	55
In lobor force	161	49	49	112	105	103	32
Persons 16 to 19 years	**172**	**73**	**73**	**99**	**81**	**76**	**34**
Not enrolled in school	40	1	1	39	32	32	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	33	1	1	32	32	32	9
Not high school graduate	24	–	–	24	17	17	–
Employed	7	–	–	7	–	–	–
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not in lobor force	17	–	–	17	17	17	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**1 152**	**463**	**463**	**689**	**651**	**610**	**223**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	869	335	335	534	502	489	155
50 to 52 weeks	532	190	190	342	335	325	85
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 602**	**693**	**693**	**909**	**833**	**779**	**343**
With a mobility or self-core limitotion	134	42	42	92	84	80	33
With o mobility limitotion	57	32	32	25	25	21	9
In labor force	4	–	–	4	4	4	–
With a self-care limitation	81	10	10	71	63	63	24
With o wark disobility	148	79	79	69	52	45	16
In labor force	48	26	26	22	16	16	7
Prevented from working	100	53	53	47	36	29	9
No work disobility	1 454	614	614	840	781	734	327
In lobor force	1 025	423	423	602	563	542	217
Civilian noninstitutianalized persons 65 years and aver	**372**	**168**	**168**	**204**	**194**	**174**	**50**
With o mobility or self-care limitotion	104	39	39	65	65	54	27
With a mobility limitotion	86	25	25	61	61	50	27
With o self-core limitation	46	14	14	32	32	25	8

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 7
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	**880**	**350**	**350**	**530**	**503**	**479**	**141**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	46	12	12	34	20	20	–
Professional specialty occupations	123	43	43	80	80	80	10
Technicians and related support occupations	24	11	11	13	13	13	13
Sales occupations	23	15	15	8	8	7	7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	112	42	42	70	70	53	15
Private household occupations	22	11	11	11	11	11	11
Protective service occupations	9	2	2	7	7	7	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	222	76	76	146	140	136	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	5	5	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	119	83	83	36	36	36	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	65	18	18	47	47	45	33
Transportation and material moving occupations	39	14	14	25	25	25	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	71	18	18	53	46	46	21
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	**1 078**	**457**	**457**	**621**	**572**	**541**	**202**
Less than $5,000	186	71	71	115	108	103	45
$5,000 to $9,999	237	93	93	144	127	118	31
$10,000 to $14,999	197	63	63	134	127	121	51
$15,000 to $24,999	162	75	75	87	76	70	39
$25,000 to $34,999	105	48	48	57	50	49	29
$35,000 to $49,999	143	76	76	67	67	63	7
$50,000 to $74,999	34	29	29	5	5	5	–
$75,000 to $99,999	10	2	2	8	8	8	–
$100,000 or more	4	–	–	4	4	4	–
Median (dollars)	12 750	15 150	15 150	11 981	11 962	12 029	13 194
Mean (dollars)	18 792	20 873	20 873	17 261	17 612	17 756	14 051
Families	**738**	**360**	**360**	**378**	**346**	**333**	**158**
Median income (dollars)	17 037	21 957	21 957	14 342	14 211	14 340	13 871
Per capita income (dollars)	7 433	8 325	8 325	6 788	6 872	7 068	4 257
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	**1 078**	**457**	**457**	**621**	**572**	**541**	**202**
With earnings	770	315	315	455	423	404	146
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 492	23 531	23 531	18 388	18 731	19 033	14 236
With Social Security income	383	182	182	201	184	162	74
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 095	6 517	6 517	5 713	5 803	5 794	5 514
With public assistance income	183	76	76	107	100	98	46
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 553	3 014	3 014	2 226	2 213	2 206	2 093
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	**22 411**	**23 832**	**23 832**	**21 058**	**21 598**	**21 964**	**15 328**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 330	22 493	22 493	17 295	18 006	18 161	13 273
Married-couple families (dollars)	**30 046**	**29 386**	**29 386**	**30 824**	**31 625**	**32 507**	**20 439**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 378	28 847	28 847	29 925	31 406	31 972	18 956
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**9 829**	**12 857**	**12 857**	**7 528**	**7 733**	**7 520**	**7 974**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 129	10 282	10 282	7 325	7 521	7 430	7 815
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	**738**	**360**	**360**	**378**	**346**	**333**	**158**
Householder worked in 1989	490	239	239	251	244	239	91
With related children under 18 years	507	208	208	299	274	267	127
With related children under 5 years	189	94	94	95	88	88	55
Married-couple families	**438**	**237**	**237**	**201**	**190**	**182**	**81**
Householder worked in 1989	302	172	172	130	130	130	52
With related children under 18 years	265	125	125	140	129	124	58
With related children under 5 years	108	56	56	52	52	52	30
Female householder, no husband present	**264**	**114**	**114**	**150**	**136**	**131**	**62**
Householder worked in 1989	164	62	62	102	102	97	32
With related children under 18 years	225	78	78	147	133	131	62
With related children under 5 years	76	33	33	43	36	36	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**431**	**123**	**123**	**308**	**291**	**270**	**53**
Nonfamily householder	340	97	97	243	226	208	44
65 years and over	153	50	50	103	93	81	24
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**2 714**	**1 164**	**1 164**	**1 550**	**1 451**	**1 389**	**613**
Persons under 18 years	854	349	349	505	481	465	237
Related children under 18 years	854	349	349	505	481	465	237
Related children 5 to 17 years	572	230	230	342	325	316	144
Persons 65 years and over	372	168	168	204	194	174	50
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	**240**	**99**	**99**	**141**	**127**	**122**	**68**
Percent below poverty level	32.5	27.5	27.5	37.3	36.7	36.6	43.0
Householder worked in 1989	122	40	40	82	82	82	32
With related children under 18 years	212	81	81	131	117	115	68
With related children under 5 years	102	53	53	49	42	42	31
Married-couple families	**71**	**42**	**42**	**29**	**29**	**24**	**13**
Householder worked in 1989	41	23	23	18	18	18	7
With related children under 18 years	57	38	38	19	19	17	13
With related children under 5 years	31	25	25	6	6	6	6
Female householder, no husband present	**169**	**57**	**57**	**112**	**98**	**98**	**55**
Householder worked in 1989	81	17	17	64	64	64	25
With related children under 18 years	155	43	43	112	98	98	55
With related children under 5 years	71	28	28	43	36	36	25
Unrelated individuals	**200**	**63**	**63**	**137**	**127**	**117**	**31**
Nonfamily householder	134	39	39	95	85	78	22
65 years and over	73	17	17	56	46	43	12
Persons	**950**	**352**	**352**	**598**	**543**	**517**	**283**
Percent below poverty level	35.0	30.2	30.2	38.6	37.4	37.2	46.2
Persons under 18 years	404	145	145	259	235	224	151
Related children under 18 years	404	145	145	259	235	224	151
Related children 5 to 17 years	232	77	77	155	138	134	85
Persons 65 years and over	117	37	37	80	70	64	17
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	440	184	184	256	241	231	115
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 154	400	400	754	699	668	333

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The abave table was amitted because there were na qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was amitted because there were na qualifying areas]

Table 26. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginia (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	**594**	**406**
Native	223	166
Foreign born	371	240
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	32	30
Persons 5 years and over	**525**	**350**
Speak a language other than English	327	224
Do not speak English "very well"	124	84
In linguistically isolated households	53	51
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**207**	**114**
Preprimary school	–	–
Public school	–	–
Elementary or high school	137	69
Public school	112	44
College	70	45
Public college	36	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	**332**	**229**
Less than 9th grade	51	35
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8	1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	44	33
Some college, no degree	5	3
Associate degree	18	10
Bachelor's degree	60	43
Graduate or professional degree	146	104
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.2	84.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	62.0	64.2
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 380	926
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	**525**	**350**
Same house	257	132
Different house in United States	203	185
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	23	23
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	84	66
Different MSA/PMSA	87	87
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9	9
Abroad	65	33
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	**252**	**188**
Car, truck, or van	230	173
Drove alone	166	114
Carpooled	64	59
Public transportation	6	6
Other means	14	9
Worked at home	2	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.8	22.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	213	149
Central city	67	51
Outside central city	146	98
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	39	39
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	**406**	**284**
In labor force	257	193
Employed	257	193
Unemployed	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	–	–
Females 16 years and over	**214**	**146**
Employed	94	76
Unemployed	–	–
With own children under 6 years	54	38
In labor force	32	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only	29	9
In labor force	21	9
Persons 16 to 19 years	**56**	**39**
Not enrolled in school	4	4
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	4
Not high school graduate	4	4
Employed	–	–
Unemployed	–	–
Not in labor force	4	4
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**253**	**183**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	197	136
50 to 52 weeks	131	98
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**383**	**275**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	38	30
With a mobility limitation	5	5
In labor force	2	2
With a self-care limitation	36	28
With a work disability	43	32
In labor force	15	15
Prevented from working	28	17
No work disability	340	243
In labor force	242	178
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**23**	**9**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	9
With a mobility limitation	–	–
With a self-care limitation	9	9

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginia (pt.)
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	**257**	**193**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	30	23
Professional specialty occupations	131	91
Technicians and related support occupations	10	–
Sales occupations	10	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10	10
Private household occupations	–	–
Protective service occupations	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	29	24
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14	14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	23	21
Transportation and material moving occupations	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	–	–
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	**181**	**133**
Less than $5,000	11	7
$5,000 to $9,999	22	22
$10,000 to $14,999	5	–
$15,000 to $24,999	27	27
$25,000 to $34,999	16	6
$35,000 to $49,999	20	12
$50,000 to $74,999	25	23
$75,000 to $99,999	11	4
$100,000 or more	44	32
Median (dollars)	44 688	39 375
Mean (dollars)	90 194	99 828
Families	**146**	**107**
Median income (dollars)	52 121	52 312
Per capita income (dollars)	26 753	32 512
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	**181**	**133**
With earnings	154	110
Mean earnings (dollars)	103 090	117 183
With Social Security income	19	17
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 054	6 342
With public assistance income	17	4
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 819	2 576
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	**107 224**	**119 755**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	131 221	175 095
Married-couple families (dollars)	**108 668**	**119 755**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	134 304	175 095
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**3 288**	**–**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	3 288	–
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	**146**	**107**
Householder worked in 1989	129	92
With related children under 18 years	89	56
With related children under 5 years	49	39
Married-couple families	**144**	**107**
Householder worked in 1989	129	92
With related children under 18 years	87	56
With related children under 5 years	47	39
Female householder, no husband present	**2**	**–**
Householder worked in 1989	–	–
With related children under 18 years	2	–
With related children under 5 years	2	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**49**	**40**
Nonfamily householder	35	26
65 years and over	4	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**585**	**397**
Persons under 18 years	219	138
Related children under 18 years	219	138
Related children 5 to 17 years	150	82
Persons 65 years and over	23	9
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	**16**	**14**
Percent below poverty level	11.0	13.1
Householder worked in 1989	6	6
With related children under 18 years	16	14
With related children under 5 years	13	11
Married-couple families	**14**	**14**
Householder worked in 1989	6	6
With related children under 18 years	14	14
With related children under 5 years	11	11
Female householder, no husband present	**2**	**–**
Householder worked in 1989	–	–
With related children under 18 years	2	–
With related children under 5 years	2	–
Unrelated individuals	**16**	**14**
Nonfamily householder	11	9
65 years and over	2	–
Persons	**87**	**58**
Percent below poverty level	14.9	14.6
Persons under 18 years	38	21
Related children under 18 years	38	21
Related children 5 to 17 years	28	14
Persons 65 years and over	2	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	20	15
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	101	72

Table 28. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hisponic origin moy be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginio (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	**554**	**464**
Notive	475	395
Foreign born	79	69
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguisticolly isoloted households	10	10
Persons 5 years and over	**492**	**409**
Speok o longuoge other thon English	213	185
Do not speak English "very well"	80	66
In linguisticolly isoloted households	10	10
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**146**	**123**
Prepnmory school	2	2
Public school	2	2
Elementory or high school	105	82
Public school	70	47
College	39	39
Public college	5	5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	**282**	**233**
Less thon 9th grode	25	17
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	50	36
High school groduote (includes equivolency)	87	73
Some college, no degree	55	49
Associote degree	7	–
Bochelor's degree	25	25
Groduote or professionol degree	33	33
Percent high school groduote or higher	73.4	77.3
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	20.6	24.9
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors	1 557	1 720
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	**492**	**409**
Some house	268	227
Different house in United Stotes	221	182
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	17	10
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	61	46
Different MSA/PMSA	107	100
Not in on MSA/PMSA	36	26
Abrood	3	–
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	**179**	**165**
Cor, truck, or von	155	141
Drove olone	138	124
Corpooled	17	17
Public tronsportotion	–	–
Other meons	24	24
Worked ot home	–	–
Meon trovel time to work (minutes)	16.7	16.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	163	149
Centrol city	67	67
Outside centrol city	96	82
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	16	16
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	**393**	**331**
In lobor force	210	196
Employed	179	165
Unemployed	31	31
Percent of civilian lobor force	14.8	15.8
Females 16 years and over	**238**	**197**
Employed	73	61
Unemployed	18	18
With own children under 6 years	58	48
In lobor force	23	23
With own children 6 to 17 yeors only	34	28
In lobor force	13	9
Persons 16 to 19 years	**42**	**40**
Not enrolled in school	–	–
Unemployed or not in lobor force	–	–
Not high school groduote	–	–
Employed	–	–
Unemployed	–	–
Not in lobor force	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**231**	**210**
Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week	121	102
50 to 52 weeks	68	62
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**349**	**307**
With o mobility or self-core limitotion	19	19
With o mobility limitotion	8	8
In lobor force	–	–
With o self-core limitotion	11	11
With o work disability	38	31
In lobor force	7	7
Prevented from working	31	24
No work disobility	311	276
In lobor force	195	181
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**44**	**24**
With o mobility or self-core limitotion	12	7
With o mobility limitotion	12	7
With o self-care limitotion	6	1

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Data bosed on sample ond subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginia (pt.)
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	**179**	**165**
Executive, administrotive, ond monogeriol occupations	24	18
Professionol speciolty occupotions	50	42
Technicians ond reloted suppart occupations	13	13
Soles occupations	23	23
Administrotive suppart occupations, including clericol	9	9
Privote household occupations	–	–
Protective service occupations	–	–
Service occupations, except protective ond household	15	15
Farming, forestry, ond fishing occupations	–	–
Precision production, croft, ond repair occupations	12	12
Mochine operators, ossemblers, ond inspectors	10	10
Tronspartation ond moteriol moving occupations	23	23
Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond loborers	–	–
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	**144**	**125**
Less thon $5,000	17	9
$5,000 to $9,999	37	37
$10,000 to $14,999	9	–
$15,000 to $24,999	49	47
$25,000 to $34,999	12	12
$35,000 to $49,999	7	7
$50,000 to $74,999	–	–
$75,000 to $99,999	8	8
$100,000 or more	5	5
Medion (dollars)	17 500	20 481
Mean (dollars)	25 652	28 168
Families	**88**	**84**
Medion income (dollors)	22 625	22 875
Per copito income (dollors)	8 880	9 200
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	**144**	**125**
With eorings	103	99
Mean earnings (dollors)	27 857	28 390
With Social Security income	36	21
Mean Sociol Security income (dollors)	6 343	7 150
With public ossistonce income	5	3
Mean public ossistonce income (dollors)	3 820	3 700
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	**34 513**	**35 363**
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	41 359	41 359
Married-couple families (dollars)	**43 101**	**43 851**
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	50 613	50 613
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**16 110**	**16 427**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	19 381	19 381
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	**88**	**84**
Householder worked in 1989	63	59
With reloted children under 18 years	64	62
With reloted children under 5 years	27	25
Married-couple families	**60**	**58**
Householder worked in 1989	38	36
With reloted children under 18 years	38	38
With reloted children under 5 years	17	17
Female householder, no husband present	**28**	**26**
Householder worked in 1989	25	23
With related children under 18 years	26	24
With related children under 5 years	10	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**93**	**73**
Nonfomily householder	56	41
65 years ond over	31	16
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**534**	**444**
Persons under 18 years	169	141
Reloted children under 18 years	169	141
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	113	92
Persons 65 years and over	44	24
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	**23**	**21**
Percent below poverty level	26.1	25.0
Householder worked in 1989	12	10
With reloted children under 18 years	23	21
With related children under 5 years	20	18
Married-couple families	**10**	**10**
Householder worked in 1989	2	2
With reloted children under 18 years	10	10
With related children under 5 years	10	10
Female householder, no husband present	**13**	**11**
Householder worked in 1989	10	8
With related children under 18 years	13	11
With related children under 5 years	10	8
Unrelated individuals	**46**	**33**
Nonfomily householder	16	8
65 years ond over	16	8
Persons	**143**	**113**
Percent below poverty level	26.8	25.5
Persons under 18 yeors	51	39
Reloted children under 18 years	51	39
Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors	27	21
Persons 65 years ond over	16	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	73	65
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	152	122

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginia (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	**155 035**	**85 648**
Native	153 627	84 886
Foreign born	1 408	762
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguisticolly isolated households	375	197
Persons 5 years and over	**146 117**	**80 739**
Speak a language ather than English	5 526	2 717
Oo not speak English "very well"	1 577	806
In linguistically isolated households	486	262
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**36 473**	**20 538**
Preprimary school	2 157	1 201
Public school	1 355	654
Elementary or high school	25 425	13 863
Public school	22 378	11 538
College	8 891	5 474
Public college	7 023	4 211
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	**105 685**	**58 016**
Less thon 9th grode	12 260	6 738
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	16 309	8 637
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	44 636	22 882
Same callege, no degree	14 485	8 443
Associote degree	5 217	2 814
Bachelor's degree	8 098	5 324
Graduate or professionol degree	4 680	3 178
Percent high school groduote ar higher	73.0	73.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	14.7
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 270	1 229
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	**146 117**	**80 739**
Same hause	99 122	53 227
Different house in United States	46 844	27 414
Central city af this MSA/PMSA	9 265	8 523
Remoinder af this MSA/PMSA	25 273	11 369
Oifferent MSA/PMSA	7 984	4 957
Not in on MSA/PMSA	4 322	2 565
Abrood	151	98
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	**60 730**	**34 768**
Car, truck, or van	54 650	30 809
Drave alane	46 746	26 027
Carpaaled	7 904	4 782
Public transportation	961	705
Other means	3 590	2 422
Worked ot hame	1 529	832
Mean travel time ta work (minutes)	19.8	18.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA af residence	52 585	30 656
Central city	21 990	17 744
Outside central city	30 595	12 912
Warked outside MSA/PMSA af residence	8 145	4 112
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	**123 704**	**68 585**
In labor force	67 774	38 342
Employed	61 925	35 419
Unemployed	5 761	2 867
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	7.5
Females 16 years and over	**66 475**	**36 676**
Employed	27 855	16 008
Unemployed	2 193	1 202
With awn children under 6 years	8 130	4 453
In labar farce	4 443	2 637
With awn children 6 to 17 years anly	11 141	6 046
In labar farce	7 465	4 077
Persons 16 to 19 years	**9 071**	**5 274**
Not enrolled in schaal	1 636	1 019
Unemployed ar nat in labar force	901	568
Nat high school graduate	708	476
Employed	144	85
Unemployed	176	116
Not in labor force	388	275
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**72 503**	**41 307**
Usually worked 35 ar mare haurs per week	52 947	30 389
50 to 52 weeks	37 162	21 211
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**94 763**	**52 786**
With a mobility or self-care limitatian	4 576	2 676
With a mobility limitatian	2 264	1 218
In labar force	397	167
With a self-care limitation	3 314	2 019
With a wark disability	9 451	5 170
In labar farce	3 003	1 614
Prevented fram warking	5 511	3 046
Na work disability	85 312	47 616
In labar farce	62 233	35 070
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**26 629**	**14 416**
With a mability ar self-care limitation	6 140	3 395
With a mobility limitation	4 654	2 490
With a self-care limitatian	3 566	2 033

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginia (pt.)
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	**61 925**	**35 419**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 848	3 531
Professional specialty occupations	7 900	4 915
Technicians and related support occupations	2 094	1 194
Sales occupations	7 143	4 007
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 609	5 065
Private household occupations	212	154
Protective service occupations	1 034	664
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 424	4 758
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 090	497
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 319	4 545
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 576	1 985
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 278	2 147
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 398	1 957
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	**61 391**	**33 822**
Less than $5,000	5 344	2 982
$5,000 to $9,999	8 337	4 480
$10,000 to $14,999	7 502	3 957
$15,000 to $24,999	12 935	6 813
$25,000 to $34,999	9 835	5 496
$35,000 to $49,999	9 561	5 263
$50,000 to $74,999	5 860	3 397
$75,000 to $99,999	1 037	690
$100,000 or more	980	744
Median (dollars)	21 966	22 840
Mean (dollars)	27 736	29 323
Families	**43 478**	**23 537**
Median income (dollars)	27 416	28 961
Per capita income (dollars)	11 137	11 773
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	**61 391**	**33 822**
With earnings	42 456	23 835
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 510	31 019
With Social Security income	23 060	12 475
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 727	7 747
With public assistance income	5 620	2 551
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 407	3 263
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	**32 382**	**34 513**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 675	33 641
Married-couple families (dollars)	**35 357**	**37 872**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 531	38 971
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**17 308**	**18 304**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 242	12 008
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	**43 539**	**23 574**
Householder worked in 1989	30 383	16 974
With related children under 18 years	20 267	11 024
With related children under 5 years	7 347	4 088
Married-couple families	**35 537**	**18 976**
Householder worked in 1989	25 982	14 306
With related children under 18 years	15 845	8 514
With related children under 5 years	5 856	3 206
Female householder, no husband present	**6 433**	**3 653**
Householder worked in 1989	3 292	2 023
With related children under 18 years	3 699	2 086
With related children under 5 years	1 229	725
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**20 783**	**12 071**
Nonfamily householder	17 765	10 214
65 years and over	9 960	5 648
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**150 901**	**82 614**
Persons under 18 years	35 360	19 189
Related children under 18 years	35 197	19 111
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 315	14 240
Persons 65 years and over	26 558	14 399
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	**5 589**	**2 857**
Percent below poverty level	12.9	12.1
Householder worked in 1989	2 471	1 319
With related children under 18 years	4 221	2 136
With related children under 5 years	1 961	987
Married-couple families	**2 770**	**1 302**
Householder worked in 1989	1 360	678
With related children under 18 years	1 821	786
With related children under 5 years	847	357
Female householder, no husband present	**2 483**	**1 402**
Householder worked in 1989	924	575
With related children under 18 years	2 154	1 249
With related children under 5 years	988	574
Unrelated individuals	**6 151**	**3 528**
Nonfamily householder	4 413	2 516
65 years and over	2 768	1 615
Persons	**24 148**	**12 425**
Percent below poverty level	16.0	15.0
Persons under 18 years	8 051	3 905
Related children under 18 years	7 912	3 837
Related children 5 to 17 years	5 377	2 593
Persons 65 years and over	3 650	2 123
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	11 122	5 755
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	31 553	16 380

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Marshall County, WV			Ohio County, WV	
					Total	Maundsville city	Wheeling city (pt.)	Total	Wheeling city (pt.)
All housing units	**69 434**	**30 575**	**30 575**	**38 859**	**15 630**	**4 618**	**79**	**23 229**	**17 044**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	409	200	200	209	119	10	–	90	37
1985 to 1988	1 678	801	801	877	455	68	7	422	90
1980 to 1984	4 275	1 798	1 798	2 477	1 094	262	–	1 383	793
1970 to 1979	12 780	6 112	6 112	6 668	3 206	595	8	3 462	2 076
1960 to 1969	7 276	3 183	3 183	4 093	1 899	454	8	2 194	1 278
1950 to 1959	8 388	3 491	3 491	4 897	2 090	622	38	2 807	1 755
1940 to 1949	5 984	2 788	2 788	3 196	1 109	429	–	2 087	1 617
1939 or earlier	28 644	12 202	12 202	16 442	5 658	2 178	18	10 784	9 398
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	743	141	141	602	152	93	–	450	444
1 bedroom	7 941	2 809	2 809	5 132	1 398	552	8	3 734	3 422
2 bedrooms	21 392	9 943	9 943	11 449	4 786	1 756	30	6 663	4 780
3 bedrooms	30 817	13 939	13 939	16 878	7 532	1 851	34	9 346	6 227
4 bedrooms	7 157	3 278	3 278	3 879	1 517	311	7	2 362	1 597
5 or more bedrooms	1 384	465	465	919	245	55	–	674	574
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	220	–	–	220	–	–	–	220	218
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	209	10	10	199	8	–	–	191	174
Vacant condominium housing units	27	–	–	27	–	–	–	27	27
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	68 887	30 351	30 351	38 536	15 510	4 590	79	23 026	16 890
Source of water, public system or private company	62 053	26 679	26 679	35 374	13 167	4 592	73	22 207	16 970
Sewage disposal, public sewer	48 508	18 483	18 483	30 025	9 321	4 564	79	20 704	16 871
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	755	366	366	389	204	12	–	185	115
Owner-occupied housing units	443	233	233	210	130	–	–	80	32
Renter-occupied housing units	184	93	93	91	47	7	–	44	36
Occupied housing units	**62 858**	**28 161**	**28 161**	**34 697**	**14 051**	**4 258**	**79**	**20 646**	**14 956**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	37 754	14 771	14 771	22 983	7 714	3 288	63	15 269	12 288
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	881	487	487	394	178	29	–	216	112
Electricity	12 930	5 443	5 443	7 487	3 851	834	8	3 636	2 106
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6 690	5 121	5 121	1 569	901	51	–	668	106
All other fuels	4 548	2 337	2 337	2 211	1 407	56	8	804	296
No fuel used	55	2	2	53	–	–	–	53	48
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	9 440	3 548	3 548	5 892	1 744	753	–	4 148	3 813
1	22 514	9 894	9 894	12 620	4 808	1 773	30	7 812	5 925
2	21 564	9 910	9 910	11 654	5 111	1 249	36	6 543	4 004
3 or more	9 340	4 809	4 809	4 531	2 388	483	13	2 143	1 214
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**45 485**	**20 774**	**20 774**	**24 711**	**10 941**	**2 916**	**56**	**13 770**	**9 148**
1989 to March 1990	2 619	1 077	1 077	1 542	627	228	–	915	664
1985 to 1988	6 621	2 775	2 775	3 846	1 726	517	14	2 120	1 307
1980 to 1984	5 658	2 685	2 685	2 973	1 412	319	–	1 561	922
1970 to 1979	12 182	5 464	5 464	6 718	3 175	678	4	3 543	2 318
1969 or earlier	18 405	8 773	8 773	9 632	4 001	1 174	38	5 631	3 937
Renter-occupied housing units	**17 373**	**7 387**	**7 387**	**9 986**	**3 110**	**1 342**	**23**	**6 876**	**5 808**
1989 to March 1990	5 758	2 450	2 450	3 308	1 031	451	–	2 277	1 862
1985 to 1988	5 906	2 399	2 399	3 507	1 165	478	23	2 342	1 939
1980 to 1984	2 666	1 137	1 137	1 529	449	185	–	1 080	980
1970 to 1979	1 902	793	793	1 109	305	146	–	804	694
1969 or earlier	1 141	608	608	533	160	82	–	373	333
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	3 891	1 339	1 339	2 552	1 099	425	–	1 453	1 220
Householder 65 years and over	19 438	8 914	8 914	10 524	3 826	1 386	28	6 698	5 319
Owner-occupied housing units	14 784	7 012	7 012	7 772	3 113	1 004	28	4 659	3 411
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	300	175	175	125	69	7	–	56	29
No telephone in unit	763	248	248	515	211	61	–	304	278
No vehicle available	5 674	2 312	2 312	3 362	1 069	434	–	2 293	2 148
Complete plumbing facilities	62 231	27 835	27 835	34 396	13 874	4 251	79	20 522	14 888
1.00 or less persons per room	61 512	27 497	27 497	34 015	13 723	4 237	79	20 292	14 705
1.01 or more persons per room	719	338	338	381	151	14	–	230	183
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	627	326	326	301	177	7	–	124	68
1.00 or less persons per room	619	326	326	293	169	7	–	124	68
1.01 or more persons per room	8	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 481	28 947	28 947	33 612	32 056	28 920	28 919	34 848	34 404
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 510	16 142	16 142	16 783	15 428	13 989	19 931	17 396	16 838
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	10 736	4 926	4 926	5 810	2 392	773	7	3 418	2 771
Owner-occupied housing units	4 332	2 170	2 170	2 162	1 152	283	7	1 010	672
Renter-occupied housing units	6 404	2 756	2 756	3 648	1 240	490	–	2 408	2 099

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample ond subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.02	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113
All housing units	**2 105**	**2 013**	**1 412**	**1 691**	**1 000**	**890**	**2 718**	**2 069**	**1 379**	**1 986**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	6	18	–	7	–	7	16	38	–	23
1985 to 1988	44	22	72	75	57	27	42	78	59	15
1980 to 1984	70	64	51	99	135	97	169	119	115	86
1970 to 1979	420	324	340	452	222	215	519	491	252	235
1960 to 1969	157	133	211	134	132	95	294	296	242	206
1950 to 1959	263	224	182	103	108	47	202	248	166	364
1940 to 1949	227	204	94	63	78	35	198	145	128	429
1939 or earlier	918	1 024	462	758	268	367	1 278	654	417	628
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	4	–	–	6	4	–	14	2	6	–
1 bedroom	240	267	39	107	51	56	202	102	34	166
2 bedrooms	717	836	359	551	281	310	772	711	423	789
3 bedrooms	967	697	840	826	567	397	1 257	1 012	678	862
4 bedrooms	153	190	150	176	74	108	433	237	191	156
5 or more bedrooms	24	23	24	25	23	19	40	5	47	13
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	4	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 069	1 998	1 399	1 685	996	889	2 693	2 048	1 370	1 978
Source of water, public system or private company	1 825	1 978	1 119	1 463	643	762	2 178	1 249	758	1 977
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 403	1 651	39	541	139	499	1 848	847	56	1 799
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	16	50	32	37	10	10	25	32	24	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	22	21	37	6	6	14	15	18	–
Renter-occupied housing units	2	7	11	–	–	3	11	17	6	–
Occupied housing units	**1 960**	**1 850**	**1 354**	**1 388**	**880**	**849**	**2 544**	**1 898**	**1 299**	**1 869**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	891	1 273	–	276	102	436	1 495	764	195	1 476
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	30	30	36	19	6	25	30	77	8
Electricity	395	275	336	322	346	265	477	276	261	282
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	546	204	843	527	298	107	278	425	451	56
All other fuels	119	68	145	227	115	35	269	403	315	47
No fuel used	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	265	289	82	130	34	117	366	161	82	176
1	744	771	357	435	256	247	881	581	326	745
2	620	579	615	541	347	345	928	761	558	665
3 or more	331	211	300	282	243	140	369	395	333	283
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 456**	**1 358**	**1 215**	**1 091**	**721**	**636**	**1 902**	**1 526**	**1 106**	**1 402**
1989 to March 1990	53	111	90	64	17	23	80	81	41	97
1985 to 1988	234	146	164	154	146	88	195	194	140	108
1980 to 1984	122	109	149	113	144	116	311	182	211	168
1970 to 1979	332	348	326	344	198	185	528	425	320	354
1969 or earlier	715	644	486	416	216	224	788	644	394	675
Renter-occupied housing units	**504**	**492**	**139**	**297**	**159**	**213**	**642**	**372**	**193**	**467**
1989 to March 1990	154	98	44	93	55	60	249	112	46	112
1985 to 1988	166	194	39	111	49	68	188	139	62	164
1980 to 1984	95	41	31	32	5	53	74	63	13	82
1970 to 1979	45	79	7	47	18	22	82	19	34	52
1969 or earlier	44	80	18	14	32	10	49	39	38	57
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	108	65	33	75	53	31	155	125	51	15
Householder 65 years and over	653	677	397	428	218	258	810	523	297	691
Owner-occupied housing units	511	543	373	375	182	207	647	463	259	584
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	13	22	25	6	4	20	17	11	–
No telephone in unit	38	20	17	9	6	2	–	28	8	–
No vehicle available	172	221	76	94	18	74	222	87	48	138
Complete plumbing facilities	1 958	1 821	1 322	1 351	874	840	2 519	1 866	1 275	1 869
1.00 or less persons per room	1 925	1 804	1 302	1 323	867	827	2 510	1 844	1 226	1 869
1.01 or more persons per room	33	17	20	28	7	13	9	22	49	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	29	32	37	6	9	25	32	24	–
1.00 or less persons per room	2	29	32	37	6	9	25	32	24	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 345	25 550	32 965	27 182	31 129	25 086	26 280	26 426	27 290	28 348
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 846	15 035	19 139	14 436	21 758	13 698	13 635	16 613	18 945	20 324
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	298	336	147	261	122	177	544	401	249	220
Owner-occupied housing units	109	136	87	149	84	75	215	250	169	120
Renter-occupied housing units	189	200	60	112	38	102	329	151	80	100

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124
All housing units	**1 877**	**842**	**997**	**1 111**	**1 581**	**1 418**	**794**	**1 222**	**1 757**	**1 713**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	21	11	–	–	–	–	–	22	16	15
1985 to 1988	63	5	26	20	4	–	–	35	57	100
1980 to 1984	201	26	54	45	38	30	112	60	130	97
1970 to 1979	410	68	191	58	131	188	156	387	459	594
1960 to 1969	186	103	29	22	89	172	111	126	193	252
1950 to 1959	245	158	30	122	147	121	33	84	420	224
1940 to 1949	156	92	93	118	154	89	59	107	195	124
1939 or earlier	595	379	574	726	1 018	818	323	401	287	307
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	–	–	64	–	4	7	14	–	–	16
1 bedroom	125	69	181	153	159	90	329	101	244	94
2 bedrooms	523	315	369	410	589	481	303	303	429	472
3 bedrooms	949	369	260	403	673	679	118	649	840	896
4 bedrooms	242	83	117	103	139	155	21	106	235	209
5 or more bedrooms	38	6	6	42	17	6	9	63	9	26
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 877	837	988	1 076	1 576	1 418	794	1 204	1 747	1 709
Source of water, public system or private company	1 671	837	997	1 111	1 570	1 410	794	1 004	1 695	1 638
Sewage disposal, public sewer	312	824	984	1 100	1 561	1 371	779	129	1 355	1 246
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	5	–	20	11	–	–	67	14	–
Owner-occupied housing units	13	5	–	11	11	–	–	48	6	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	19	8	–
Occupied housing units	**1 790**	**754**	**854**	**952**	**1 447**	**1 313**	**693**	**1 166**	**1 659**	**1 642**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	578	660	627	882	1 216	1 169	479	257	1 097	898
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	60	–	5	–	19	13	21	78	16	7
Electricity	509	45	164	39	166	58	180	198	388	461
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	448	17	21	7	36	62	–	456	122	217
All other fuels	195	32	37	24	10	11	13	177	36	59
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	127	106	310	224	230	262	327	77	149	34
1	615	277	314	443	642	499	260	355	603	543
2	665	227	189	197	475	398	83	387	593	737
3 or more	383	144	41	88	100	154	23	347	314	328
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	.8	2.0	1.8	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 442**	**509**	**399**	**495**	**1 038**	**890**	**222**	**953**	**1 177**	**1 236**
1989 to March 1990	59	23	18	33	41	20	9	70	62	85
1985 to 1988	185	23	45	41	152	109	11	123	189	328
1980 to 1984	187	51	13	68	172	68	24	118	183	176
1970 to 1979	401	95	61	118	240	208	59	321	306	295
1969 or earlier	610	317	262	235	433	485	119	321	437	352
Renter-occupied housing units	**348**	**245**	**455**	**457**	**409**	**423**	**471**	**213**	**482**	**406**
1989 to March 1990	101	63	170	208	149	174	112	86	172	192
1985 to 1988	112	99	66	109	158	146	134	73	162	160
1980 to 1984	69	12	131	57	25	48	155	27	88	36
1970 to 1979	54	30	66	39	44	18	59	19	51	8
1969 or earlier	12	41	22	44	33	37	11	8	9	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	105	48	53	99	66	75	58	58	52	14
Householder 65 years and over	516	272	384	332	512	395	352	240	533	426
Owner-occupied housing units	431	213	175	263	412	308	109	215	351	391
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	5	–	–	11	–	–	32	–	–
No telephone in unit	20	17	13	5	14	–	21	6	17	7
No vehicle available	76	64	212	91	160	140	241	33	133	12
Complete plumbing facilities	1 777	749	854	932	1 436	1 313	693	1 099	1 645	1 642
1.00 or less persons per room	1 764	744	842	905	1 418	1 289	687	1 073	1 636	1 642
1.01 or more persons per room	13	5	12	27	18	24	6	26	9	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	5	–	20	11	–	–	67	14	–
1.00 or less persons per room	13	5	–	20	11	–	–	67	14	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 399	26 286	22 402	27 094	26 401	27 320	20 473	28 023	39 146	37 996
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 438	13 794	11 186	13 181	18 262	14 597	10 089	13 800	22 276	25 888
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	285	174	259	264	175	282	250	236	135	111
Owner-occupied housing units	164	46	47	61	81	74	31	156	56	60
Renter-occupied housing units	121	128	212	203	94	208	219	80	79	51

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Marshall County, WV					Moundsville city, Marshall County, WV				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
All housing units	**2 448**	**2 136**	**2 899**	**2 434**	**1 802**	**1 357**	**–**	**14**	**1 784**	**1 463**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	16	62	10	15	13	–	–	–	10	–
1985 to 1988	75	68	108	24	100	10	–	–	51	7
1980 to 1984	168	280	232	160	132	81	–	–	124	57
1970 to 1979	405	714	595	462	521	229	–	–	210	156
1960 to 1969	157	448	307	315	277	160	–	–	104	190
1950 to 1959	334	265	438	382	215	126	–	–	263	233
1940 to 1949	106	34	196	282	174	72	–	–	176	181
1939 or earlier	1 187	265	1 013	794	370	679	–	14	846	639
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	25	–	3	9	–	93	–	–	–	–
1 bedroom	193	151	144	185	120	301	–	–	122	129
2 bedrooms	649	627	925	879	327	478	–	–	630	648
3 bedrooms	1 223	1 104	1 629	1 069	1 135	357	–	14	902	578
4 bedrooms	306	211	181	276	183	90	–	–	113	108
5 or more bedrooms	52	43	17	16	37	38	–	–	17	–
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 410	2 136	2 880	2 408	1 795	1 337	–	14	1 776	1 463
Source of water, public system or private company	946	1 695	2 748	2 244	1 624	1 357	–	14	1 777	1 444
Sewage disposal, public sewer	779	436	2 347	1 618	255	1 349	–	–	1 777	1 438
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	94	26	11	34	15	12	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	60	10	11	26	15	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	28	–	–	8	–	7	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**1 945**	**1 927**	**2 711**	**2 295**	**1 623**	**1 230**	**–**	**14**	**1 649**	**1 365**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 073	215	1 511	1 414	640	880	–	–	1 344	1 064
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	50	42	18	32	11	5	–	–	8	16
Electricity	297	910	844	612	584	327	–	–	259	248
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	120	357	153	101	151	9	–	14	16	12
All other fuels	405	403	185	136	237	9	–	–	22	25
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	194	178	288	205	94	345	–	–	234	174
1	666	439	965	862	420	538	–	–	629	606
2	699	825	1 040	806	797	232	–	–	580	437
3 or more	386	485	418	422	312	115	–	14	206	148
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.1	–	4.0	1.5	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 575**	**1 590**	**2 201**	**1 796**	**1 423**	**666**	**–**	**14**	**1 279**	**957**
1989 to March 1990	77	108	154	96	63	72	–	–	105	51
1985 to 1988	248	205	354	357	282	130	–	–	170	217
1980 to 1984	232	243	277	245	184	64	–	–	159	96
1970 to 1979	426	586	660	447	462	157	–	–	342	179
1969 or earlier	592	448	756	651	432	243	–	14	503	414
Renter-occupied housing units	**370**	**337**	**510**	**499**	**200**	**564**	**–**	**–**	**370**	**408**
1989 to March 1990	145	105	208	181	93	118	–	–	169	164
1985 to 1988	117	130	229	155	92	206	–	–	153	119
1980 to 1984	30	70	18	87	15	125	–	–	–	60
1970 to 1979	56	13	34	51	–	73	–	–	27	46
1969 or earlier	22	19	21	25	–	42	–	–	21	19
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	232	194	188	190	50	128	–	–	133	164
Householder 65 years and over	566	315	720	594	270	497	–	14	531	344
Owner-occupied housing units	497	266	626	553	260	213	–	14	462	315
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	–	–	26	8	7	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	50	18	22	62	6	12	–	–	13	36
No vehicle available	128	100	168	111	56	219	–	–	135	80
Complete plumbing facilities	1 857	1 917	2 700	2 261	1 608	1 223	–	14	1 649	1 365
1.00 or less persons per room	1 829	1 891	2 682	2 242	1 577	1 216	–	14	1 649	1 358
1.01 or more persons per room	28	26	18	19	31	7	–	–	–	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	88	10	11	34	15	7	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	80	10	11	34	15	7	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 880	30 967	30 667	35 524	36 855	28 080	–	24 323	29 122	29 301
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 929	15 428	18 873	14 107	20 252	11 351	–	–	18 182	13 834
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	448	367	389	322	185	290	–	–	232	251
Owner-occupied housing units	266	188	212	125	104	91	–	–	114	78
Renter-occupied housing units	182	179	177	197	81	199	–	–	118	173

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Marshall County, WV		Remainder of Marshall County, WV							
	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.02	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)
All housing units	**79**	–	**847**	**981**	**726**	**2 369**	**2 122**	**1 115**	**971**	**1 802**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	2	1	16	62	–	15	13
1985 to 1988	7	–	9	57	4	68	68	57	17	100
1980 to 1984	–	–	7	19	15	168	280	108	103	132
1970 to 1979	8	–	115	87	78	397	714	385	306	521
1960 to 1969	8	–	85	43	107	149	448	203	125	277
1950 to 1959	38	–	54	84	192	296	265	175	149	215
1940 to 1949	–	–	35	113	97	106	34	20	101	174
1939 or earlier	18	–	542	576	232	1 169	251	167	155	370
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	–	–	16	6	–	25	–	3	9	–
1 bedroom	8	–	142	126	36	185	151	22	56	120
2 bedrooms	30	–	301	366	234	619	627	295	231	327
3 bedrooms	34	–	302	408	305	1 189	1 090	727	491	1 135
4 bedrooms	7	–	76	61	133	299	211	68	168	183
5 or more bedrooms	–	–	10	14	18	52	43	–	16	37
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	79	–	847	976	721	2 331	2 122	1 104	945	1 795
Source of water, public system or private company	73	–	846	981	726	873	1 681	971	800	1 624
Sewage disposal, public sewer	79	–	845	972	720	700	436	570	180	255
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	5	3	4	94	26	11	34	15
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	3	3	2	60	10	11	26	15
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	2	–	2	28	–	–	8	–
Occupied housing units	**79**	–	**738**	**897**	**685**	**1 866**	**1 913**	**1 062**	**930**	**1 623**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	63	–	664	808	509	1 010	215	167	350	640
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–	7	13	–	50	42	10	16	11
Electricity	8	–	59	58	160	289	910	585	364	584
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–	–	10	120	343	137	89	151
All other fuels	8	–	8	18	6	397	403	163	111	237
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	–	–	204	162	74	194	178	54	31	94
1	30	–	302	368	248	636	439	336	256	420
2	36	–	172	280	260	663	825	460	369	797
3 or more	13	–	60	87	103	373	471	212	274	312
Vehicles per household	1.9	–	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**56**	–	**471**	**669**	**550**	**1 519**	**1 576**	**922**	**839**	**1 423**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	10	23	24	77	108	49	45	63
1985 to 1988	14	–	53	59	38	234	205	184	140	282
1980 to 1984	–	–	31	78	58	232	243	118	149	184
1970 to 1979	4	–	114	202	121	422	586	318	268	462
1969 or earlier	38	–	263	307	309	554	434	253	237	432
Renter-occupied housing units	**23**	–	**267**	**228**	**135**	**347**	**337**	**140**	**91**	**200**
1989 to March 1990	–	–	75	68	38	145	105	39	17	93
1985 to 1988	23	–	89	81	66	94	130	76	36	92
1980 to 1984	–	–	46	40	18	30	70	18	27	15
1970 to 1979	–	–	43	24	11	56	13	7	5	–
1969 or earlier	–	–	14	15	2	22	19	–	6	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	–	–	65	41	11	232	194	55	26	50
Householder 65 years and over	28	–	308	330	226	538	301	189	250	270
Owner-occupied housing units	28	–	223	264	211	469	252	164	238	260
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	5	1	2	20	–	–	26	8
No telephone in unit	–	–	21	13	7	50	18	9	26	6
No vehicle available	–	–	125	113	49	128	100	33	31	56
Complete plumbing facilities	79	–	733	894	681	1 778	1 903	1 051	896	1 608
1.00 or less persons per room	79	–	720	889	677	1 750	1 877	1 033	884	1 577
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	13	5	4	28	26	18	12	31
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	5	3	4	88	10	11	34	15
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	5	3	4	80	10	11	34	15
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 919	–	22 988	26 472	42 631	29 915	31 027	32 809	42 622	36 855
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 931	–	13 424	15 768	24 676	13 531	15 428	20 701	15 331	20 252
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7	–	199	146	46	441	367	157	71	185
Owner-occupied housing units	7	–	61	78	27	259	188	98	47	104
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	138	68	19	182	179	59	24	81

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ohio County, WV								
	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 22
All housing units	**1 875**	**804**	**744**	**1 270**	**1 116**	**798**	**2 655**	**1 968**	**1 033**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	30	16
1985 to 1988	7	4	12	11	32	4	24	121	77
1980 to 1984	39	72	26	39	54	–	203	253	135
1970 to 1979	194	341	63	98	77	117	427	432	307
1960 to 1969	148	92	135	31	48	146	377	392	101
1950 to 1959	211	65	76	194	89	166	454	348	71
1940 to 1949	230	20	71	85	137	86	230	99	70
1939 or earlier	1 046	210	361	812	664	279	940	293	256
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	6	8	–	15	33	–	10	–	–
1 bedroom	348	95	68	103	195	65	308	79	64
2 bedrooms	487	184	269	335	289	174	752	528	306
3 bedrooms	796	384	368	426	321	388	1 317	1 009	557
4 bedrooms	201	123	33	256	192	106	207	304	87
5 or more bedrooms	37	10	6	135	86	65	61	48	19
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	6	37	–	33	42	62	16	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	30	22	–	27	–	26	29	16	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	10	–	12	–	–	5	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 875	788	738	1 270	1 111	798	2 655	1 965	1 020
Source of water, public system or private company	1 847	804	707	1 270	1 109	798	2 611	1 814	658
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 828	762	664	1 260	1 104	785	2 553	1 433	362
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	12	6	–	–	–	8	16	19
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	6	–	–	–	8	16	8
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Occupied housing units	**1 746**	**718**	**701**	**1 216**	**1 051**	**771**	**2 552**	**1 812**	**937**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 531	409	555	1 051	885	614	2 019	886	310
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	23	13	7	5	15	–	15	45	20
Electricity	143	281	98	135	116	150	420	604	309
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	11	11	7	–	7	44	175	141
All other fuels	43	4	30	8	35	–	54	102	157
No fuel used	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	360	85	110	96	122	37	365	77	62
1	688	250	293	458	506	292	1 026	570	273
2	514	286	219	563	353	317	836	823	430
3 or more	184	97	79	99	70	125	325	342	172
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 218**	**458**	**597**	**884**	**640**	**657**	**1 951**	**1 454**	**780**
1989 to March 1990	47	42	18	94	89	21	136	101	33
1985 to 1988	128	99	47	175	165	108	276	276	173
1980 to 1984	125	20	72	111	70	77	157	216	104
1970 to 1979	369	189	123	252	83	176	497	365	257
1969 or earlier	549	108	337	252	233	275	885	496	213
Renter-occupied housing units	**528**	**260**	**104**	**332**	**411**	**114**	**601**	**358**	**157**
1989 to March 1990	191	111	46	126	145	45	229	135	58
1985 to 1988	160	106	21	108	155	27	207	159	34
1980 to 1984	74	25	8	17	40	20	99	18	27
1970 to 1979	83	11	16	51	48	15	24	39	20
1969 or earlier	20	7	13	30	23	7	42	7	18
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	48	59	32	10	26	–	64	68	43
Householder 65 years and over	651	156	234	307	318	260	886	358	184
Owner-occupied housing units	412	121	216	248	265	242	736	305	161
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	13	8
No telephone in unit	18	6	13	6	7	–	–	7	3
No vehicle available	270	28	63	63	75	31	214	21	35
Complete plumbing facilities	1 746	718	695	1 216	1 051	771	2 544	1 796	921
1.00 or less persons per room	1 734	706	683	1 216	1 051	764	2 523	1 776	916
1.01 or more persons per room	12	12	12	–	–	7	21	20	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	6	–	–	–	8	16	16
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	6	–	–	–	8	16	16
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 986	40 062	26 538	50 583	47 141	47 157	28 896	47 622	30 862
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 796	20 101	17 348	34 785	20 268	24 755	16 767	17 274	18 637
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	245	133	103	69	108	53	330	261	89
Owner-occupied housing units	85	31	75	37	55	30	123	118	51
Renter-occupied housing units	160	102	28	32	53	23	207	143	38

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
All housing units	**403**	**1 868**	**804**	**987**	**915**	**954**	**1 189**	**691**	**479**	**1 496**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	12	21
1980 to 1984	62	39	72	47	–	–	57	4	11	218
1970 to 1979	125	194	341	110	23	18	143	34	30	214
1960 to 1969	–	148	92	27	69	40	29	6	120	94
1950 to 1959	–	211	65	79	86	97	97	12	57	111
1940 to 1949	20	230	20	55	114	89	227	57	36	171
1939 or earlier	196	1 046	210	669	623	692	636	578	213	667
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	28	6	8	77	–	33	67	32	–	36
1 bedroom	289	348	95	326	210	174	324	221	40	390
2 bedrooms	66	487	184	248	225	320	450	193	154	392
3 bedrooms	20	789	384	270	380	327	291	173	260	492
4 bedrooms	–	201	123	50	76	54	44	37	19	163
5 or more bedrooms	–	37	10	16	24	46	13	35	6	23
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	6	6	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	24	30	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	377	1 868	788	969	897	947	1 189	669	479	1 494
Source of water, public system or private company	403	1 840	804	987	898	954	1 189	691	479	1 496
Sewage disposal, public sewer	403	1 828	762	987	915	954	1 189	691	474	1 471
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	26	–	12	9	24	19	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	12	7	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	15	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**330**	**1 739**	**718**	**694**	**793**	**727**	**880**	**470**	**456**	**1 435**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	72	1 524	409	632	747	660	633	440	361	1 065
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	23	13	9	–	7	8	–	–	6
Electricity	233	143	281	36	35	35	105	9	61	340
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8	6	11	–	11	11	14	–	11	6
All other fuels	6	43	4	17	–	8	99	21	23	18
No fuel used	4	–	–	–	–	6	21	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	263	360	85	327	152	239	526	318	76	291
1	56	681	250	269	342	343	269	115	191	665
2	5	514	286	87	208	125	68	37	131	391
3 or more	6	184	97	11	91	20	17	–	58	88
Vehicles per household	.3	1.3	1.6	.7	1.3	.9	.5	.4	1.4	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**12**	**1 211**	**458**	**253**	**475**	**401**	**348**	**114**	**398**	**860**
1989 to March 1990	–	47	42	15	21	32	46	16	6	75
1985 to 1988	–	121	99	39	46	49	54	16	28	117
1980 to 1984	–	125	20	40	20	25	57	–	58	107
1970 to 1979	–	369	189	38	146	84	72	29	90	185
1969 or earlier	12	549	108	121	242	211	119	53	216	376
Renter-occupied housing units	**318**	**528**	**260**	**441**	**318**	**326**	**532**	**356**	**58**	**575**
1989 to March 1990	28	191	111	115	115	85	184	130	8	197
1985 to 1988	85	160	106	204	137	178	171	110	13	97
1980 to 1984	102	74	25	39	37	29	76	57	8	212
1970 to 1979	98	83	11	56	14	28	74	16	16	63
1969 or earlier	5	20	7	27	15	6	27	43	13	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	40	48	59	175	110	113	241	141	13	44
Householder 65 years and over	249	651	156	278	182	234	291	126	161	670
Owner-occupied housing units	12	412	121	116	139	176	95	55	143	332
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	8	18	6	72	9	22	71	5	13	21
No vehicle available	203	270	28	203	69	82	202	86	63	265
Complete plumbing facilities	315	1 739	718	694	774	713	880	470	456	1 435
1.00 or less persons per room	315	1 727	706	685	749	705	836	470	444	1 430
1.01 or more persons per room	–	12	12	9	25	8	44	–	12	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	15	–	–	–	19	14	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	15	–	–	–	19	14	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	77 350	31 041	40 062	22 119	29 589	23 266	20 190	26 386	27 457	33 904
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 933	25 796	20 101	11 319	14 486	10 498	9 252	11 943	20 274	19 518
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	106	245	133	208	182	233	333	178	60	170
Owner-occupied housing units	–	85	31	24	41	30	31	28	47	37
Renter-occupied housing units	106	160	102	184	141	203	302	150	13	133

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV—Con.								Remainder of Ohio County, WV	
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 213**	**1 116**	**792**	**2 091**	**178**	**–**	**847**	**1 021**	**7**	**–**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	–	15	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	11	32	4	–	6	–	–	–	7	–
1980 to 1984	34	54	–	166	13	–	–	16	–	–
1970 to 1979	98	77	117	253	24	–	223	52	–	–
1960 to 1969	26	48	146	316	46	–	47	24	–	–
1950 to 1959	166	89	166	358	67	–	37	57	–	–
1940 to 1949	73	137	86	212	–	–	35	55	–	–
1939 or earlier	805	664	273	786	18	–	505	817	–	–
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	15	33	–	10	–	–	99	–	–	–
1 bedroom	98	195	65	278	–	–	235	134	–	–
2 bedrooms	315	289	174	564	11	–	270	438	–	–
3 bedrooms	404	321	382	1 039	158	–	142	395	7	–
4 bedrooms	246	192	106	139	9	–	84	54	–	–
5 or more bedrooms	135	86	65	61	–	–	17	–	–	–
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	33	42	62	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	27	–	26	29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	12	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 213	1 111	792	2 091	178	–	807	1 021	7	–
Source of water, public system or private company	1 213	1 109	792	2 073	176	–	847	1 019	7	–
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 209	1 104	779	2 065	174	–	847	1 019	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	8	–	–	17	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	8	–	–	5	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**1 159**	**1 051**	**765**	**2 011**	**171**	**–**	**676**	**881**	**7**	**–**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 012	885	608	1 698	116	–	596	830	7	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	15	–	7	–	–	12	5	–	–
Electricity	129	116	150	306	53	–	42	32	–	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	7	–	2	–	5	14	–	–
All other fuels	8	35	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
No fuel used	10	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	90	122	37	342	3	–	353	229	–	–
1	434	506	286	837	38	–	198	445	7	–
2	541	353	317	589	76	–	98	178	–	–
3 or more	94	70	125	243	54	–	27	29	–	–
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.1	–	.7	1.0	1.0	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**833**	**640**	**651**	**1 475**	**151**	**–**	**242**	**626**	**7**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	87	89	21	111	12	–	21	23	–	–
1985 to 1988	175	165	108	200	25	–	18	47	7	–
1980 to 1984	94	70	77	105	26	–	31	67	–	–
1970 to 1979	236	83	170	337	28	–	97	165	–	–
1969 or earlier	241	233	275	722	60	–	75	324	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**326**	**411**	**114**	**536**	**20**	**–**	**434**	**255**	**–**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	120	145	45	208	8	–	104	68	–	–
1985 to 1988	108	155	27	172	2	–	113	101	–	–
1980 to 1984	17	40	20	99	10	–	95	40	–	–
1970 to 1979	51	48	15	15	–	–	70	36	–	–
1969 or earlier	30	23	7	42	–	–	52	10	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	10	26	–	25	5	–	116	54	–	–
Householder 65 years and over	291	318	254	773	17	–	270	398	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	232	265	236	631	14	–	88	344	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	8	–	–	7	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	6	7	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
No vehicle available	63	75	31	206	3	–	167	132	–	–
Complete plumbing facilities	1 159	1 051	765	2 003	171	–	664	881	7	–
1.00 or less persons per room	1 159	1 051	758	1 994	171	–	650	855	7	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	7	9	–	–	14	26	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	8	–	–	12	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	8	–	–	12	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	51 275	47 141	47 523	29 975	57 002	–	27 471	24 711	21 500	–
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 495	20 268	24 755	16 743	25 584	–	11 494	13 209	–	–
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	63	108	47	262	2	–	230	211	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	31	55	24	85	–	–	24	99	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	32	53	23	177	2	–	206	112	–	–

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ohio County, WV—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
All housing units	**265**	**57**	**–**	**6**	**564**	**1 137**	**1 790**	**1 326**	**1 033**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	6	26	5	16
1985 to 1988	–	–	–	–	24	50	115	59	77
1980 to 1984	15	5	–	–	37	67	240	91	135
1970 to 1979	33	–	–	–	174	205	408	259	307
1960 to 1969	15	5	–	–	61	172	346	216	101
1950 to 1959	19	28	–	–	96	365	281	192	71
1940 to 1949	35	12	–	–	18	122	99	114	70
1939 or earlier	148	7	–	6	154	150	275	390	256
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
1 bedroom	28	5	–	–	30	36	79	70	64
2 bedrooms	115	20	–	–	188	287	517	450	306
3 bedrooms	108	22	–	6	278	665	851	625	557
4 bedrooms	14	10	–	–	68	130	295	161	87
5 or more bedrooms	–	–	–	–	–	13	48	20	19
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	259	57	–	6	564	1 121	1 787	1 315	1 020
Source of water, public system or private company	228	57	–	6	538	1 129	1 638	976	658
Sewage disposal, public sewer	190	51	–	6	488	1 071	1 259	406	362
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	–	–	–	–	16	16	13	19
Owner-occupied housing units	6	–	–	–	–	16	16	2	8
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Occupied housing units	**245**	**57**	**–**	**6**	**541**	**1 070**	**1 641**	**1 186**	**937**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	194	39	–	6	321	779	770	555	310
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	5	–	–	8	–	45	19	20
Electricity	37	6	–	–	114	250	551	263	309
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	7	–	–	44	3	173	194	141
All other fuels	7	–	–	–	54	38	102	150	157
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	34	6	–	–	23	41	74	95	62
1	102	24	–	6	189	340	532	414	273
2	88	22	–	–	247	517	747	488	430
3 or more	21	5	–	–	82	172	288	189	172
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.5	–	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**199**	**51**	**–**	**6**	**476**	**892**	**1 303**	**908**	**780**
1989 to March 1990	12	7	–	–	25	61	89	24	33
1985 to 1988	19	–	–	–	76	104	251	183	173
1980 to 1984	14	17	–	–	52	112	190	150	104
1970 to 1979	33	16	–	6	160	214	337	202	257
1969 or earlier	121	11	–	–	163	401	436	349	213
Renter-occupied housing units	**46**	**6**	**–**	**–**	**65**	**178**	**338**	**278**	**157**
1989 to March 1990	38	6	–	–	21	91	127	74	58
1985 to 1988	8	–	–	–	35	72	157	97	34
1980 to 1984	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	61	27
1970 to 1979	–	–	–	–	9	6	39	36	20
1969 or earlier	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	10	18
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	19	–	–	–	39	22	63	47	43
Householder 65 years and over	73	16	–	6	113	394	341	252	184
Owner-occupied housing units	73	16	–	6	105	372	291	224	161
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	6	13	–	8
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	4	3
No vehicle available	–	–	–	–	8	34	18	50	35
Complete plumbing facilities	239	57	–	6	541	1 054	1 625	1 184	921
1.00 or less persons per room	239	57	–	6	529	1 050	1 605	1 178	916
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	12	4	20	6	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	–	–	–	–	16	16	2	16
1.00 or less persons per room	6	–	–	–	–	16	16	2	16
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 700	39 281	–	7 366	25 554	37 597	46 534	30 406	30 862
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 657	50 500	–	–	16 964	30 019	16 782	21 028	18 637
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	43	6	–	6	68	27	259	149	89
Owner-occupied housing units	28	6	–	6	38	19	118	72	51
Renter-occupied housing units	15	–	–	–	30	8	141	77	38

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Marshall County, WV			Ohio County, WV	
					Total	Moundsville city	Wheeling city (pt.)	Total	Wheeling city (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**35 373**	**16 070**	**16 070**	**19 303**	**8 055**	**2 410**	**56**	**11 248**	**7 866**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**14 958**	**6 159**	**6 159**	**8 799**	**3 578**	**1 008**	**4**	**5 221**	**3 439**
Less than $300	1 552	562	562	990	456	76	–	534	386
$300 to $399	3 136	1 296	1 296	1 840	849	304	–	991	679
$400 to $499	3 527	1 465	1 465	2 062	891	239	–	1 171	806
$500 to $599	2 352	925	925	1 427	553	157	4	874	584
$600 to $799	2 671	1 183	1 183	1 488	637	205	–	851	487
$800 to $999	1 007	499	499	508	102	16	–	406	260
$1,000 to $1,499	588	200	200	388	86	11	–	302	179
$1,500 to $1,999	83	18	18	65	4	–	–	61	43
$2,000 or more	42	11	11	31	–	–	–	31	15
Median (dollars)	478	482	482	475	452	444	575	492	481
Not mortgaged	**20 415**	**9 911**	**9 911**	**10 504**	**4 477**	**1 402**	**52**	**6 027**	**4 427**
Less than $100	1 682	473	473	1 209	597	162	–	612	413
$100 to $199	13 616	6 206	6 206	7 410	3 330	1 089	45	4 080	2 942
$200 to $299	4 241	2 740	2 740	1 501	459	131	7	1 042	820
$300 to $399	618	359	359	259	71	14	–	188	174
$400 to $499	154	66	66	88	18	6	–	70	44
$500 or more	104	67	67	37	2	–	–	35	34
Median (dollars)	165	177	177	153	145	144	133	159	163
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	12 370	6 062	6 062	6 308	2 807	925	15	3 501	2 557
Less than 20 percent	6 471	3 029	3 029	3 442	1 556	544	8	1 886	1 283
20 to 24 percent	1 438	735	735	703	317	89	–	386	287
25 to 29 percent	1 053	537	537	516	232	80	–	284	209
30 to 34 percent	700	330	330	370	145	66	–	225	192
35 percent or more	2 497	1 357	1 357	1 140	483	121	7	657	542
Not computed	211	74	74	137	74	25	–	63	44
Median	19.1	19.9	19.9	18.3	18.0	17.3	14.7	18.5	19.7
$20,000 to $34,999	10 298	4 661	4 661	5 637	2 216	715	28	3 421	2 493
Less than 20 percent	7 823	3 586	3 586	4 237	1 761	535	24	2 476	1 888
20 to 24 percent	1 237	531	531	706	241	90	4	465	292
25 to 29 percent	655	273	273	382	122	50	–	260	156
30 to 34 percent	314	155	155	159	37	22	–	122	83
35 percent or more	268	116	116	152	54	18	–	98	74
Not computed	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Median	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.0	12.8	10.0–	12.7	11.8
$35,000 to $49,999	6 714	3 037	3 037	3 677	1 524	393	–	2 153	1 371
Less than 20 percent	5 868	2 632	2 632	3 236	1 386	358	–	1 850	1 225
20 to 24 percent	543	259	259	284	108	17	–	176	76
25 to 29 percent	203	90	90	113	22	18	–	91	49
30 to 34 percent	44	32	32	12	8	–	–	4	–
35 percent or more	56	24	24	32	–	–	–	32	21
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.8	10.4	10.4	11.1	10.4	10.2	–	11.6	11.1
$50,000 or more	5 991	2 310	2 310	3 681	1 508	377	13	2 173	1 445
Less than 20 percent	5 648	2 205	2 205	3 443	1 451	372	13	1 992	1 347
20 to 24 percent	253	69	69	184	40	5	–	144	85
25 to 29 percent	56	30	30	26	3	–	–	23	4
30 to 34 percent	12	6	6	6	–	–	–	6	6
35 percent or more	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	–
Not computed	17	–	–	17	14	–	–	3	3
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**16 784**	**7 101**	**7 101**	**9 683**	**2 947**	**1 335**	**23**	**6 736**	**5 791**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	837	259	259	578	168	68	–	410	398
$100 to $199	3 052	1 287	1 287	1 765	553	213	–	1 212	1 098
$200 to $299	4 709	1 972	1 972	2 737	901	455	8	1 836	1 598
$300 to $399	4 045	1 808	1 808	2 237	632	350	15	1 605	1 332
$400 to $499	1 750	735	735	1 015	305	111	–	710	605
$500 to $599	580	212	212	368	92	41	–	276	216
$600 to $749	181	85	85	96	25	13	–	71	56
$750 to $999	41	17	17	24	3	–	–	21	21
$1,000 or more	13	–	–	13	–	–	–	13	7
No cash rent	1 576	726	726	850	268	84	–	582	460
Median (dollars)	281	285	285	278	271	280	311	281	273
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	7 640	3 181	3 181	4 459	1 385	653	–	3 074	2 785
Less than 20 percent	402	159	159	243	80	52	–	163	144
20 to 24 percent	654	280	280	374	125	56	–	249	244
25 to 29 percent	939	373	373	566	142	76	–	424	415
30 to 34 percent	670	264	264	406	130	45	–	276	273
35 percent or more	4 126	1 735	1 735	2 391	767	381	–	1 624	1 395
Not computed	849	370	370	479	141	43	–	338	314
Median	43.0	44.7	44.7	41.4	41.4	43.9	–	41.4	39.0
$10,000 to $19,999	4 468	1 967	1 967	2 501	707	341	8	1 794	1 526
Less than 20 percent	1 026	419	419	607	186	89	–	421	348
20 to 24 percent	864	320	320	544	128	58	–	416	376
25 to 29 percent	858	376	376	482	105	61	8	377	314
30 to 34 percent	648	339	339	309	100	64	–	209	178
35 percent or more	606	281	281	325	106	47	–	219	191
Not computed	466	232	232	234	82	22	–	152	119
Median	25.6	26.7	26.7	24.8	24.9	26.0	27.5	24.8	24.7
$20,000 to $34,999	3 019	1 276	1 276	1 743	585	223	15	1 158	906
Less than 20 percent	1 975	851	851	1 124	386	126	15	738	566
20 to 24 percent	489	192	192	297	101	47	–	196	175
25 to 29 percent	161	54	54	107	30	11	–	77	61
30 to 34 percent	52	19	19	33	22	19	–	11	11
35 percent or more	9	2	2	7	–	–	–	7	7
Not computed	333	158	158	175	46	20	–	129	86
Median	16.6	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.9	17.9	17.5	17.1	17.5
$35,000 or more	2 657	677	677	980	270	118	–	710	574
Less than 20 percent	1 407	594	594	813	226	97	–	587	479
20 to 24 percent	28	6	6	22	–	–	–	22	22
25 to 29 percent	13	–	–	13	–	–	–	13	7
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	209	77	77	132	44	21	–	88	66
Median	11.1	10.5	10.5	11.5	11.1	10.4	–	11.6	11.2

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.02	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 112	Tract 113
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 194**	**1 046**	**1 012**	**794**	**457**	**466**	**1 423**	**941**	**545**	**1 201**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**414**	**332**	**441**	**298**	**184**	**216**	**489**	**337**	**215**	**345**
Less than $300	23	25	27	51	23	13	29	46	25	34
$300 to $399	91	136	98	77	41	71	105	80	53	56
$400 to $499	136	75	105	88	28	64	156	78	38	112
$500 to $599	56	30	84	48	27	20	57	49	43	58
$600 to $799	58	58	83	20	59	27	104	66	45	45
$800 to $999	36	6	30	14	6	18	24	18	11	33
$1,000 to $1,499	12	2	14	–	–	3	7	–	–	7
$1,500 to $1,999	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	474	406	489	422	500	434	444	461	457	471
Not mortgaged	**780**	**714**	**571**	**496**	**273**	**250**	**934**	**604**	**330**	**856**
Less than $100	63	48	8	41	8	15	63	38	18	21
$100 to $199	472	522	325	307	153	129	618	368	156	527
$200 to $299	226	131	223	115	98	96	224	167	132	251
$300 to $399	14	4	15	27	14	5	29	29	24	40
$400 to $499	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	11
$500 or more	4	2	–	6	–	5	–	–	–	6
Median (dollars)	173	164	191	170	183	186	170	176	194	181
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	461	454	335	314	153	175	647	391	192	471
Less than 20 percent	246	256	169	156	75	74	366	168	109	258
20 to 24 percent	28	61	28	55	23	19	95	64	23	54
25 to 29 percent	49	46	32	29	11	20	32	30	21	36
30 to 34 percent	24	22	20	6	2	18	27	14	–	19
35 percent or more	102	67	86	68	38	44	127	106	39	104
Not computed	12	2	–	–	4	–	–	9	–	–
Median	18.3	18.6	19.8	20.1	19.9	23.6	18.7	21.8	18.6	18.8
$20,000 to $34,999	309	336	260	292	151	172	407	248	138	345
Less than 20 percent	261	292	212	225	123	131	265	196	108	309
20 to 24 percent	37	20	25	28	13	29	87	23	24	5
25 to 29 percent	8	5	23	32	9	8	–	11	6	22
30 to 34 percent	3	12	–	5	6	2	19	18	–	9
35 percent or more	–	7	–	2	–	2	36	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	11.8	11.0	10.9	15.0	16.7	10.0–	13.6	11.4
$35,000 to $49,999	258	149	271	104	67	73	256	196	115	186
Less than 20 percent	225	129	220	104	67	50	227	183	99	169
20 to 24 percent	16	20	39	–	–	9	22	11	5	17
25 to 29 percent	3	–	6	–	–	14	–	2	11	–
30 to 34 percent	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	2	–	6	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.7	10.0–	10.0–	12.9	10.0–	11.7	10.0–	10.4
$50,000 or more	166	107	146	84	86	46	113	106	100	199
Less than 20 percent	158	105	138	84	86	46	99	106	100	192
20 to 24 percent	8	2	8	–	–	–	7	–	–	7
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.9	10.0–	11.1	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**494**	**478**	**114**	**288**	**126**	**211**	**603**	**322**	**122**	**463**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	44	19	–	3	–	14	31	12	–	21
$100 to $199	85	85	3	63	22	64	191	32	–	29
$200 to $299	117	144	28	109	27	45	188	143	31	126
$300 to $399	134	123	34	57	33	43	114	53	35	167
$400 to $499	53	41	19	13	14	9	23	25	18	52
$500 to $599	6	12	–	4	–	5	–	–	5	15
$600 to $749	5	–	–	–	8	2	–	2	–	12
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	50	54	30	39	22	29	56	55	33	41
Median (dollars)	284	278	334	276	304	231	245	267	338	327
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	234	202	52	129	14	115	348	128	54	120
Less than 20 percent	20	5	–	2	–	14	31	2	–	7
20 to 24 percent	19	26	–	6	–	2	34	9	–	14
25 to 29 percent	42	19	–	9	–	14	36	6	–	14
30 to 34 percent	18	11	–	19	–	11	29	12	–	–
35 percent or more	113	112	28	72	6	58	173	87	40	61
Not computed	22	29	24	21	8	16	45	12	14	24
Median	37.9	46.4	50.0+	45.7	45.0	39.2	38.4	47.7	50.0+	45.9
$10,000 to $19,999	127	125	36	91	42	50	167	81	37	163
Less than 20 percent	30	24	–	39	8	19	48	23	7	27
20 to 24 percent	14	14	17	25	–	12	21	10	–	40
25 to 29 percent	33	42	13	9	19	4	35	6	–	18
30 to 34 percent	24	15	–	5	9	6	25	12	11	33
35 percent or more	16	9	–	8	–	5	13	6	–	28
Not computed	10	21	6	5	6	4	25	24	19	17
Median	27.2	26.7	24.4	20.8	27.6	21.7	25.3	22.7	30.9	26.7
$20,000 to $34,999	88	124	7	48	51	37	45	87	25	108
Less than 20 percent	54	84	7	39	40	21	41	58	18	73
20 to 24 percent	14	23	–	7	8	4	–	12	7	23
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	18	17	–	2	3	9	4	17	–	12
Median	16.6	15.6	15.6	15.8	13.3	16.1	14.5	14.0	17.9	16.7
$35,000 or more	45	27	19	20	19	9	43	26	6	72
Less than 20 percent	43	27	19	8	14	9	43	21	6	64
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	2	–	–	12	5	–	–	5	–	8
Median	10.0–	10.0–	12.5	12.5	10.0	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	12.5	10.7

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Ooto based on somple ond subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Belmont County, OH—Con.									
	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 124
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 118**	**453**	**309**	**348**	**1 009**	**814**	**186**	**689**	**987**	**1 078**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**452**	**125**	**44**	**93**	**405**	**321**	**36**	**343**	**492**	**577**
Less than $300	37	24	19	–	59	66	–	30	24	7
$300 to $399	85	49	7	20	108	64	–	76	20	59
$400 to $499	94	17	12	49	82	70	22	61	94	84
$500 to $599	105	16	–	5	79	50	8	31	88	71
$600 to $799	86	14	–	12	58	59	6	85	115	183
$800 to $999	36	5	6	–	13	5	–	34	78	126
$1,000 to $1,499	9	–	–	7	6	7	–	23	65	38
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	9
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Median (dollars)	507	383	371	446	436	439	488	515	620	667
Not mortgaged	**666**	**328**	**265**	**255**	**604**	**493**	**150**	**346**	**495**	**501**
Less than $100	33	11	12	6	35	15	–	32	–	6
$100 to $199	450	268	181	183	385	336	98	204	259	265
$200 to $299	162	41	54	59	150	122	37	92	170	190
$300 to $399	17	–	12	7	34	5	–	14	48	21
$400 to $499	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	4	14	19
$500 or more	4	–	6	–	–	15	15	–	4	–
Median (dollars)	173	160	153	170	176	175	178	169	196	195
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	439	196	155	103	419	308	108	286	219	236
Less than 20 percent	222	117	100	47	236	128	25	113	82	82
20 to 24 percent	50	12	19	11	43	19	42	22	35	32
25 to 29 percent	42	24	–	–	35	45	11	23	33	18
30 to 34 percent	49	5	–	11	55	26	–	20	12	–
35 percent or more	70	38	36	27	50	90	30	94	52	89
Not computed	6	–	–	7	–	–	–	14	5	15
Median	19.5	18.3	17.8	20.5	18.4	25.8	23.5	25.2	23.6	24.5
$20,000 to $34,999	285	132	112	121	309	277	38	197	289	243
Less than 20 percent	191	125	99	116	203	233	38	129	152	178
20 to 24 percent	69	–	7	5	66	17	–	23	39	14
25 to 29 percent	25	–	–	–	13	22	–	7	50	32
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	21	5	–	27	28	–
35 percent or more	–	7	6	–	6	–	–	11	20	19
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.1	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	15.4	10.0–	10.0–	14.8	18.7	12.7
$35,000 to $49,999	225	61	26	78	192	139	26	128	203	284
Less than 20 percent	177	56	26	72	171	127	26	95	185	224
20 to 24 percent	24	5	–	6	15	12	–	25	6	27
25 to 29 percent	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	24
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	8	6	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.3	10.3	10.0–	10.0–	10.4	10.0–	11.2	11.0	10.0–	13.3
$50,000 or more	169	64	16	46	89	90	14	78	276	315
Less than 20 percent	163	64	16	39	89	83	14	75	267	281
20 to 24 percent	6	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	24
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	3	9	4
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**335**	**245**	**455**	**457**	**409**	**423**	**471**	**207**	**482**	**396**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	11	6	16	5	4	33	27	–	13	–
$100 to $199	115	62	153	41	14	90	176	13	43	6
$200 to $299	77	61	146	161	129	82	134	52	78	94
$300 to $399	37	32	83	117	150	88	107	74	183	144
$400 to $499	30	15	26	61	56	84	23	19	74	80
$500 to $599	6	7	–	35	27	7	–	6	39	38
$600 to $749	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	6	27	16
$750 to $999	6	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	53	57	31	31	22	39	4	37	25	18
Median (dollars)	239	220	233	304	333	278	217	313	354	379
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	170	136	288	196	137	208	307	104	173	66
Less than 20 percent	–	12	5	–	–	29	14	13	5	–
20 to 24 percent	18	4	56	11	–	18	32	–	31	–
25 to 29 percent	49	6	57	4	–	13	86	–	18	–
30 to 34 percent	6	7	28	15	12	11	58	–	14	13
35 percent or more	75	76	129	153	116	112	107	67	97	53
Not computed	22	31	13	13	9	25	10	24	8	–
Median	36.0	50.0+	33.5	50.0+	50.0+	41.3	31.4	50.0+	46.1	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	76	54	108	174	99	132	121	64	104	116
Less than 20 percent	21	32	31	27	9	37	17	11	3	6
20 to 24 percent	19	7	8	44	12	20	35	11	5	6
25 to 29 percent	14	–	13	23	40	11	18	11	27	40
30 to 34 percent	7	–	16	24	7	28	44	7	25	41
35 percent or more	10	9	15	44	28	21	7	11	28	23
Not computed	5	6	25	12	3	15	–	13	16	–
Median	23.8	18.5	26.0	27.2	28.4	25.7	27.4	26.6	31.8	30.7
$20,000 to $34,999	69	40	39	73	127	41	37	14	124	92
Less than 20 percent	45	19	39	35	99	15	33	6	75	50
20 to 24 percent	6	7	–	18	10	18	–	–	14	21
25 to 29 percent	5	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	21	11
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	8	5
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	13	14	–	13	5	8	4	8	6	5
Median	13.1	12.3	12.4	15.0	14.6	20.4	12.7	12.5	18.5	19.2
$35,000 or more	20	15	20	14	46	42	6	25	81	122
Less than 20 percent	7	9	20	14	41	34	6	19	81	109
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	13	6	–	–	5	8	–	–	–	13
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	12.5	11.3	10.0–	10.0–	14.8	10.7	12.2

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Marshall County, WV					Moundsville city, Marshall County, WV				
	Tract 208	Tract 209	Tract 210	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**908**	**903**	**1 629**	**1 466**	**1 149**	**496**	–	–	**1 073**	**841**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**318**	**474**	**691**	**660**	**728**	**212**	–	–	**435**	**361**
Less than $300	78	85	84	38	103	13	–	–	34	29
$300 to $399	54	155	175	162	137	59	–	–	132	113
$400 to $499	91	93	154	199	189	37	–	–	89	113
$500 to $599	33	52	106	104	136	29	–	–	71	57
$600 to $799	48	81	152	140	96	57	–	–	99	49
$800 to $999	14	–	10	9	35	6	–	–	10	–
$1,000 to $1,499	–	8	10	8	32	11	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	419	398	458	452	476	470	–	–	457	430
Not mortgaged	**590**	**429**	**938**	**806**	**421**	**284**	–	–	**638**	**480**
Less than $100	198	43	98	93	52	20	–	–	72	70
$100 to $199	342	341	780	602	288	220	–	–	534	335
$200 to $299	48	45	46	99	49	38	–	–	18	75
$300 to $399	–	–	8	12	25	6	–	–	8	–
$400 to $499	2	–	6	–	7	–	–	–	6	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	118	152	143	146	160	150	–	–	142	145
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	404	243	500	532	315	213	–	–	359	353
Less than 20 percent	225	112	301	317	150	106	–	–	242	196
20 to 24 percent	52	36	30	85	27	18	–	–	20	51
25 to 29 percent	17	8	52	42	48	26	–	–	25	29
30 to 34 percent	7	24	17	29	14	26	–	–	11	29
35 percent or more	92	63	83	52	76	19	–	–	61	41
Not computed	11	–	17	7	–	18	–	–	–	7
Median	17.9	21.3	15.0	17.6	21.4	18.2	–	–	14.8	18.8
$20,000 to $34,999	228	301	487	383	237	135	–	–	363	217
Less than 20 percent	204	247	384	288	161	102	–	–	276	157
20 to 24 percent	11	28	41	70	45	16	–	–	32	42
25 to 29 percent	13	9	39	18	21	–	–	–	32	18
30 to 34 percent	–	–	10	–	5	12	–	–	10	–
35 percent or more	–	17	13	7	5	5	–	–	13	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	12.2	10.3	10.0–	15.4	13.0	–	–	11.9	14.8
$35,000 to $49,999	130	177	331	250	283	92	–	–	186	115
Less than 20 percent	119	168	308	233	258	62	–	–	181	115
20 to 24 percent	11	9	23	17	20	12	–	–	5	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	11.3	10.0–	11.7	13.7	–	–	11.4	10.0–
$50,000 or more	146	182	311	301	314	56	–	–	165	156
Less than 20 percent	143	174	306	287	297	56	–	–	160	156
20 to 24 percent	3	8	5	–	17	–	–	–	5	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.6	10.0–	10.0–	–	–	10.0–	10.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**288**	**309**	**503**	**481**	**179**	**564**	–	–	**370**	**401**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	30	18	–	19	–	49	–	–	–	19
$100 to $199	85	87	22	39	15	163	–	–	16	34
$200 to $299	113	83	119	203	44	185	–	–	98	172
$300 to $399	22	55	159	144	51	95	–	–	134	121
$400 to $499	–	14	108	24	35	40	–	–	52	19
$500 to $599	2	7	34	12	9	7	–	–	22	12
$600 to $749	–	–	13	–	8	–	–	–	13	–
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	36	45	48	40	17	25	–	–	35	24
Median (dollars)	218	239	356	277	344	222	–	–	340	275
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	172	160	201	172	68	345	–	–	155	153
Less than 20 percent	5	–	9	5	–	38	–	–	9	5
20 to 24 percent	21	21	–	15	–	41	–	–	–	15
25 to 29 percent	13	18	–	7	–	69	–	–	–	7
30 to 34 percent	18	25	11	–	8	34	–	–	11	–
35 percent or more	89	84	164	119	49	144	–	–	126	111
Not computed	26	12	17	26	11	19	–	–	9	15
Median	38.3	36.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.2	–	–	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	48	43	101	170	48	136	–	–	67	138
Less than 20 percent	14	11	7	41	16	54	–	–	7	28
20 to 24 percent	8	7	26	25	12	28	–	–	19	11
25 to 29 percent	10	–	18	21	5	22	–	–	18	21
30 to 34 percent	–	–	14	30	5	27	–	–	7	30
35 percent or more	–	15	23	39	10	–	–	–	8	39
Not computed	16	10	13	14	–	5	–	–	8	9
Median	21.3	23.9	28.1	27.9	23.3	22.1	–	–	26.0	30.7
$20,000 to $34,999	64	67	118	98	30	69	–	–	85	69
Less than 20 percent	62	59	46	63	19	47	–	–	40	39
20 to 24 percent	–	–	49	16	–	14	–	–	22	11
25 to 29 percent	–	–	11	–	5	–	–	–	11	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	7	12	–	–	–	–	7	12
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	2	8	5	7	6	8	–	–	5	7
Median	10.6	13.1	21.1	16.2	17.3	15.4	–	–	20.0	15.0
$35,000 or more	4	39	83	41	33	14	–	–	63	41
Less than 20 percent	3	24	70	33	33	14	–	–	50	33
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	1	15	13	8	–	–	–	–	13	8
Median	12.5	11.5	12.6	10.0–	11.9	10.0–	–	–	12.3	10.0–

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Marshall County, WV		Remainder of Marshall County, WV							
	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 205	Tract 206	Tract 207.02	Tract 208 (pt.)	Tract 209 (pt.)	Tract 210 (pt.)	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**56**	–	**411**	**576**	**517**	**852**	**903**	**556**	**625**	**1 149**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**4**	–	**103**	**229**	**163**	**314**	**474**	**256**	**299**	**728**
Less than $300	–	–	23	27	5	78	85	50	9	103
$300 to $399	–	–	29	66	12	54	155	43	49	137
$400 to $499	–	–	20	69	39	91	93	65	86	189
$500 to $599	4	–	14	39	40	29	52	35	47	136
$600 to $799	–	–	12	21	30	48	81	53	91	96
$800 to $999	–	–	5	7	16	14	–	–	9	35
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–	–	–	17	–	8	10	8	32
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	575	–	398	434	541	417	398	459	513	476
Not mortgaged	**52**	–	**308**	**347**	**354**	**538**	**429**	**300**	**326**	**421**
Less than $100	–	–	51	37	5	198	43	26	23	52
$100 to $199	45	–	215	263	279	297	341	246	267	288
$200 to $299	7	–	33	45	56	41	45	28	24	49
$300 to $399	–	–	8	2	10	–	–	–	12	25
$400 to $499	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	7
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	133	–	145	146	163	116	152	148	147	160
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	15	–	205	238	157	389	243	141	179	315
Less than 20 percent	8	–	118	132	95	217	112	59	121	150
20 to 24 percent	–	–	25	21	23	52	36	10	34	27
25 to 29 percent	–	–	15	15	9	17	8	27	13	48
30 to 34 percent	–	–	7	17	4	7	24	6	–	14
35 percent or more	7	–	34	45	19	85	63	22	11	76
Not computed	–	–	6	8	7	11	–	17	–	–
Median	14.7	–	17.1	17.9	17.3	17.9	21.3	21.5	14.0	21.4
$20,000 to $34,999	28	–	135	185	125	200	301	124	166	237
Less than 20 percent	24	–	121	148	106	180	247	108	131	161
20 to 24 percent	4	–	7	18	5	7	28	9	28	45
25 to 29 percent	–	–	4	14	4	13	9	7	–	21
30 to 34 percent	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	5
35 percent or more	–	–	2	4	1	–	17	–	7	5
Not computed	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	–	10.0–	13.4	10.0–	10.0–	12.2	10.0–	10.0–	15.4
$35,000 to $49,999	–	–	48	109	104	130	177	145	135	283
Less than 20 percent	–	–	42	102	94	119	168	127	118	258
20 to 24 percent	–	–	6	5	5	11	9	18	17	20
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	5
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	11.2	15.2	11.7
$50,000 or more	13	–	23	44	131	133	182	146	145	314
Less than 20 percent	13	–	23	44	121	130	174	146	131	297
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	7	3	8	–	–	17
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–
Median	10.0–	–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.8	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**23**	–	**267**	**226**	**130**	**265**	**309**	**133**	**80**	**179**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	–	39	13	–	30	18	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	84	49	9	85	87	6	5	15
$200 to $299	8	–	60	69	25	105	83	21	31	44
$300 to $399	15	–	33	41	32	7	55	25	23	51
$400 to $499	–	–	11	24	49	–	14	56	5	35
$500 to $599	–	–	5	7	9	2	7	12	–	9
$600 to $749	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	8
$750 to $999	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	–	–	32	21	4	36	45	13	16	17
Median (dollars)	311	–	191	267	397	199	239	407	288	344
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	–	–	164	83	20	172	160	46	19	68
Less than 20 percent	–	–	17	6	–	5	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	22	5	–	21	21	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	24	11	–	13	18	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	16	16	2	18	25	–	–	8
35 percent or more	–	–	67	37	14	89	84	38	8	49
Not computed	–	–	18	8	4	26	12	8	11	11
Median	–	–	33.1	34.8	50.0+	38.3	36.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	8	–	57	70	34	40	43	34	32	48
Less than 20 percent	–	–	14	14	15	14	11	–	13	16
20 to 24 percent	–	–	10	12	–	8	7	7	14	12
25 to 29 percent	8	–	6	14	9	2	–	–	–	5
30 to 34 percent	–	–	8	13	3	–	–	7	–	5
35 percent or more	–	–	6	6	7	–	15	15	–	10
Not computed	–	–	13	11	–	16	10	5	5	–
Median	27.5	–	24.0	26.3	26.1	18.9	23.9	35.4	20.2	23.3
$20,000 to $34,999	15	–	31	63	45	49	67	33	29	30
Less than 20 percent	15	–	24	42	24	47	59	6	24	19
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	9	13	–	–	27	5	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	9	5	–	–	–	–	5
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	7	3	–	2	8	–	–	6
Median	17.5	–	16.0	17.4	19.7	10.0–	13.1	21.9	16.8	17.3
$35,000 or more	–	–	15	10	31	4	39	20	–	33
Less than 20 percent	–	–	9	9	31	3	24	20	–	33
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	6	1	–	1	15	–	–	–
Median	–	–	10.0–	10.0–	12.1	12.5	11.5	15.8	–	11.9

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Ohio County, WV								
	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 22
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 061**	**410**	**539**	**743**	**506**	**565**	**1 758**	**1 119**	**429**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**504**	**247**	**203**	**393**	**232**	**276**	**771**	**690**	**237**
Less than $300	52	21	58	24	8	11	105	55	8
$300 to $399	130	16	12	22	16	64	188	101	24
$400 to $499	150	74	62	69	37	51	201	84	96
$500 to $599	73	61	6	66	51	73	100	131	44
$600 to $799	62	26	41	123	43	16	93	141	33
$800 to $999	18	40	–	48	22	40	48	73	16
$1,000 to $1,499	19	9	24	41	13	15	36	65	16
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	24	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	9	6	–	16	–
Median (dollars)	451	515	436	621	618	521	451	581	489
Not mortgaged	**557**	**163**	**336**	**350**	**274**	**289**	**987**	**429**	**192**
Less than $100	78	16	43	19	9	–	140	25	22
$100 to $199	389	106	226	166	133	160	713	305	127
$200 to $299	68	38	55	114	92	88	128	71	39
$300 to $399	22	–	12	22	20	26	6	8	4
$400 to $499	–	3	–	7	16	7	–	20	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	22	4	8	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	156	176	148	195	197	191	140	165	149
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	254	129	207	133	125	137	652	203	138
Less than 20 percent	118	44	123	73	33	53	429	128	71
20 to 24 percent	33	4	29	9	23	–	50	16	22
25 to 29 percent	21	16	22	–	28	18	60	5	13
30 to 34 percent	7	6	21	4	15	7	44	6	4
35 percent or more	69	52	6	42	26	59	61	48	28
Not computed	6	7	6	5	–	–	8	–	–
Median	20.9	29.1	17.2	18.8	26.2	29.3	15.4	16.6	19.6
$20,000 to $34,999	400	84	184	172	123	148	567	286	124
Less than 20 percent	306	48	139	99	88	125	411	201	64
20 to 24 percent	61	13	–	44	26	17	74	34	36
25 to 29 percent	10	7	29	23	4	6	42	30	21
30 to 34 percent	19	12	–	6	–	–	22	6	3
35 percent or more	4	4	16	–	5	–	18	15	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.8	10.7	10.0–	16.4	15.4	10.0–	13.3	15.2	19.5
$35,000 to $49,999	277	96	98	172	78	124	275	239	109
Less than 20 percent	265	96	80	142	72	107	246	176	88
20 to 24 percent	6	–	3	25	6	5	8	38	7
25 to 29 percent	6	–	15	5	–	5	13	19	10
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	6	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.8	13.4	10.3	11.0	11.4	12.6	11.4	14.0	11.8
$50,000 or more	130	101	50	266	180	156	264	391	58
Less than 20 percent	104	101	50	252	152	156	256	344	51
20 to 24 percent	26	–	–	14	18	–	8	25	5
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	17	2
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.8	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	11.5	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**528**	**260**	**104**	**332**	**411**	**114**	**585**	**313**	**133**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	35	12	–	–	12	–	50	11	1
$100 to $199	93	35	12	14	11	5	99	61	15
$200 to $299	179	16	27	44	79	9	105	63	31
$300 to $399	124	60	23	109	177	38	121	85	40
$400 to $499	25	46	9	62	74	43	132	26	20
$500 to $599	22	12	2	21	21	6	37	16	7
$600 to $749	12	7	–	20	8	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	–	7	–	7	7	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	38	65	31	42	22	13	41	51	19
Median (dollars)	260	342	290	377	356	395	315	297	313
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	261	115	36	46	76	16	269	135	31
Less than 20 percent	18	6	–	–	6	–	40	19	–
20 to 24 percent	26	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–
25 to 29 percent	25	–	–	7	–	–	62	5	1
30 to 34 percent	46	7	8	7	7	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	102	55	21	16	56	16	137	108	27
Not computed	44	47	7	16	7	–	15	3	3
Median	34.3	50.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	43.2	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	107	47	34	109	153	43	155	88	56
Less than 20 percent	19	–	–	14	19	11	14	22	19
20 to 24 percent	29	6	12	34	53	–	36	23	–
25 to 29 percent	20	17	9	15	37	6	43	21	18
30 to 34 percent	14	–	8	21	23	7	8	–	4
35 percent or more	18	20	–	17	15	19	35	2	10
Not computed	7	4	5	8	6	–	19	20	5
Median	25.5	29.6	26.4	25.8	25.2	33.2	27.1	22.6	26.8
$20,000 to $34,999	95	39	21	65	136	15	84	51	31
Less than 20 percent	57	8	6	25	76	15	50	33	17
20 to 24 percent	31	10	2	15	37	–	21	3	3
25 to 29 percent	–	7	–	6	8	–	13	5	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–
Not computed	7	14	13	19	8	–	–	10	11
Median	17.3	22.2	13.3	19.5	18.8	14.7	18.8	16.9	15.6
$35,000 or more	65	59	13	112	46	40	77	39	15
Less than 20 percent	56	45	7	84	38	27	62	21	15
20 to 24 percent	–	7	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	7	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	9	–	6	7	8	13	15	18	–
Median	12.0	12.7	10.0–	13.8	12.0	12.5	10.0	11.8	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV									
	Tract 1	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units	–	1 054	410	196	420	273	274	84	357	824
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	–	497	247	34	164	108	97	29	143	387
Less than $300	–	52	21	–	16	36	27	7	36	23
$300 to $399	–	123	16	29	35	28	38	–	5	72
$400 to $499	–	150	74	5	69	21	22	6	44	46
$500 to $599	–	73	61	–	26	5	6	7	6	99
$600 to $799	–	62	26	–	6	18	–	–	28	90
$800 to $999	–	18	40	–	4	–	4	–	–	53
$1,000 to $1,499	–	19	9	–	8	–	–	9	24	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	453	515	374	434	355	359	561	448	544
Not mortgaged	–	557	163	162	256	165	177	55	214	437
Less than $100	–	78	16	32	18	7	26	–	24	17
$100 to $199	–	389	106	101	148	126	121	47	137	359
$200 to $299	–	68	38	19	63	24	19	8	41	50
$300 to $399	–	22	–	10	19	5	11	–	12	11
$400 to $499	–	–	3	–	8	3	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	156	176	142	174	166	163	176	147	147
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	–	254	129	110	136	115	173	40	115	265
Less than 20 percent	–	118	44	54	42	37	83	15	75	165
20 to 24 percent	–	33	4	21	26	19	23	15	6	22
25 to 29 percent	–	21	16	7	13	22	13	–	22	21
30 to 34 percent	–	7	6	8	12	18	28	–	6	16
35 percent or more	–	69	52	14	43	19	26	4	6	41
Not computed	–	6	7	6	–	–	–	6	–	–
Median	–	20.9	29.1	19.3	25.0	25.3	20.8	20.7	15.1	16.8
$20,000 to $34,999	–	393	84	64	163	102	72	19	152	306
Less than 20 percent	–	306	48	64	127	81	56	10	114	203
20 to 24 percent	–	54	13	–	14	12	5	–	–	46
25 to 29 percent	–	10	7	–	22	4	7	–	22	21
30 to 34 percent	–	19	12	–	–	5	4	–	–	23
35 percent or more	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	9	16	13
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	11.7	10.7	10.0–	13.4	10.0–	15.2	10.0–	10.0–	15.7
$35,000 to $49,999	–	277	96	22	57	46	23	12	53	85
Less than 20 percent	–	265	96	22	53	37	23	12	35	62
20 to 24 percent	–	6	–	–	4	9	–	–	3	18
25 to 29 percent	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	5
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	10.8	13.4	10.0–	10.0–	12.1	10.0–	15.7	14.6	11.3
$50,000 or more	–	130	101	–	64	10	6	13	37	168
Less than 20 percent	–	104	101	–	56	10	6	13	37	162
20 to 24 percent	–	26	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	6
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	10.0–	10.8	–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	318	528	260	441	318	326	532	339	58	575
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	43	35	12	25	5	11	147	–	–	40
$100 to $199	142	93	35	119	31	46	201	73	12	91
$200 to $299	119	179	16	149	134	166	76	166	14	153
$300 to $399	4	124	60	81	104	54	51	65	7	141
$400 to $499	–	25	46	43	21	22	16	12	–	78
$500 to $599	–	22	12	10	–	9	6	–	2	57
$600 to $749	5	12	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 to $999	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	5	38	65	14	23	18	35	23	23	15
Median (dollars)	183	260	342	229	289	261	154	223	260	298
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	214	261	115	290	148	214	341	191	21	232
Less than 20 percent	24	18	6	20	–	11	13	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	54	26	–	19	–	8	59	10	–	47
25 to 29 percent	24	25	–	80	13	–	77	9	–	54
30 to 34 percent	28	46	7	25	10	20	33	19	8	32
35 percent or more	84	102	55	140	98	157	113	135	6	83
Not computed	–	44	47	6	27	18	46	18	7	16
Median	30.9	34.3	50.0	34.6	50.0+	50.0+	29.9	47.9	34.4	31.1
$10,000 to $19,999	70	107	47	80	70	55	136	123	17	171
Less than 20 percent	19	19	–	24	20	30	56	47	–	30
20 to 24 percent	29	29	6	20	17	10	35	25	12	29
25 to 29 percent	10	20	17	24	16	15	5	–	–	59
30 to 34 percent	7	14	–	–	11	–	12	38	–	23
35 percent or more	–	18	20	4	–	–	28	–	–	22
Not computed	5	7	4	8	6	–	–	13	5	8
Median	22.3	25.5	29.6	23.0	23.5	19.6	21.7	21.6	22.5	26.9
$20,000 to $34,999	21	95	39	55	87	45	55	14	7	103
Less than 20 percent	21	57	8	25	87	36	38	8	–	60
20 to 24 percent	–	31	10	30	–	5	4	–	2	16
25 to 29 percent	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	6	–	16
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	7
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	7	14	–	–	–	13	–	5	4
Median	11.0	17.3	22.2	20.4	15.6	15.2	13.3	14.4	22.5	18.5
$35,000 or more	13	65	59	16	13	12	–	11	13	69
Less than 20 percent	13	56	45	16	8	12	–	11	7	66
20 to 24 percent	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	9	–	–	5	–	–	–	6	3
Median	10.0–	12.0	12.7	12.5	10.0–	10.0	–	10.0–	10.0–	10.3

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV—Con.								Remainder of Ohio County, WV	
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 22 (pt.)	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**697**	**506**	**559**	**1 412**	**110**	**–**	**173**	**517**	**7**	**–**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**380**	**232**	**276**	**581**	**57**	**–**	**69**	**138**	**7**	**–**
Less than $300	18	8	11	80	2	–	20	29	–	–
$300 to $399	22	16	64	116	17	–	37	61	7	–
$400 to $499	62	37	51	158	8	–	9	44	–	–
$500 to $599	66	51	73	93	11	–	3	4	–	–
$600 to $799	123	43	16	73	2	–	–	–	–	–
$800 to $999	48	22	40	25	6	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,499	41	13	15	36	5	–	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	33	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	630	618	521	462	557	–	348	342	375	–
Not mortgaged	**317**	**274**	**283**	**831**	**53**	**–**	**104**	**379**	**–**	**–**
Less than $100	14	9	–	98	2	–	21	51	–	–
$100 to $199	144	133	154	615	34	–	64	264	–	–
$200 to $299	108	92	88	112	17	–	19	54	–	–
$300 to $399	22	20	26	6	–	–	–	10	–	–
$400 to $499	7	16	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	22	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	200	197	192	142	178	–	164	158	–	–
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	116	125	131	506	7	–	85	250	–	–
Less than 20 percent	62	33	53	334	2	–	42	124	–	–
20 to 24 percent	9	23	–	43	–	–	–	43	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	28	12	26	–	–	–	8	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4	15	7	44	–	–	15	6	–	–
35 percent or more	36	26	59	51	5	–	22	69	–	–
Not computed	5	–	–	8	–	–	6	–	–	–
Median	19.0	26.2	30.4	16.1	36.5	–	19.4	20.1	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	153	123	148	456	39	–	43	176	7	–
Less than 20 percent	87	88	125	351	34	–	35	159	–	–
20 to 24 percent	37	26	17	47	–	–	8	13	7	–
25 to 29 percent	23	4	6	26	–	–	–	4	–	–
30 to 34 percent	6	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or mare	–	5	–	18	5	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.1	15.4	10.0–	12.3	15.5	–	11.4	10.0–	22.5	–
$35,000 to $49,999	167	78	124	224	32	–	14	61	–	–
Less than 20 percent	137	72	107	203	26	–	14	61	–	–
20 to 24 percent	25	6	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	5	–	5	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or mare	–	–	7	8	6	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.5	11.4	12.6	11.3	11.9	–	10.0–	11.0	–	–
$50,000 or mare	261	180	156	226	32	–	31	30	–	–
Less than 20 percent	247	152	156	218	27	–	31	27	–	–
20 to 24 percent	14	18	–	8	5	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or mare	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	–	10.0–	10.0–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**326**	**411**	**114**	**536**	**20**	**–**	**434**	**255**	**–**	**–**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	12	–	50	–	–	18	–	–	–
$100 to $199	14	11	5	99	–	–	126	–	–	–
$200 to $299	44	79	9	94	2	–	110	88	–	–
$300 to $399	109	177	38	104	3	–	105	105	–	–
$400 to $499	62	74	43	118	2	–	28	15	–	–
$500 to $599	21	21	6	30	6	–	8	6	–	–
$600 to $749	20	8	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
$750 to $999	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or mare	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	42	22	13	41	7	–	35	41	–	–
Median (dollars)	374	356	395	305	444	–	231	320	–	–
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	46	76	16	246	3	–	260	111	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	6	–	40	–	–	6	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	15	–	–	6	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	7	–	–	62	–	–	64	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7	7	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–
35 percent or mare	16	56	16	114	3	–	131	86	–	–
Not computed	16	7	–	15	–	–	22	25	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.9	45.0	–	36.8	50.0+	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	109	153	43	147	4	–	102	92	–	–
Less than 20 percent	14	19	11	14	–	–	36	9	–	–
20 to 24 percent	34	53	–	36	2	–	16	23	–	–
25 to 29 percent	15	37	6	43	–	–	17	30	–	–
30 to 34 percent	21	23	7	–	–	–	13	9	–	–
35 percent or mare	17	15	19	35	2	–	–	11	–	–
Not computed	8	6	–	19	–	–	20	10	–	–
Median	25.8	25.2	33.2	26.6	32.5	–	21.6	26.5	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	65	136	15	82	7	–	41	39	–	–
Less than 20 percent	25	76	15	48	–	–	36	26	–	–
20 to 24 percent	15	37	–	21	–	–	–	4	–	–
25 to 29 percent	6	8	–	13	–	–	5	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or mare	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	19	8	–	–	7	–	–	9	–	–
Median	19.5	18.8	14.7	18.8	–	–	17.8	17.1	–	–
$35,000 or mare	106	46	40	61	6	–	31	13	–	–
Less than 20 percent	84	38	27	46	6	–	31	13	–	–
20 to 24 percent	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or mare	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	7	8	13	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	13.2	12.0	12.5	10.0–	17.5	–	12.4	10.0–	–	–

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Ohio County, WV—Con.								
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 22 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**182**	**46**	**–**	**6**	**346**	**817**	**1 009**	**540**	**429**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**60**	**13**	**–**	**–**	**190**	**383**	**633**	**259**	**237**
Less than $300	22	6	–	–	25	17	53	17	8
$300 to $399	7	–	–	–	72	69	84	49	24
$400 to $499	18	7	–	–	43	66	76	59	96
$500 to $599	–	–	–	–	7	74	120	45	44
$600 to $799	13	–	–	–	20	89	139	70	33
$800 to $999	–	–	–	–	23	29	67	11	16
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–	–	–	–	39	60	8	16
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–
Median (dollars)	404	454	–	–	398	557	585	510	489
Not mortgaged	**122**	**33**	**–**	**6**	**156**	**434**	**376**	**281**	**192**
Less than $100	19	5	–	–	42	50	23	38	22
$100 to $199	89	22	–	6	98	322	271	203	127
$200 to $299	14	6	–	–	16	56	54	37	39
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	4
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	6	20	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Median (dollars)	150	138	–	175	129	153	163	141	149
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	92	17	–	6	146	201	196	148	138
Less than 20 percent	48	11	–	–	95	153	126	99	71
20 to 24 percent	23	–	–	–	7	11	16	20	22
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	6	34	12	5	5	13
30 to 34 percent	15	–	–	–	–	6	6	2	4
35 percent or more	–	6	–	–	10	8	43	20	28
Not computed	6	–	–	–	–	11	–	2	–
Median	18.9	17.9	–	27.5	13.4	14.1	16.4	14.3	19.6
$20,000 to $34,999	32	19	–	–	111	228	247	160	124
Less than 20 percent	25	12	–	–	60	164	167	96	64
20 to 24 percent	–	7	–	–	27	37	34	25	36
25 to 29 percent	7	–	–	–	16	15	30	15	21
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	8	7	6	15	3
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	5	10	9	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	–	–	18.7	11.6	15.1	14.8	19.5
$35,000 to $49,999	45	5	–	–	51	220	207	145	109
Less than 20 percent	45	5	–	–	43	169	150	125	88
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	8	31	38	16	7
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	10	19	3	10
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	–	–	11.6	13.6	14.8	11.2	11.8
$50,000 or more	13	5	–	–	38	168	359	87	58
Less than 20 percent	13	5	–	–	38	137	317	84	51
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	31	20	3	5
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	2
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	–	–	10.0–	11.0	11.9	10.0–	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**46**	**6**	**–**	**–**	**49**	**178**	**293**	**240**	**133**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	1
$100 to $199	–	–	–	–	–	5	61	33	15
$200 to $299	13	–	–	–	11	18	61	104	31
$300 to $399	16	–	–	–	17	60	82	58	40
$400 to $499	9	–	–	–	14	36	24	2	20
$500 to $599	–	–	–	–	7	30	10	6	7
$600 to $749	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	8	–	–	–	–	14	44	37	19
Median (dollars)	319	1 500	–	–	390	397	293	277	313
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	15	–	–	–	23	8	132	80	31
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	1
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
35 percent or more	15	–	–	–	23	8	105	51	27
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	18	3
Median	50.0+	–	–	–	50.0+	48.0	50.0+	46.1	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	17	–	–	–	8	37	84	66	56
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	4	22	28	19
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	19	–
25 to 29 percent	9	–	–	–	–	12	21	3	18
30 to 34 percent	8	–	–	–	8	5	–	6	4
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	2	10
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	8	5
Median	29.7	–	–	–	32.5	32.5	22.4	20.3	26.8
$20,000 to $34,999	14	–	–	–	2	91	44	70	31
Less than 20 percent	6	–	–	–	2	61	33	53	17
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	10	3
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.5	–	–	–	17.5	15.3	16.9	13.9	15.6
$35,000 or more	–	6	–	–	16	42	33	24	15
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	16	42	15	20	15
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	27.5	–	–	14.4	13.0	10.0–	11.2	12.5

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 7
Occupied housing units	**61 408**	**27 589**	**27 589**	**33 819**	**19 888**	**14 266**	**644**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	353	160	160	193	78	28	–
1985 to 1988	1 462	700	700	762	370	90	–
1980 to 1984	3 852	1 670	1 670	2 182	1 229	693	28
1970 to 1979	11 613	5 632	5 632	5 981	3 032	1 739	115
1960 to 1969	6 517	2 918	2 918	3 599	1 942	1 128	19
1950 to 1959	7 665	3 238	3 238	4 427	2 503	1 534	23
1940 to 1949	5 348	2 519	2 519	2 829	1 808	1 357	112
1939 or earlier	24 598	10 752	10 752	13 846	8 926	7 697	347
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	575	97	97	478	338	332	67
1 bedroom	6 282	2 301	2 301	3 981	2 830	2 571	191
2 bedrooms	18 497	8 698	8 698	9 799	5 632	3 968	250
3 bedrooms	28 223	13 047	13 047	15 176	8 299	5 417	99
4 bedrooms	6 616	3 029	3 029	3 587	2 216	1 490	37
5 or more bedrooms	1 215	417	417	798	573	488	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	61 061	27 462	27 462	33 599	19 772	14 186	644
Source of water, public system or private company	54 925	24 019	24 019	30 906	18 958	14 215	644
Sewage disposal, public sewer	42 414	16 398	16 398	26 016	17 578	14 121	644
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	616	326	326	290	124	68	–
Owner-occupied housing units	432	233	233	199	80	32	–
Renter-occupied housing units	184	93	93	91	44	36	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	36 819	14 408	14 408	22 411	14 734	11 802	462
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	873	479	479	394	216	112	8
Electricity	12 588	5 328	5 328	7 260	3 483	1 965	99
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6 605	5 049	5 049	1 556	664	102	14
All other fuels	4 483	2 323	2 323	2 160	753	252	55
No fuel used	40	2	2	38	38	33	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	8 956	3 459	3 459	5 497	3 778	3 449	353
1	22 010	9 661	9 661	12 349	7 589	5 733	212
2	21 244	9 741	9 741	11 503	6 418	3 903	62
3 or more	9 198	4 728	4 728	4 470	2 103	1 181	17
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	**44 800**	**20 457**	**20 457**	**24 343**	**13 482**	**8 894**	**266**
1989 to March 1990	2 560	1 057	1 057	1 503	890	639	37
1985 to 1988	6 472	2 704	2 704	3 768	2 061	1 248	30
1980 to 1984	5 540	2 622	2 622	2 918	1 517	890	47
1970 to 1979	12 036	5 394	5 394	6 642	3 487	2 263	60
1969 or earlier	18 192	8 680	8 680	9 512	5 527	3 854	92
Renter-occupied housing units	**16 608**	**7 132**	**7 132**	**9 476**	**6 406**	**5 372**	**378**
1989 to March 1990	5 436	2 352	2 352	3 084	2 064	1 659	88
1985 to 1988	5 637	2 295	2 295	3 342	2 191	1 810	131
1980 to 1984	2 599	1 117	1 117	1 482	1 041	941	76
1970 to 1979	1 840	769	769	1 071	773	665	68
1969 or earlier	1 096	599	599	497	337	297	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	3 675	1 318	1 318	2 357	1 273	1 043	142
Householder 65 years and over	19 082	8 777	8 777	10 305	6 498	5 137	240
Owner-occupied housing units	14 565	6 912	6 912	7 653	4 552	3 322	95
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	300	175	175	125	56	29	–
No telephone in unit	723	248	248	475	266	240	33
No vehicle available	5 513	2 268	2 268	3 245	2 188	2 049	163
Complete plumbing facilities	60 792	27 263	27 263	33 529	19 764	14 198	644
1.00 or less persons per room	60 116	26 940	26 940	33 176	19 561	14 042	615
1.01 or more persons per room	676	323	323	353	203	156	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	616	326	326	290	124	68	–
1.00 or less persons per room	608	326	326	282	124	68	–
1.01 or more persons per room	8	–	–	8	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 248	28 836	28 836	33 276	34 924	34 481	20 121
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 557	16 098	16 098	16 902	17 575	17 037	9 506
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	10 269	4 757	4 757	5 512	3 153	2 527	223
Owner-occupied housing units	4 200	2 098	2 098	2 102	967	638	25
Renter-occupied housing units	6 069	2 659	2 659	3 410	2 186	1 889	198

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV--OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 7
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**34 821**	**15 826**	**15 826**	**18 995**	**11 009**	**7 661**	**207**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	**14 676**	**6 048**	**6 048**	**8 628**	**5 090**	**3 319**	**49**
Less than $300	1 524	553	553	971	515	367	8
$300 to $399	3 056	1 267	1 267	1 789	959	647	15
$400 to $499	3 504	1 450	1 450	2 054	1 163	798	22
$500 to $599	2 305	917	917	1 388	835	545	–
$600 to $799	2 614	1 152	1 152	1 462	836	483	–
$800 to $999	1 001	493	493	508	406	260	4
$1,000 to $1,499	556	194	194	362	284	161	–
$1,500 to $1,999	81	18	18	63	61	43	–
$2,000 or more	35	4	4	31	31	15	–
Median (dollars)	477	482	482	475	492	480	407
Not mortgaged	**20 145**	**9 778**	**9 778**	**10 367**	**5 919**	**4 342**	**158**
Less than $100	1 651	466	466	1 185	588	389	26
$100 to $199	13 448	6 112	6 112	7 336	4 028	2 909	108
$200 to $299	4 189	2 713	2 713	1 476	1 024	804	19
$300 to $399	603	358	358	245	174	162	5
$400 to $499	150	62	62	88	70	44	–
$500 or more	104	67	67	37	35	34	–
Median (dollars)	165	177	177	152	159	162	158
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than $20,000	12 147	5 973	5 973	6 174	3 393	2 468	128
Less than 20 percent	6 431	3 016	3 016	3 415	1 859	1 260	76
20 to 24 percent	1 396	716	716	680	372	278	14
25 to 29 percent	1 041	531	531	510	278	209	13
30 to 34 percent	662	321	321	341	211	178	14
35 percent or more	2 414	1 315	1 315	1 099	618	507	11
Not computed	203	74	74	129	55	36	–
Median	19.0	19.7	19.7	18.1	18.3	19.5	17.9
$20,000 to $34,999	10 188	4 608	4 608	5 580	3 372	2 445	60
Less than 20 percent	7 741	3 540	3 540	4 201	2 448	1 861	44
20 to 24 percent	1 225	531	531	694	453	280	5
25 to 29 percent	648	266	266	382	260	156	7
30 to 34 percent	314	155	155	159	122	83	4
35 percent or more	259	116	116	143	89	65	–
Not computed	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Median	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.7	11.7	16.7
$35,000 to $49,999	6 616	2 984	2 984	3 632	2 110	1 336	13
Less than 20 percent	5 785	2 588	2 588	3 197	1 811	1 190	13
20 to 24 percent	530	250	250	280	172	76	–
25 to 29 percent	201	90	90	111	91	49	–
30 to 34 percent	44	32	32	12	4	–	–
35 percent or more	56	24	24	32	32	21	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.8	10.3	10.3	11.1	11.6	11.1	10.0–
$50,000 or more	5 870	2 261	2 261	3 609	2 134	1 412	6
Less than 20 percent	5 550	2 165	2 165	3 385	1 953	1 314	6
20 to 24 percent	251	67	67	184	144	85	–
25 to 29 percent	49	23	23	26	23	4	–
30 to 34 percent	12	6	6	6	6	6	–
35 percent or more	5	–	–	5	5	–	–
Not computed	3	–	–	3	3	3	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**16 030**	**6 851**	**6 851**	**9 179**	**6 272**	**5 361**	**378**
GROSS RENT							
Less than $100	713	222	222	491	323	311	73
$100 to $199	2 951	1 266	1 266	1 685	1 135	1 027	163
$200 to $299	4 535	1 935	1 935	2 600	1 720	1 491	61
$300 to $399	3 870	1 725	1 725	2 145	1 520	1 257	39
$400 to $499	1 656	699	699	957	659	554	12
$500 to $599	559	205	205	354	264	211	6
$600 to $749	166	78	78	88	63	48	–
$750 to $999	41	17	17	24	21	21	–
$1,000 or more	13	–	–	13	13	7	–
No cash rent	1 526	704	704	822	554	434	24
Median (dollars)	281	284	284	278	282	275	158
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than $10,000	7 263	3 077	3 077	4 186	2 824	2 550	240
Less than 20 percent	381	140	140	241	163	144	13
20 to 24 percent	628	280	280	348	223	223	50
25 to 29 percent	920	373	373	547	405	396	64
30 to 34 percent	651	264	264	387	257	254	20
35 percent or more	3 911	1 672	1 672	2 239	1 493	1 274	77
Not computed	772	348	348	424	283	259	16
Median	42.7	44.6	44.6	40.9	41.0	38.5	28.8
$10,000 to $19,999	4 307	1 922	1 922	2 385	1 685	1 420	92
Less than 20 percent	968	404	404	564	378	306	21
20 to 24 percent	843	318	318	525	397	357	31
25 to 29 percent	833	363	363	470	365	302	5
30 to 34 percent	612	336	336	276	183	152	7
35 percent or more	602	281	281	321	215	187	28
Not computed	449	220	220	229	147	116	–
Median	25.7	26.8	26.8	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.0
$20,000 to $34,999	2 893	1 210	1 210	1 683	1 108	865	46
Less than 20 percent	1 908	818	818	1 090	712	549	33
20 to 24 percent	451	172	172	279	178	157	–
25 to 29 percent	148	49	49	99	71	55	–
30 to 34 percent	52	19	19	33	11	11	–
35 percent or more	9	2	2	7	7	7	–
Not computed	325	150	150	175	129	86	13
Median	16.5	16.0	16.0	16.9	16.9	17.4	12.5
$35,000 or more	1 567	642	642	925	655	526	–
Less than 20 percent	1 328	559	559	769	543	442	–
20 to 24 percent	20	6	6	14	14	14	–
25 to 29 percent	13	–	–	13	13	7	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	206	77	77	129	85	63	–
Median	11.0	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.6	11.1	–

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 7
Occupied housing units	**1 161**	**474**	**474**	**687**	**642**	**613**	**236**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	19	19	19	–	–	–	–
1980 to 1984	60	33	33	27	27	27	9
1970 to 1979	202	78	78	124	102	100	15
1960 to 1969	56	34	34	22	22	17	–
1950 to 1959	143	42	42	101	101	93	58
1940 to 1949	154	68	68	86	79	79	38
1939 or earlier	527	200	200	327	311	297	116
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	11	–	–	11	11	11	–
1 bedroom	175	37	37	138	130	128	20
2 bedrooms	415	204	204	211	196	181	105
3 bedrooms	449	174	174	275	260	248	98
4 bedrooms	73	53	53	20	13	13	–
5 or more bedrooms	38	6	6	32	32	32	13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	1 154	474	474	680	635	606	236
Source of water, public system or private company	1 149	462	462	687	642	613	236
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 085	424	424	661	640	613	236
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	824	338	338	486	463	437	171
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8	8	8	–	–	–	–
Electricity	204	66	66	138	116	113	6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	58	54	54	4	4	4	–
All other fuels	52	8	8	44	44	44	44
No fuel used	15	–	–	15	15	15	15
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	453	85	85	368	354	348	173
1	397	195	195	202	186	168	57
2	209	125	125	84	69	64	6
3 or more	102	69	69	33	33	33	–
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.4	1.4	.7	.7	.7	.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	**548**	**269**	**269**	**279**	**247**	**223**	**82**
1989 to March 1990	38	20	20	18	18	18	9
1985 to 1988	113	52	52	61	53	53	24
1980 to 1984	74	46	46	28	28	26	10
1970 to 1979	137	70	70	67	51	50	12
1969 or earlier	186	81	81	105	97	76	27
Renter-occupied housing units	**613**	**205**	**205**	**408**	**395**	**390**	**154**
1989 to March 1990	264	83	83	181	175	174	96
1985 to 1988	203	71	71	132	125	123	40
1980 to 1984	57	18	18	39	39	39	–
1970 to 1979	51	24	24	27	27	25	6
1969 or earlier	38	9	9	29	29	29	12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	209	16	16	193	180	177	99
Householder 65 years and over	328	127	127	201	193	175	51
Owner-occupied housing units	202	94	94	108	100	82	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	38	–	–	38	38	38	38
No vehicle available	146	40	40	106	98	92	39
Complete plumbing facilities	1 161	474	474	687	642	613	236
1.00 or less persons per room	1 131	459	459	672	627	598	221
1.01 or more persons per room	30	15	15	15	15	15	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 131	24 482	24 482	27 721	29 235	30 538	20 416
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 612	16 765	16 765	12 028	12 130	12 184	8 629
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	403	145	145	258	237	226	110
Owner-occupied housing units	123	65	65	58	43	34	6
Renter-occupied housing units	280	80	80	200	194	192	104

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	Ohio (pt.)	Belmont County, OH	West Virginia (pt.)	Ohio County, WV		Wheeling city (pt.), Ohio County, WV
					Total	Wheeling city (pt.)	Tract 7
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**433**	**203**	**203**	**230**	**198**	**174**	**67**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	**205**	**91**	**91**	**114**	**97**	**96**	**48**
Less than $300	28	9	9	19	19	19	19
$300 to $399	78	29	29	49	32	32	23
$400 to $499	17	15	15	2	2	2	–
$500 to $599	29	8	8	21	21	21	6
$600 to $799	29	24	24	5	5	4	–
$800 to $999	6	6	6	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,499	18	–	–	18	18	18	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	397	438	438	382	395	393	328
Not mortgaged	**228**	**112**	**112**	**116**	**101**	**78**	**19**
Less than $100	24	7	7	17	17	17	–
$100 to $199	138	78	78	60	52	33	13
$200 to $299	47	22	22	25	18	16	–
$300 to $399	15	1	1	14	14	12	6
$400 to $499	4	4	4	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	178	170	170	184	181	183	187
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than $20,000	208	89	89	119	95	76	45
Less than 20 percent	33	13	13	20	20	16	7
20 to 24 percent	42	19	19	23	14	9	9
25 to 29 percent	12	6	6	6	6	–	–
30 to 34 percent	38	9	9	29	14	14	14
35 percent or more	75	42	42	33	33	29	15
Not computed	8	–	–	8	8	8	–
Median	31.7	33.6	33.6	31.1	31.3	33.2	32.3
$20,000 to $34,999	93	43	43	50	42	41	12
Less than 20 percent	72	36	36	36	28	27	12
20 to 24 percent	5	–	–	5	5	5	–
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	9	–	–	9	9	9	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	12.5	10.0–	10.0–	10.0
$35,000 to $49,999	85	46	46	39	39	35	10
Less than 20 percent	76	37	37	39	39	35	10
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.8	10.8	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–
$50,000 or more	47	25	25	22	22	22	–
Less than 20 percent	45	23	23	22	22	22	–
20 to 24 percent	2	2	2	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.3	10.3	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**607**	**205**	**205**	**402**	**389**	**384**	**154**
GROSS RENT							
Less than $100	109	22	22	87	87	87	74
$100 to $199	91	19	19	72	72	71	38
$200 to $299	120	21	21	99	93	93	15
$300 to $399	136	74	74	62	62	60	12
$400 to $499	83	36	36	47	40	40	4
$500 to $599	12	7	7	5	5	5	–
$600 to $749	15	7	7	8	8	8	–
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	41	19	19	22	22	20	11
Median (dollars)	276	320	320	238	231	230	99
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than $10,000	312	87	87	225	219	217	101
Less than 20 percent	15	15	15	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	21	–	–	21	21	21	9
25 to 29 percent	19	–	–	19	19	19	13
30 to 34 percent	13	–	–	13	13	13	13
35 percent or more	188	63	63	125	119	117	36
Not computed	56	9	9	47	47	47	30
Median	47.0	50.0+	50.0+	45.7	44.9	44.6	40.4
$10,000 to $19,999	153	40	40	113	106	103	44
Less than 20 percent	56	13	13	43	43	42	35
20 to 24 percent	21	2	2	19	19	19	4
25 to 29 percent	25	13	13	12	12	12	–
30 to 34 percent	36	3	3	33	26	26	5
35 percent or more	4	–	–	4	4	4	–
Not computed	11	9	9	2	2	–	–
Median	23.6	25.2	25.2	23.3	22.4	22.5	12.5
$20,000 to $34,999	89	55	55	34	34	34	9
Less than 20 percent	32	22	22	10	10	10	5
20 to 24 percent	38	20	20	18	18	18	4
25 to 29 percent	11	5	5	6	6	6	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	8	8	8	–	–	–	–
Median	21.1	20.4	20.4	21.9	21.9	21.9	14.5
$35,000 or more	53	23	23	30	30	30	–
Less than 20 percent	45	23	23	22	22	22	–
20 to 24 percent	8	–	–	8	8	8	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.9	11.2	11.2	12.7	12.7	12.7	–

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The abave table was amitted because there were na qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The abave table was amitted because there were na qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginia (pt.)
Occupied housing units	**184**	**139**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	–	–
1985 to 1988	–	–
1980 to 1984	33	24
1970 to 1979	63	48
1960 to 1969	16	16
1950 to 1959	23	15
1940 to 1949	3	–
1939 or earlier	46	36
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	16	16
1 bedroom	22	17
2 bedrooms	34	24
3 bedrooms	54	44
4 bedrooms	48	34
5 or more bedrooms	10	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	173	128
Source of water, public system or private company	184	139
Sewage disposal, public sewer	154	122
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	11
Owner-occupied housing units	11	11
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	82	57
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–
Electricity	96	82
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6	–
All other fuels	–	–
No fuel used	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	20	18
1	50	42
2	82	58
3 or more	32	21
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	**113**	**78**
1989 to March 1990	21	21
1985 to 1988	19	6
1980 to 1984	44	27
1970 to 1979	9	9
1969 or earlier	20	15
Renter-occupied housing units	**71**	**61**
1989 to March 1990	45	43
1985 to 1988	12	6
1980 to 1984	10	8
1970 to 1979	4	4
1969 or earlier	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	–	–
Householder 65 years and over	11	9
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–
No vehicle available	11	9
Complete plumbing facilities	173	128
1.00 or less persons per room	160	115
1.01 or more persons per room	13	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	11
1.00 or less persons per room	11	11
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	135 709	162 591
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 877	34 155
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	27	23
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	27	23

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginia (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**111**	**76**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	**75**	**55**
Less than $300	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–
$400 to $499	6	6
$500 to $599	18	18
$600 to $799	28	21
$800 to $999	–	–
$1,000 to $1,499	14	8
$1,500 to $1,999	2	2
$2,000 or more	7	–
Median (dollars)	721	679
Not mortgaged	**36**	**21**
Less than $100	7	7
$100 to $199	24	14
$200 to $299	5	–
$300 to $399	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–
$500 or more	–	–
Median (dollars)	139	113
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than $20,000	13	13
Less than 20 percent	7	7
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	6	6
Not computed	–	–
Median	14.6	14.6
$20,000 to $34,999	17	7
Less than 20 percent	10	–
20 to 24 percent	7	7
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	10.0–	22.5
$35,000 to $49,999	13	6
Less than 20 percent	7	–
20 to 24 percent	4	4
25 to 29 percent	2	2
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	19.6	23.8
$50,000 or more	68	50
Less than 20 percent	47	36
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	7	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	14	14
Median	11.2	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**71**	**61**
GROSS RENT		
Less than $100	4	–
$100 to $199	3	3
$200 to $299	27	24
$300 to $399	8	8
$400 to $499	11	11
$500 to $599	9	9
$600 to $749	–	–
$750 to $999	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–
No cash rent	9	6
Median (dollars)	285	352
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than $10,000	25	21
Less than 20 percent	6	2
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	6	6
35 percent or more	5	5
Not computed	8	8
Median	32.1	33.8
$10,000 to $19,999	6	3
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	6	3
Median	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	12	12
Less than 20 percent	10	10
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2	2
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	18.0	18.0
$35,000 or more	28	25
Less than 20 percent	25	22
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	3	3
Median	10.5	11.1

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hisponic origin moy be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on somple ond subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV--OH MSA	West Virginio (pt.)
Occupied housing units	**141**	**119**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to Morch 1990	–	–
1985 to 1988	7	7
1980 to 1984	–	–
1970 to 1979	47	47
1960 to 1969	13	11
1950 to 1959	8	8
1940 to 1949	17	17
1939 or eorlier	49	29
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	7	7
1 bedroom	13	13
2 bedrooms	54	36
3 bedrooms	44	40
4 bedrooms	18	18
5 or more bedrooms	5	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen focilities	141	119
Source of woter, public system or privote compony	111	89
Sewoge disposol, public sewer	75	64
Locking complete plumbing focilities	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gos	64	51
Bottled, tonk, or LP gos	–	–
Electricity	55	55
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2	–
All other fuels	20	13
No fuel used	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	26	24
1	65	54
2	23	21
3 or more	27	20
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	**92**	**70**
1989 to Morch 1990	–	–
1985 to 1988	15	15
1980 to 1984	23	16
1970 to 1979	28	26
1969 or eorlier	26	13
Renter-occupied housing units	**49**	**49**
1989 to Morch 1990	2	2
1985 to 1988	37	37
1980 to 1984	–	–
1970 to 1979	–	–
1969 or eorlier	10	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	11	11
Householder 65 yeors ond over	41	23
Owner-occupied housing units	34	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
No telephone in unit	11	11
No vehicle ovoiloble	11	11
Complete plumbing focilities	141	119
1.00 or less persons per room	141	119
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–
Locking complete plumbing focilities	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)	29 323	35 396
Renter-occupied housing units (dollors)	19 720	19 720
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	37	28
Owner-occupied housing units	26	17
Renter-occupied housing units	11	11

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hisponic origin moy be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginio (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**61**	**50**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	**28**	**28**
Less thon $300	–	–
$300 to $399	2	2
$400 to $499	11	11
$500 to $599	–	–
$600 to $799	8	8
$800 to $999	–	–
$1,000 to $1,499	7	7
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–
Medion (dollors)	656	656
Not mortgoged	**33**	**22**
Less thon $100	–	–
$100 to $199	27	16
$200 to $299	6	6
$300 to $399	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–
$500 or more	–	–
Medion (dollors)	146	139
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less thon $20,000	28	19
Less thon 20 percent	11	9
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	17	10
Not computed	–	–
Medion	50.0+	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	15	13
Less thon 20 percent	4	2
20 to 24 percent	11	11
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Medion	21.6	22.0
$35,000 to $49,999	5	5
Less thon 20 percent	5	5
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Medion	10.0–	10.0–
$50,000 or more	13	13
Less thon 20 percent	13	13
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Medion	15.4	15.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**49**	**49**
GROSS RENT		
Less thon $100	3	3
$100 to $199	2	2
$200 to $299	24	24
$300 to $399	17	17
$400 to $499	–	–
$500 to $599	–	–
$600 to $749	–	–
$750 to $999	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–
No cosh rent	3	3
Medion (dollors)	289	289
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less thon $10,000	18	18
Less than 20 percent	2	2
20 to 24 percent	3	3
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	6	6
35 percent or more	7	7
Not computed	–	–
Medion	33.3	33.3
$10,000 to $19,999	3	3
Less thon 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	3	3
Median	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	28	28
Less thon 20 percent	28	28
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Medion	15.0	15.0
$35,000 or more	–	–
Less thon 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	–	–

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginia (pt.)
Occupied housing units	**61 291**	**33 724**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	353	193
1985 to 1988	1 462	762
1980 to 1984	3 852	2 182
1970 to 1979	11 566	5 934
1960 to 1969	6 506	3 590
1950 to 1959	7 657	4 419
1940 to 1949	5 331	2 812
1939 or earlier	24 564	13 832
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	568	471
1 bedroom	6 282	3 981
2 bedrooms	18 447	9 767
3 bedrooms	28 186	15 143
4 bedrooms	6 598	3 569
5 or more bedrooms	1 210	793
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	60 944	33 504
Source of water, public system or private company	54 831	30 834
Sewage disposal, public sewer	42 356	25 969
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	616	290
Owner-occupied housing units	432	199
Renter-occupied housing units	184	91
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	36 772	22 377
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	873	394
Electricity	12 533	7 205
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6 603	1 556
All other fuels	4 470	2 154
No fuel used	40	38
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	8 938	5 481
1	21 954	12 304
2	21 221	11 482
3 or more	9 178	4 457
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	**44 710**	**24 275**
1989 to March 1990	2 560	1 503
1985 to 1988	6 459	3 755
1980 to 1984	5 517	2 902
1970 to 1979	12 008	6 616
1969 or earlier	18 166	9 499
Renter-occupied housing units	**16 581**	**9 449**
1989 to March 1990	5 436	3 084
1985 to 1988	5 613	3 318
1980 to 1984	2 599	1 482
1970 to 1979	1 840	1 071
1969 or earlier	1 093	494
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	3 666	2 348
Householder 65 years and over	19 043	10 284
Owner-occupied housing units	14 533	7 639
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	300	125
No telephone in unit	714	466
No vehicle available	5 504	3 236
Complete plumbing facilities	60 675	33 434
1.00 or less persons per room	59 999	33 081
1.01 or more persons per room	676	353
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	616	290
1.00 or less persons per room	608	282
1.01 or more persons per room	8	8
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 251	33 267
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 549	16 890
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	10 242	5 494
Owner-occupied housing units	4 176	2 087
Renter-occupied housing units	6 066	3 407

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold ond complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	West Virginio (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**34 762**	**18 947**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	**14 650**	**8 602**
Less thon $300	1 524	971
$300 to $399	3 056	1 789
$400 to $499	3 493	2 043
$500 to $599	2 305	1 388
$600 to $799	2 606	1 454
$800 to $999	1 001	508
$1,000 to $1,499	549	355
$1,500 to $1,999	81	63
$2,000 or more	35	31
Medion (dollors)	477	474
Not mortgaged	**20 112**	**10 345**
Less thon $100	1 651	1 185
$100 to $199	13 421	7 320
$200 to $299	4 183	1 470
$300 to $399	603	245
$400 to $499	150	88
$500 or more	104	37
Medion (dollors)	165	152
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less thon $20,000	12 121	6 157
Less thon 20 percent	6 420	3 406
20 to 24 percent	1 396	680
25 to 29 percent	1 041	510
30 to 34 percent	662	341
35 percent or more	2 399	1 091
Not computed	203	129
Medion	19.0	18.1
$20,000 to $34,999	10 173	5 567
Less thon 20 percent	7 737	4 199
20 to 24 percent	1 214	683
25 to 29 percent	648	382
30 to 34 percent	314	159
35 percent or more	259	143
Not computed	1	1
Medion	12.1	12.0
$35,000 to $49,999	6 611	3 627
Less thon 20 percent	5 780	3 192
20 to 24 percent	530	280
25 to 29 percent	201	111
30 to 34 percent	44	12
35 percent or more	56	32
Not computed	–	–
Medion	10.8	11.1
$50,000 or more	5 857	3 596
Less thon 20 percent	5 537	3 372
20 to 24 percent	251	184
25 to 29 percent	49	26
30 to 34 percent	12	6
35 percent or more	5	5
Not computed	3	3
Median	10.0–	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**16 003**	**9 152**
GROSS RENT		
Less thon $100	710	488
$100 to $199	2 951	1 685
$200 to $299	4 524	2 589
$300 to $399	3 860	2 135
$400 to $499	1 656	957
$500 to $599	559	354
$600 to $749	166	88
$750 to $999	41	24
$1,000 or more	13	13
No cosh rent	1 523	819
Medion (dollors)	281	278
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less thon $10,000	7 253	4 176
Less thon 20 percent	381	241
20 to 24 percent	625	345
25 to 29 percent	920	547
30 to 34 percent	651	387
35 percent or more	3 904	2 232
Not computed	772	424
Medion	42.7	41.0
$10,000 to $19,999	4 304	2 382
Less thon 20 percent	968	564
20 to 24 percent	843	525
25 to 29 percent	833	470
30 to 34 percent	612	276
35 percent or more	602	321
Not computed	446	226
Medion	25.7	24.9
$20,000 to $34,999	2 879	1 669
Less thon 20 percent	1 894	1 076
20 to 24 percent	451	279
25 to 29 percent	148	99
30 to 34 percent	52	33
35 percent or more	9	7
Not computed	325	175
Medion	16.6	17.0
$35,000 or more	1 567	925
Less thon 20 percent	1 328	769
20 to 24 percent	20	14
25 to 29 percent	13	13
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	206	129
Medion	11.0	11.4

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Wheeling, WV–OH MSA	159 301	18.8	69 434	19.2
Ohio (pt.)	71 074	19.8	30 575	20.1
Belmont County, OH	71 074	19.8	30 575	20.1
West Virginia (pt.)	88 227	17.9	38 859	18.4
MARSHALL COUNTY, WV				
Total	37 356	18.8	15 630	19.9
Maundsville city	10 753	12.5	4 618	13.0
Wheeling city (pt.)	182	10.4	84	13.1
OHIO COUNTY, WV				
Total	50 871	17.3	23 229	17.5
Wheeling city (pt.)	34 700	15.2	17 044	15.2
BELMONT COUNTY, OH				
Tract 101	4 856	32.0	2 110	33.7
Tract 102	4 333	25.8	1 989	26.8
Tract 103	3 673	15.3	1 420	15.4
Tract 106	3 659	32.9	1 691	31.5
Tract 107	2 363	20.8	955	20.4
Tract 108.02	2 260	40.0	912	41.8
Tract 109	6 599	12.1	2 738	11.8
Tract 110	5 008	26.7	2 072	28.3
Tract 112	3 666	16.4	1 372	15.9
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Tract 114	4 882	15.8	1 873	16.0
Tract 115	1 855	15.5	855	15.8
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Tract 117	2 274	16.5	1 071	15.9
Tract 119	3 433	15.1	1 586	16.0
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Tract 210	6 904	11.7	2 916	11.9
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Tract 210 (pt.)	4 076	11.6	1 795	11.8
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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
              (or part)
                Block group (or part)
                  Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:

   a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

   b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

   c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.

2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of $50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of $40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than $5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than $100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of $100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; $5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and $500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of $999,000 or more were treated as $999,500 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than $999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of $999,999 or more were treated as $999,999 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandanavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home,* should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.*

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $15,843 ($12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. **Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	$6,310									
Under 65 years	6 451	$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years	8,343	8,303	$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. **Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander[1]
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian[3]
Laotian	Micronesian[3]
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian[1]	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian[3]
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified[2]	

[1]In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

[2]Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

[3]Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate,* and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture *(Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics,* Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $80" is $50. The amount assigned to the category "$1,000 or more" is $1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least $1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least $50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least $250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $10,000" is $9,000. The amount assigned to the category "$500,000 or more" is $600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than $2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.
Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.

2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates $\hat{X}$ and $\hat{Y}$:

$$SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2+(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

   This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."

2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2}+\frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9{,}948) = \sqrt{5(9{,}948)\ (1-9{,}948/21{,}220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9{,}948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9{,}948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

9,654 to 10,242

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is 0.86 x 1.1 = 0.95 percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE\ (1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	
	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	
	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than $20,000
2	$20,000 to $39,999
3	$40,000 to $59,999
4	$60,000 to $79,999
5	$80,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000 to $249,999
8	$250,000 to $299,999
9	$300,000 or more
10	Other[1]
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Renter
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Rent
101	Less than $100
102	$100 to $199
103	$200 to $299
104	$300 to $399
105	$400 to $499
106	$500 to $599
107	$600 to $749
108	$750 to $999
109	$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

[1]Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total[1]	Size of publication area[2]													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage[1]												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—West Virginia-Ohio**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Place of birth	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.1
Citizenship	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.9
Household type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules D-1
Processing Procedures D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing $4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	**2**
Example	**2**
Your answers are confidential	**2**
Instructions for the census questions	**3–11**
What the census is about	**12**
Why the census asks certain questions	**12**

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

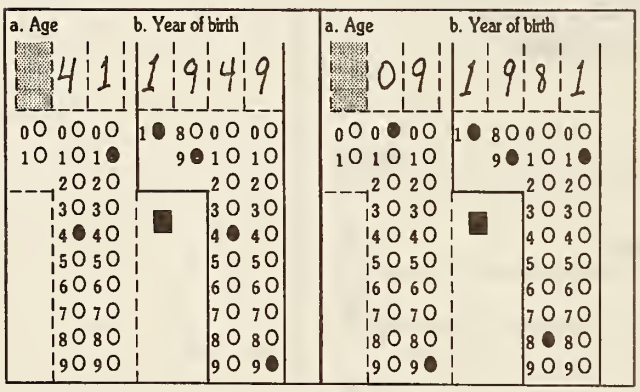
There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example



Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter.**

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term **"Mexican-Am."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes.** Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No.**

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II** Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. *Count as work — Mark* ***Yes:***

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No***:*

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work *location*. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*, print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work* (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination*, fill the circle for **Drove alone.**

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company
Retail grocery store	Grocery store
Petroleum refining	Oil company
Cattle ranch	Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Production clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Auto engine mechanic	Mechanic
Registered nurse	Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs *before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?
The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?
The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?
The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?
Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?
Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?
Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?
This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?
This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?
Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?
Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include	Do NOT include
• Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees	• Persons who usually live somewhere else
• Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital	• Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
• College students who stay here while attending college	• College students who live somewhere else while attending college
• Persons in the Armed Forces who live here	• Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
• Newborn babies still in the hospital	
• Children in boarding schools below the college level	
• Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else	• Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working
• Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1	

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL		LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1				7			
2				8			
3				9			
4				10			
5				11			
6				12			

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ⟶ ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number | Street or road/Rural route and box number | Apartment number

City | State | ZIP Code

County or foreign country | Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 →

Please fill one column ➡ for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Other relative** of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Brother/sister ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ○ Father/mother ○ Grandchild ○ Other relative → ○ Stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ○ Unmarried partner ○ Housemate, roommate ○ Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If **Indian (Amer.)**, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API → If **Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If **Other race**, print race. → ○ Other race (Print race) →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API → ○ Other race (Print race) →
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○ b. Year of birth 1 1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○	a. Age 0 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○ b. Year of birth 1 1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic**, print one group. →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →
FOR CENSUS USE →	○ ○	○ ○

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a–H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7

Last name

First name | Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

- O Husband/wife
- O Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
- O Stepson/ stepdaughter
- O Brother/sister
- O Father/mother
- O Grandchild
- O Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- O Roomer, boarder, or foster child
- O Housemate, roommate
- O Unmarried partner
- O Other nonrelative

- O Male
- O Female

- O White
- O Black or Negro
- O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)
- O Eskimo
- O Aleut

Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

- O Chinese
- O Filipino
- O Hawaiian
- O Korean
- O Vietnamese
- O Japanese
- O Asian Indian
- O Samoan
- O Guamanian
- O Other API

- O Other race (Print race)

a. Age

b. Year of birth

1

0 0 0 C 0 0
1 0 1 C 1 0
2 C 2 0
3 C 3 0
4 C 4 0
5 0 5 0
6 C 6 0
7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0

1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0
9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0

- O Now married
- O Widowed
- O Divorced
- O Separated
- O Never married

- O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- O Yes, Puerto Rican
- O Yes, Cuban
- O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

- O
- O

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- O Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
- O No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- O Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
- O No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- O A mobile home or trailer
- O A one-family house detached from any other house
- O A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- O A building with 2 apartments
- O A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- O A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- O A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- O A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- O A building with 50 or more apartments
- O Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- O 1 room
- O 2 rooms
- O 3 rooms
- O 4 rooms
- O 5 rooms
- O 6 rooms
- O 7 rooms
- O 8 rooms
- O 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- O Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- O Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- O Rented for cash rent?
- O Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- O Yes
- O No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- O Less than $10,000
- O $10,000 to $14,999
- O $15,000 to $19,999
- O $20,000 to $24,999
- O $25,000 to $29,999
- O $30,000 to $34,999
- O $35,000 to $39,999
- O $40,000 to $44,999
- O $45,000 to $49,999
- O $50,000 to $54,999
- O $55,000 to $59,999
- O $60,000 to $64,999
- O $65,000 to $69,999
- O $70,000 to $74,999
- O $75,000 to $79,999
- O $80,000 to $89,999
- O $90,000 to $99,999
- O $100,000 to $124,999
- O $125,000 to $149,999
- O $150,000 to $174,999
- O $175,000 to $199,999
- O $200,000 to $249,999
- O $250,000 to $299,999
- O $300,000 to $399,999
- O $400,000 to $499,999
- O $500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- O Less than $80
- O $80 to $99
- O $100 to $124
- O $125 to $149
- O $150 to $174
- O $175 to $199
- O $200 to $224
- O $225 to $249
- O $250 to $274
- O $275 to $299
- O $300 to $324
- O $325 to $349
- O $350 to $374
- O $375 to $399
- O $400 to $424
- O $425 to $449
- O $450 to $474
- O $475 to $499
- O $500 to $524
- O $525 to $549
- O $550 to $599
- O $600 to $649
- O $650 to $699
- O $700 to $749
- O $750 to $999
- O $1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- O Yes
- O No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons

Ø Ø
1 1
2 2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

B. Type of unit

Occupied	Vacant
O First form	O Regular
O Cont'n	O Usual home elsewhere

C1. Vacancy status

- O For rent
- O For sale only
- O Rented or sold, not occupied
- O For seas/ rec/occ
- O For migrant workers
- O Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

- O Yes
- O No

D. Months vacant

- O Less than 1
- O 1 up to 2
- O 2 up to 6
- O 6 up to 12
- O 12 up to 24
- O 24 or more

E. Complete after

- O LR O TC O QA JIC 1
- O P/F O RE O I/T O
- O MV O ED O EN

- O P0 O P3 O P6
- O P1 O P4 O IA JIC 2
- O P2 O P5 O SM O

F. Cov.

- O 1b O 1a O 7 O H1

G. DO ID

Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER THESE

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- O 1989 or 1990
- O 1985 to 1988
- O 1980 to 1984
- O 1970 to 1979
- O 1960 to 1969
- O 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- O No bedroom
- O 1 bedroom
- O 2 bedrooms
- O 3 bedrooms
- O 4 bedrooms
- O 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- O Yes, have all three facilities
- O No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- O Yes
- O No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- O Yes
- O No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- O None
- O 1
- O 2
- O 3
- O 4
- O 5
- O 6
- O 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- O Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- O Electricity
- O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- O Coal or coke
- O Wood
- O Solar energy
- O Other fuel
- O No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- O A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- O An individual drilled well?
- O An individual dug well?
- O Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- O Yes, connected to public sewer
- O No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- O No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- O 1989 or 1990
- O 1985 to 1988
- O 1980 to 1984
- O 1970 to 1979
- O 1960 to 1969
- O 1950 to 1959
- O 1940 to 1949
- O 1939 or earlier
- O Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- O Yes
- O No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- O Yes — *Skip to H20*
- O No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- O None
- O $1 to $999
- O $1,000 to $2,499
- O $2,500 to $4,999
- O $5,000 to $9,999
- O $10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or gas not used

c. Water

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
○ Yes, contract to purchase
} *Go to H23b*

○ No — *Skip to H24a*

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required — *Skip to H24a*

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

○ Yes, taxes included in payment
○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

○ Yes, insurance included in payment
○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

○ Yes
○ No — *Skip to H25*

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6.

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

PERSON 1

Last name | First name | Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- O Yes, born in the United States — *Skip to 11*
- O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
- O No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- O 1987 to 1990
- O 1985 or 1986
- O 1982 to 1984
- O 1980 or 1981
- O 1975 to 1979
- O 1970 to 1974
- O 1965 to 1969
- O 1960 to 1964
- O 1950 to 1959
- O Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?
Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- O No, has not attended since February 1
- O Yes, public school, public college
- O Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- O No school completed
- O Nursery school
- O Kindergarten
- O 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
- O 9th grade
- O 10th grade
- O 11th grade
- O 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
- O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
- O Some college but no degree
- O Associate degree in college - Occupational program
- O Associate degree in college - Academic program
- O Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
- O Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- O Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- O Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?
(See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

- O Born after April 1, 1985 — *Go to questions for the next person*
- O Yes — *Skip to 15a*
- O No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

- O Yes
- O No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- O Yes
- O No — *Skip to 16*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- O Very well
- O Well
- O Not well
- O Not at all

16. When was this person born?

- O Born before April 1, 1975 — *Go to 17a*
- O Born April 1, 1975 or later — *Go to questions for the next person*

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

- O Yes, now on active duty
- O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- O Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — *Skip to 18*
- O No — *Skip to 18*

b. Was active-duty military service during —
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- O September 1980 or later
- O May 1975 to August 1980
- O Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- O February 1955—July 1964
- O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- O World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- O World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
- O Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

- O Yes
- O No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

- O Yes
- O No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

O O O O O O O O O O O O O

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

- O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
- O No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- O Yes
- O No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State

f. ZIP Code

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ○ Car, truck, or van
- ○ Bus or trolley bus
- ○ Streetcar or trolley car
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Ferryboat
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked
- ○ Worked at home → *Skip to 28*
- ○ Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ○ Drove alone
- ○ 2 people
- ○ 3 people
- ○ 4 people
- ○ 5 people
- ○ 6 people
- ○ 7 to 9 people
- ○ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

Hour ○ a.m. ○ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — *Skip to 28*

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ○ No, already has a job
- ○ No, temporarily ill
- ○ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- ○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ○ 1990
- ○ 1989
- ○ 1988
- ○ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1979 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

Skip to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → ○ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Manufacturing
- ○ Wholesale trade
- ○ Retail trade
- ○ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ○ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- ○ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 32*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

○ None OR $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0

9 8 ● 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products F-1
Geographic Products F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources F-5
Reference Materials F-4
Sources of Assistance F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide.* Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. **1990 Census Content**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Social characteristics:	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
	Farm residence
Economic characteristics:	Shelter costs, including utilities
Labor force	
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CPH-1	**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	**Population and Housing Unit Counts**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Percent and Sample Data		
1990 CPH-3	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas**	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress**	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		Sample Data		
1990 CPH-5	**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CP-1	**General Population Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.		
		100-Percent Data—Con.		
1990 CP-1-1A	**General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	**General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	**General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sample Data		
1990 CP-2	**Social and Economic Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	**Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	**Population Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CH-1	**General Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	**General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	**General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	**General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
			Sample Data	
1990 CH-2	**Detailed Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	**Housing Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B[3]	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

[1]Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[2]Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
[3]Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.
Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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